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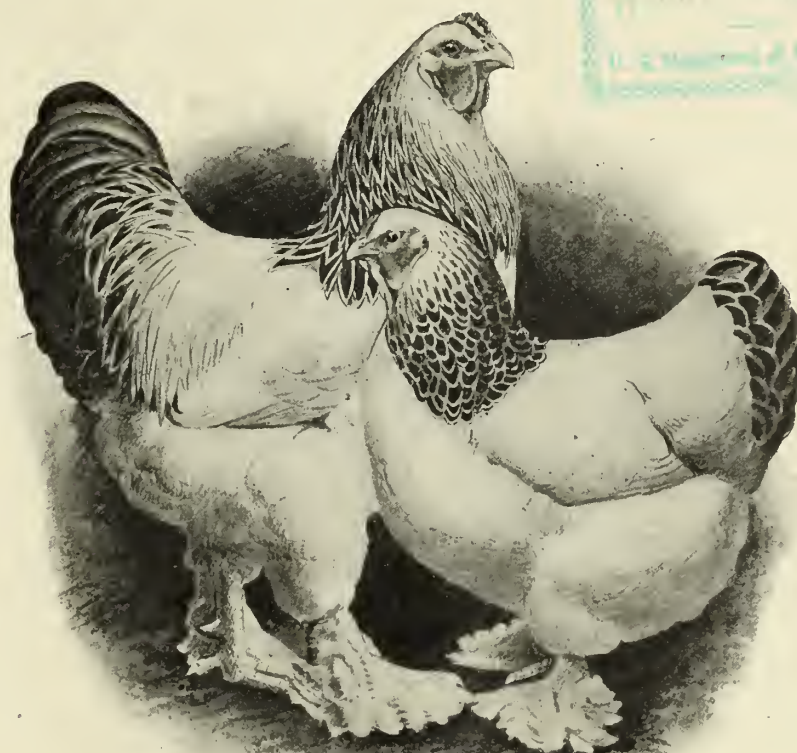
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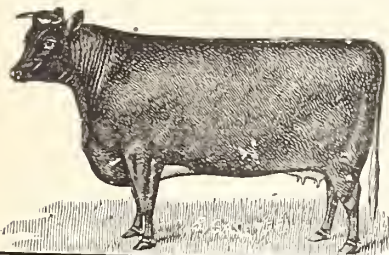
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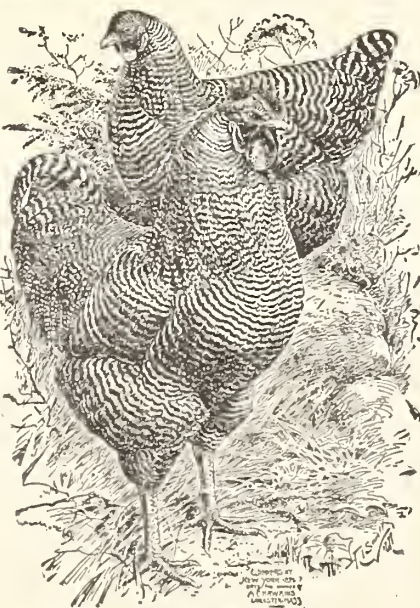
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ROYAL BLUE STRAIN  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.  
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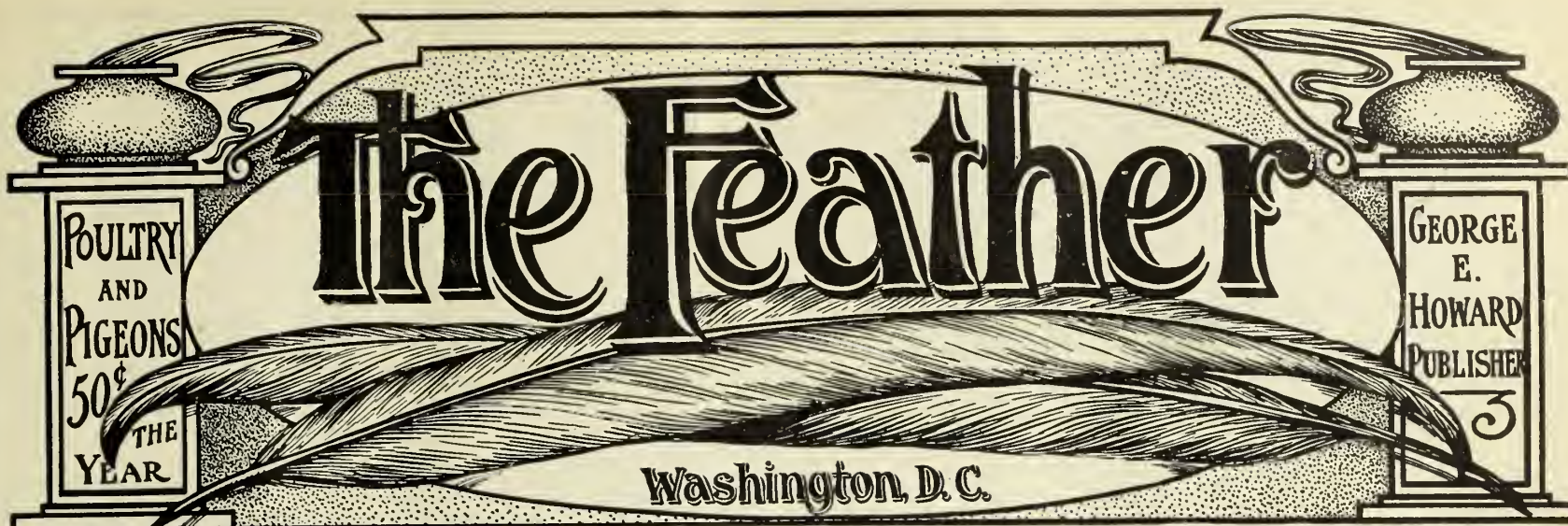
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Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows than all others. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. \* \* \* \* \*

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My **BUFF ROCKS**, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

**A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.**





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Volume XI

Washington, D. C., October, 1905

No. 1

## VALUE OF BREEDS

### Standard-bred Fowls the Best for All Purposes

The present Standard describes so many breeds and their subvarieties that an amateur is apt to become confused in considering them. One of the best proofs of this comes direct from the beginner to the editors of poultry and agricultural papers, who are constantly in receipt of letters asking for information as to the best breed of fowls for their special use or locality. Usually the reply is, "The best fowls are usually those that have the best attention given to them—housing, feeding, etc."

While this is reasonably true, and a fair answer to the question, at the same time we imagine that a slight description of all breeds and their subvarieties would not be amiss to all beginners; for, while the fanciers and well-informed poultrymen are familiar with these breeds and variety distinctions, we know there are many who do not have the slightest conception as to the number of breeds, nor do they know how or why they are so divided and named.

#### ASIATICS

The Asiatic family is so named because its members originally came from Asiatic countries. The first of all these, the "Shanghai," that has been developed into the present-day "Cochin," came as a surprise to the English poultryman; then the Brahma came to this country. All of these had the yellow skin and shank. They produce, as do all the Asiatic fowls, eggs that have the dark or shaded color of shell. This marked difference they transmit to the result of all crosses of which they are part. The Asiatic family are the feathered shank tribe of poultry. As they came to England and this country, they had as sparsely feathered shanks and toes as the Langshans now have.

The Brahmas, Light and Dark varieties, are largely used for capons and heavy market poultry. They are fairly good egg producers, as some of them lay quite as well as the best-laying Leghorns. They are graded as producing from 120 to 150 eggs per year. Some of the Asiatics go broody more than is desirable, and while they will naturally show more inclination to become broody than some of the other varieties, they quite as naturally incline to

a profitable egg production during the winter months. The Langshans lay eggs that have the darkest colored shells; the Brahmas next, and the Cochins the lightest color of the three. The yolk of the Langshan's egg is usually quite dark; those of the Cochins rather a pale color. Plenty of green food always enriches the color of the yolk of all fowls, and the color of the yolk of all varieties becomes

The whole European family of fowls lays eggs that have the white shell. These are distinctive from those that produce the eggs having the dark shells. When those that lay the dark shells are crossed upon the white-shell producers the product lays eggs that have a shell that is either light brown or cream color. Some of the Leghorns will lay eggs the shell of which is neither brown nor pure white, but just a little off the pure-white color. It is thought that this comes from the influence of some cross made to improve size.

#### OTHER COLOR INFLUENCES

Oftentimes there is an almost unexplainable cream or yellow cast in the plumage

will show less color in shanks at the end of the laying season than she had as a pullet. The more prolific an egg producer she has been the less color will be found in the shanks.

So much credit in the show pen is given for clean, clear yellow shanks in fowls that should have these that it is to the advantage of the exhibitor to discourage exhibition female fowls from laying only during the brooding season. Then, again, fowls that lay continually do not have the most desirable type or breed characteristics; their combs are likely to droop—all of which detracts from their exhibition qualities. So long as this is true no one will cultivate laying among



SILVER-PENCILED WYANDOTTES

lighter in shade when they do not have green food supply.

#### COLOR OF SHELL

The supposition is that Nature provided against the destruction of all the eggs of the wild fowl through having the color of the shell conform to the color of the natural nest where they would most likely be deposited for safe keeping and incubation. The color of the shell has no influence whatever over the color of the plumage. The color influence of plumage comes naturally through that part of the egg that produces the down and feathers.

of while males that does not show in the plumage of the females of the same variety of fowls. This may be caused by the presence of the color that upholds the yellow skin and shanks of the fowl. The only distribution of this in the male is into the beak, skin and shanks. In the female, she has the outlet of color through the egg production, which robs the beak, skin and shanks to color the yolks of the eggs, thus preventing the shading in plumage; and frequently the long-continued egg yield will deprive the shanks, and beak as well, of their richness of color. Any white fowl that has yellow shanks

their exhibition fowls during the show season. This fact is not well understood by some, and others use it as a reason for saying that exhibition fowls are not good egg producers.

#### THE EGG PRODUCTION

The facts are that no cross-bred poultry gives equally profitable returns in egg production with the standard-bred fowls that are selected, bred, trained and fed for the purpose intended. All the cross-bred, mongrel-bred, or barn-yard fowls lack this ability. They can not be selected and bred for the purpose because they do not have





WHITE COCHIN HENS

the natural breed ability to stand the handling that is necessary to gain the required ability for the work. Hens must be bred and fed for the long-continued egg production the same as cows are bred and fed for milk production. In no other known way can success be gained in their handling. This is true of all fowls. Asiatics will prove to be good egg producers if properly handled for this purpose.

No matter what breed or variety you may select to keep, you may depend upon having profitable results from their keeping providing you have interest enough in them to bestow the proper care and attention upon them that is necessary for having the best results. So much of the success gained through the keeping of poultry comes as the result of good care and proper management as to prompt the statement that good results come from the proper care of poultry; also, the known fact that good results have not been obtained is taken as positive proof of laxity in care and management, or that the poultry has been improperly housed and looked after.

## SELECTING THE EGGS

When selecting hens with reference to having the white- or brown-shelled eggs, the majority believe that all the white-shelled eggs are laid by Leghorns, and that all other kinds of fowls lay eggs that have the brown shell. This is a mistaken idea. The facts are that all European fowls lay eggs that have the white shell;

the Asiatic fowls produce the brown-shelled eggs. When considered by breed or variety distinction there is a much larger number of fowls that produce the white-shelled eggs, but when we consider the number of each variety kept those that produce the brown shells have the advantage.

## FOWLS THAT LAY BROWN-SHELLED EGGS

Brahmas.....two varieties  
Cochins.....four varieties  
Langshans.....two varieties

Frizzles.....one variety  
Rumpless.....one variety

This gives credit to the producers of brown-shelled eggs of thirty-nine varieties; of white-shelled eggs forty-five varieties. On this list the Frizzles, Rumpless and Games are credited to the white-shelled column. Some of each of these produce eggs that have the darker shells; this is governed by the influence of Asiatic or Malay blood. From this list all may select to please their own fancy. Dorkings are classed with the brown-shelled varieties, though many of these produce white-shelled eggs.

Some show a marked preference for eggs that have the white shells; others prefer the dark- or brown-shelled eggs. The argument is advanced by one that the eggs having the dark shells are the richer in flavor and desirable qualities; on the other hand, those having the white shells are claimed to be the most delicate in flavor. The facts are the color of the shell has no influence whatever over the quality of the eggs the only possible difference comes through the food supply furnished them. If carefully provided with clean, well-flavored food, the eggs will be rich and delicate in flavor. A poor, or ill-flavored food supply will change all this and cause the hens to lay eggs of bad flavor. The food supply regulates this.

## AMERICAN BREEDS

All of the American breeds or varieties

because they are the medium-weight market fowl and good egg producers as well. All of these have the yellow meat and skin that have the preference in our markets.

It is thought that there are more Barred Plymouth Rocks grown in the United States than of any other kind. Some go so far as to claim there are as many Plymouth Rocks grown as there are of all other kinds. We are not willing to concede this, unless the Plymouth Rock grades are credited as belonging to that class. The influence of the Plymouth Rocks is so far-reaching that it marks half-blood crossed so strongly as to pass for the real things as market poultry. It is almost a certainty that at least one-half of all the market poultry is either part or entirely Plymouth Rock.

## THEIR ORIGIN

We have several times within the past two years published the full origin of the Plymouth Rocks, so at this time shall not go farther into this, but shall tell of the original Wyandottes.

Early in the seventies, Mr. John Ray laid the foundation stones upon which has been built the great family of Wyandotte fowls. From Mr. Ray's start the seed was scattered broadcast throughout the land. So distributed, it began to grow and improve, through selection and care, until it came into the possession of some of the best fanciers of the day. Prior to



LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS

Plymouth Rocks.....three varieties  
Wyandottes.....eight varieties  
Javas.....two varieties  
Dominiques.....one variety  
Dorkings.....four varieties  
Faverolles (?).....all varieties  
Indian Games.....two varieties  
Malays.....all varieties  
Rhode Island Reds.....all varieties  
Orpingtons.....all varieties

## FOWLS THAT LAY WHITE-SHELLED EGGS

Leghorns.....seven varieties  
Anconas.....one variety  
Minorcas.....four varieties  
Andalusians.....one variety  
Spanish.....one variety  
Polish.....eight varieties  
Hamburghs.....six varieties  
Red Caps.....one variety  
Houdans.....one variety  
Crevecoeurs.....one variety  
La Flèche.....one variety  
Games.....eight varieties  
Sumatras.....one variety  
Silkies.....one variety  
Sultans.....one variety

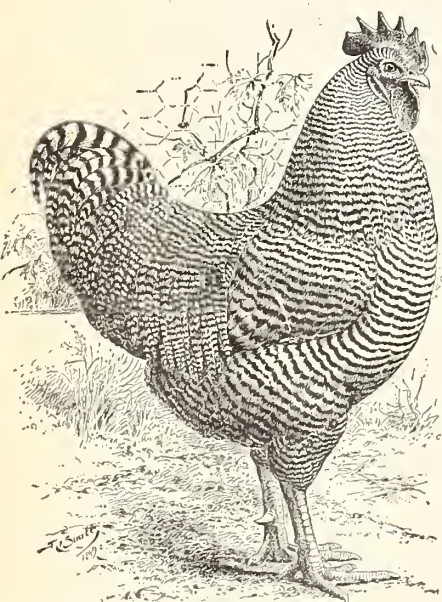
are largely Asiatic in origin. The first Plymouth Rock was half American Dominique, the other half Asiatic Java. The Asiatic cross gives to them the size, market qualities and color of shank and skin. This same influence transmits to the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes the dark color of the shell of the eggs they lay. There are at the present time five separate varieties of Plymouth Rocks; three of these—the Barred, Buff, and White varieties—are recognized in the Standard. The Partridge and Silver-penciled are now non-standard varieties that have the same color and markings as have the Wyandottes that are known by the same variety name.

Of the Wyandottes there are seven standard varieties; namely, the Silver- and Golden-laced, Buff, Black, White, Partridge and Silver-penciled; also, the Columbian, a non-standard variety that has the color and marking of the Light Brahmas. These, with the American Dominique and the Black and Mottled Javas, comprise the entire American family commonly known as the general-purpose fowls,

1883, the ancestors of the first Wyandotte were known as Sebright Cochins, Sebright Brahmas, American Sebrights, Hambrights, Hambletonians, Eurekas, Excelsiors and Columbians. Other names have been accredited to them, but this is of no importance.

The real point of interest is the beginning of the history of the present-day Silver-laced or original Wyandotte that began its existence as a standard fowl in 1883. It was named by Mr. Houdlette, at the Worcester, Mass., meeting of the American Poultry Association in 1883. The name given them is in memory of the "Wyandotte" Indian, who formerly dwelt within that territory of New York State and Michigan where these fowls were nurtured and advanced to the portals of fame. Mr. Houdlette named them, and it will be of interest to have from his pen what he knew of the fowl he christened.

"In common with all the living representatives of the Wyandotte family, I do not think that any of us can enlighten the world very much in regard to the existing crosses at the time of their introduction.

IDEAL PLYMOUTH ROCK MALE  
REGISTERED AMERICAN PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB.  
COPYRIGHTED 1899

IDEAL PLYMOUTH ROCK MALE



When I first took hold of the breed many of the characteristics that now exist then existed, but there seemed to be no ideal among the fanciers—each man for himself; and it was my peculiar honor to create the ideal as well as the name and put the variety on a sound basis. Regarding the crosses, I never had any question in regard to the Dark Brahma figuring very largely in make-up of this variety, as early as 1877. When I first had anything to do with it the Dark Brahma shape and markings were very prominent and the little, short, stubby comb was one of the features that then existed. There were six or eight, more or less, different varieties, and each and every one had a peculiarity of its own. Prominent among them were what were called Sebright Cochins, Sebright Brahmas and American Sebrights. I remember very well indeed the Sebright Cochins and the American Sebrights, as they were shown in our exhibitions, and by these names they tried to introduce them into the American Poultry Association, but the association maintained that they were not far enough advanced; and they were refused until after five years of manipulation on my own part, and work with the various fanciers to get them reduced to an ideal, which we did in 1883.

"The first birds that I purchased were from a photographer in Providence by the name of Carlisle. Carlisle had purchased all the birds he owned from a man by the name of Perkins, somewhere in Rhode Island, but subsequently I had the whole stock from Carlisle. This stock was of a Dark Brahma origin and White Cochin and Hamburg crosses. The White Cochin kept cropping out in white chickens, from which subsequently came the White Wyandottes. The man who stamped the present markings more firmly than anyone else prior to 1883 was L. Whitaker of North Adams, Mich. He had been at work on this for ten, twelve years and had some very nice birds. I visited his place and bought some of his stock. Also another gentleman by the name of Houlet, who lived then in Troy, N. Y. He had some birds that came from Columbia County, New York State. They were of small size, had stubby combs and were nicely marked. I also had one very good hen that I bought from him. With the Perkins-Carlisle stock and the Whitaker-Houlet stock I produced the birds that were introduced in 1883. Most of these people are dead, and just how they worked up their birds to what I found them in 1877 I am unable to tell you further than to note the characteristics that then existed, but from all that I can learn and from their peculiarities I am quite sure that the Dark Brahmas, Silver Hamburgs and White Cochins figured very prominently in the crosses. From that time on to the time of their introduction my work was principally and mainly of selection, as I made no crosses whatever other than the crosses between the different breeders' stock that I bought from various places.

"I trust that this may be of some service to you.

"(Signed) Fred A. Houdlette."

Another old-time fancier writes as follows:

"Brighton, Rochester, N. Y.,

"April 4, 1904.

"As to the origin of Silver Wyandottes, the first knowledge I have of them dates back, I think, to 1878, when I first bred them. At that time there were at least two distinct strains. I am very well acquainted with Mr. John P. Ray of Hemlock Lake, and we have had a great many

talks about their origin. You, of course, know what he claims. To begin with, there were two strains at least at the above date that I am sure of, one of which resembles Mr. Ray's birds—very dark, heavy lacing and small centers, which did at times breed single combs. The other strain was a very large bird, more like the Asiatic class, and I have seen male birds with pea combs and the color of the Dark Brahma. In fact, I raised one myself. I also bred a pullet that was penciled like a Brahma, although not as clear. These birds were more to the open-center class, but always went to smash on breast. If I remember rightly, one strain was bred in the East the other in the West, but I crossed the two and got better results. I am certain there was Dark Brahma blood in the one strain, but I could never trace any Hamburg. I know the large, light-colored birds, as we called them, were entirely different from the dark-colored ones, and I think to-day there appears to be two distinct strains. You will find the very open-laced birds of to-day are not the same type as the heavy-edged ones.

"Trusting this will help you, I am,

"Yours truly,

(Signed) Fred Gunther."

This tells us that Mr. Ray started the leaven and the whole world of fanciers turned to and helped to finish into a valuable result the first, or original, Wyandotte. Of these, as stated above, there are eight varieties. We began to publish in our January issue the history of these varieties. We began at the end of the list, and shall work back to the original of all—the Silver-laced variety.

The American breeds do well in all localities. Their crow is heard from Alaska to Cape Horn. Many have gone to Africa and Australia where they flourish under trying conditions. They seem to stand the climatic conditions of the entire globe and flourish. The Brahmas and Cochins do well in any locality where they are not called upon to wade through snow or mud; heat or cold seems to have but slight effect upon their well-being, just so they have a dry place for their feet. The Langshans do well the world over. The southern portions of the United States seem to be specially adapted to their unbounded prosperity.

### The Silver Duckwing Game Bantam

Some years ago I became interested in Game Bantams, and began looking around for a variety to breed. After due consideration and thought, I decided upon the Silver Duckwing. First, because I considered it the most handsome of the Game Bantams. Second, because it was very hard to breed true to color. And third, because every fancier I asked told me they were very hardy.

The female is the most beautiful of all the varieties, while the male—when well marked—is without doubt one of the most handsome of the Game Bantams.

I have found, when properly mated, the Silver Duckwing produces a fair average of first-class birds. For exhibition males I prefer a cock, as near perfect in shape as possible and good in color over the back; in fact, as near like the cut in the new Standard as possible. A bird of this stamp mated to hens as light in top color as possible can not fail to produce some A1 specimens. For exhibition females an exhibition hen mated with a short-body cock will give desired results. The chicks I find as easy to raise as any of the Bantams, but they must be kept dry and

sheltered from winds. As to feed, I find Cyphers chick food as good as any, with meat added twice a week.

I do not find it advisable to hatch later than May 15, as chicks hatched before then are ready for the early shows and seldom die, if given proper care.—Herbert B. Rowedder.

### Notes in Passing

The Allentown Fair, known as the Great Allentown Fair, was held during the week of September 18. Allentown has always been a popular point for poultrymen. For years the display of poultry at that fair has been of remarkable pretensions, both in quality and number. Allentown is the great center for toy pigeon breeders, and the display of their products is a surprise to all who visit the fair. Allentown is the home of Mr. Eckert, the world's champion producer of Owl pigeons. No one has ever been able to equal the quality of his birds, and we doubt if they will be able to so long as he continues in the fancy. Mr. Eckert is one of the moving spirits of the Allentown Fair, and to his determined effort is largely due the success of the poultry division.

Another factor in the Allentown poultry department is Mr. W. Theo. Wittman, the great Brown Leghorn expert of America. He was superintendent of the poultry department of the fair this year. Largely through the result of his efforts, the old system of showing in pairs was done away with, single-bird entries accepted, and the rule for two filling the class. Over 2,200 single entries of poultry besides a large number of breed pens and water-fowls came to the fair this year; in fact, the halls, passageways and buildings were so crowded with the fowls that it was a wearisome task to judge the classes. So far this year, Allentown has the credit of having had the largest and most successful poultry and pigeon department display of any fair in the United States. It is up to Hagerstown to equal them.

While speaking of Pennsylvania and the beauties and interesting features of the state, we can not overlook several facts of interest to the poultry fraternity. At York, Pennsylvania, is located the beautiful farms of the Plymouth Poultry Farm Company, so well known as producers of Buff Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. We were surprised to see the beautiful specimens in all these that were to be offered for sale this month from the breeding yards of this farm. We can testify to the beautiful quality of the young stock bred from these, and can recommend to any looking for stock the quality there presented.

W. W. Kulp, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, the world-wide known producer of Brown Leghorns, single and rose-combed, also Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, is smiling in sublime happiness at the results of the past season's work. Not in years has he been so successful in every way. We saw a number of specimens from his yards which gave promise of becoming the blue-ribbon winners of the ribbon show. We also met Mr. Weimer,

of Exmoor Farms, he who produced the Wittman line of Brown Leghorns—the world-famous prize-winners of this variety. Mr. Weimer showed a number of birds of meritorious quality at the fall fairs, winning many prizes. In water-fowls, Indian Games and Brown Leghorns he has quality seldom met with.

Another world-famous attraction in the state of Pennsylvania is the Prairie State Incubator Company at Homer City, Pa. This company has outdone itself for the next season in the production of the best quality in this line since their beginning, some twenty-five years ago. There is at Allentown, Pa., a well-informed poultry manager, who, we presume, has handled or passed under his personal management more duck eggs through incubators than has any other one man in the country. He informs us that he has had great success with the new Prairie State pattern. He uses a 60-egg machine for his first hatch of duck eggs to test the fertility. "And," said he, "I have found in my last experiment with the 60-egg machine just produced by the Prairie State people, that it is a dandy. Why," said he, as he looked up with sparkling eyes and pleasing countenance, "I can get some of the finest hatches out of the Prairie State of anything you ever saw."

Superintendent Gladney is to be congratulated upon the success of the entry this week at the Trenton Fair. About one thousand single-bird entries were penned. In addition to this, the pigeons, the pet stock and the ducks made a grand and attractive display. Above all things, Mr. Gladney is to be complimented for his persistent determination to uphold and encourage the individual breeder and the exhibition of their stock, rather than to encourage the entry of large collections that go the circuit of the fairs.

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and their prices are the lowest—quality considered.

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Let us prove the truth of what we say by filling a sample order for you.

MICA CRYSTAL CO.

Concord, N. H.



## SQUAB RAISING FOR PROFIT

M. K. Boyer

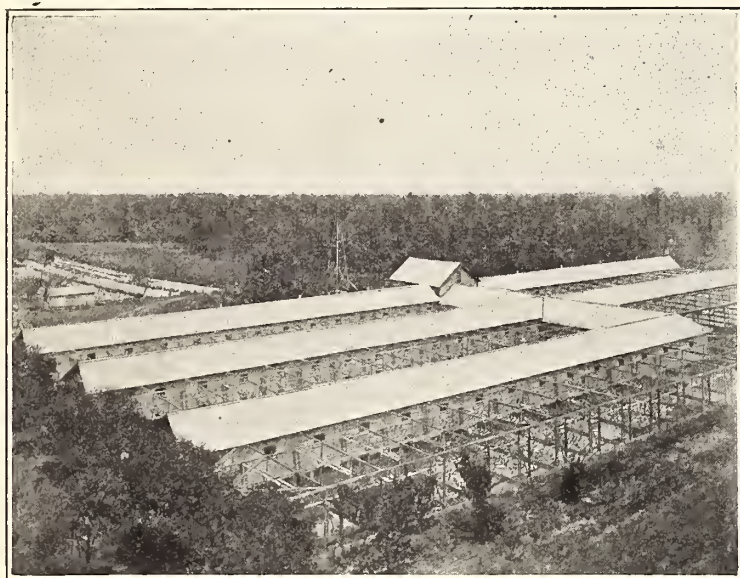
While yet comparatively new, squab raising for market is a rapidly growing industry. As a side line, with poultrymen, the business has been carried on for quite a number of years, but it is only of recent years that it has become an exclusive business.

The majority of the largest plants are located in the East, but indications point to the South as a coming center. Virginia has a number, and so have the Carolinas and Georgia. As a rule, the output of these southern enterprises is shipped to New York City, which is conceded to be the greatest market for that article. In that city the demand for fancy squabs is greater than the supply, and so necessary is the squab to the menu of the largest hotels, that some of the hotel supply houses are compelled to send men out into the smaller towns in New Jersey to buy sufficient to fill their orders.

by this concern ran about eighty-five per cent. of eight, nine, ten, and eleven pounds in weight to the dozen; about eleven per cent. reached seven pounds; and about four per cent. were dark, which are never sold by weight.

From the passageway the watering is done. In one of the bottom nests next the passageway, two-gallon galvanized iron pans are placed, and a small door opens up so that all the work can be done without entering each individual pen. Besides, this arrangement keeps the birds from soiling the water or splashing it on the manure. A barrel of water is carried on a truck and thus two men are able to water an entire house in about three to four minutes.

In each pen a memorandum card is tacked, and this at once shows the number of squabs shipped from that pen, dates, and number of deaths among the



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ATLANTIC SQUAB COMPANY'S FARM

Wishing to secure data from a plant that is making a success of the squab industry, The Feather sent a representative to Da Costa, N. J., to inspect the Atlantic Squab Company's farm, claimed to be the largest squab-producing establishment in America.

Da Costa is a suburb of Hammonton, and here the writer had the pleasure of inspecting an up-to-date model plant, of which a brief description will prove interesting.

There are six large buildings, each measuring two hundred and forty feet in length, sixteen feet in depth—which includes a passageway of three and a half feet. The buildings are so arranged that they are practically all under one roof. This is not only a convenience, but a great saving of time. Fifteen 10x12 1-3 ft. lofts are allowed each house, and sixty nests provided for each loft. The floor space of the plant figures up to 13,472 square feet, and has ample capacity for five thousand pairs of breeders.

Of this number of breeders, four thousand pairs are devoted to the production of squabs for market, fifty thousand of which are shipped annually. These are consigned to hotel-supply houses in New York City, who buy them outright, charging no commissions. The expressage on the shipments, however, is prepaid.

For the past year the squabs marketed

old birds. This arrangement quickly shows which are the most profitable lofts, and which, if any, are run at a loss.

Every house is lettered, and each loft is numbered. The breeding birds are all banded—the hens on the left leg; the cocks on the right. When a bird dies, one of the same sex is added to the loft.

The aviary or fly to each loft measures twenty-four feet in length, ten feet in width, and seven feet in height. In every fourth loft, in the peak of the roof, of each building, a galvanized iron ventilator is erected. These are opened in summer, giving a cool atmosphere to the houses.

In saving young birds for breeders, Mr. Price, the manager, told The Feather representative he takes only nest mates, instead of placing the entire output in the loft. He says experience has taught him that in an entire loft there are from eighteen to twenty per cent. of odd cocks, and by choosing nest mates he is able to greatly reduce the percentage of odd cocks.

When five weeks of age, the tail feathers are pulled out of all the youngsters intended for breeding purposes. This is done on the theory that the strength is better distributed throughout the entire body of the pigeon—the tail feathers consuming so much vitality which ought to be more evenly divided.



A SCENE IN THE PICKER'S ROOM

In what is known as the breeder-selling house, one thousand pairs of young birds are placed. The wire netting partition between the passageway and the loft is covered with heavy building paper, and in this paper several peep holes are made. When an order comes, two men station themselves at these peep holes, and watch the lofts closely. If a pair of birds is seen "driving," each man selects one of the pair and keeps his eyes fixed firmly upon this particular bird. One of the birds is then caught in a net; the other being pointed out is also secured in the same manner.

Another method employed, should the pair have laid eggs, is to use a trap nest, and the birds caught separately while sitting on the nest.

At the Atlantic Company's plant each bird is allowed to choose its own mate voluntarily, and when seen "driving," or having built a nest and laid eggs, the pair is caught and removed to other quarters.

It is a well-known fact among pigeon men, and rapidly becoming known among beginners, that the one great secret of success is to have only mated birds. It really seems incredulous the great amount of damage one unmated bird can do in a loft. An odd cock is invariably seeking a mate, and he seems to think it a duty to visit each nest in turn in quest of one; such visits naturally result in a fight with the legitimate occupant; your own imagination can picture the result—eggs rolled out of the nests and squabs trampled and killed.

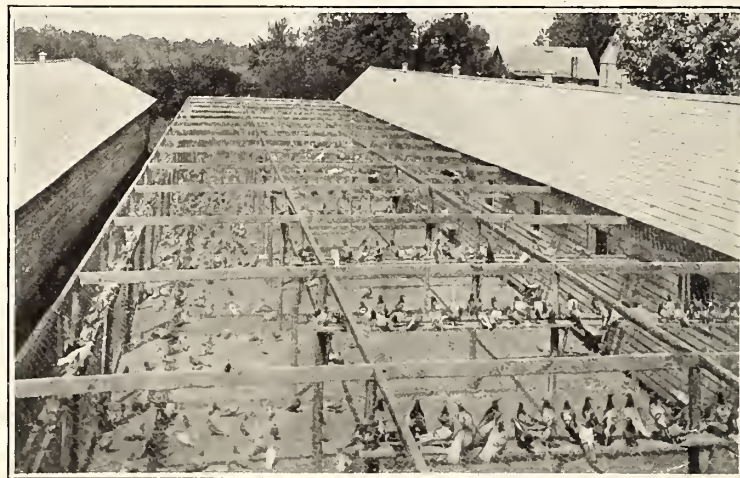
The following varieties of grain constitute the feed rations: sifted cracked corn, wheat, Kafir corn, Canada peas, bird mil-

about 11 o'clock a. m., and allowed to remain for about two hours, when they are emptied and properly cleaned for the next day. Grit, oyster shell, charcoal and salt are kept before the birds at all times by means of small open boxes, conveniently placed in each loft.

Every four weeks the lofts are thoroughly cleaned, and the nests from which squabs have been removed are well sprinkled with air-slaked lime, into which has been put a liberal supply of crude carbolic acid. The manure is measured out by bushels and sacked, ready for shipment to the leather tanners, who pay from fifty-five to sixty cents per bushel for same.

On regular shipping days rounds of the nests are made bright and early (before feeding, in order to get empty craws) and all squabs of a marketable size caught, crated, and brought to the killing room. In killing, a sharp bladed knife is used and an incision made into the jugular vein and then into the brain. The squabs are then rapidly plucked and placed in cold water for about an hour, after which they are taken out, their feet and mouth thoroughly washed, and placed in ice water, where they are allowed to harden and plump. They are then hung on a rack to drain until ready to ship.

In shipping they are packed neatly in layers, breasts down, in large sugar barrels, and shipped by express. In summer months ice is used, placing a layer between each layer of squabs. It takes from two or three days to get off the week's supply of squabs, according to the season of year, notwithstanding the fact that nine pickers are employed. One and a half



VIEW OF THE FLIES OF ONE OF THE HOUSES

let and hemp seed. Fresh water is constantly supplied, which Mr. Price considers one of the most essential points. At least twice a day this matter is attended to. During severe cold weather the water is sufficiently warmed to take off the chill. Each day the birds receive a bath in regular galvanized bath pans placed in each fly. These pans are filled

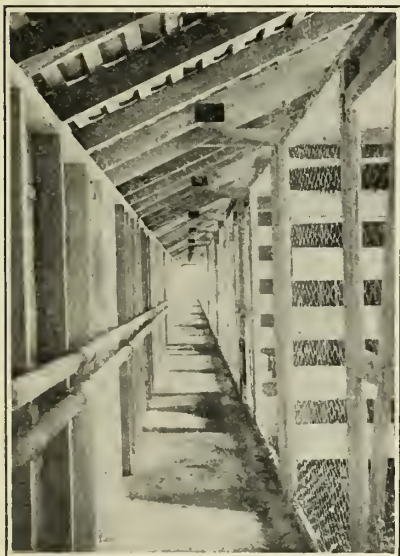
cent is paid per squab for picking. Mr. Price said a first-class picker can dress as many as one hundred and fifty birds a day.

Concerning the breeding habits of the inauspicious Homer (and that is the only variety kept on this farm), Mr. Price said that each individual pair of birds must be properly mated before they are ready for



work. When a bird is seen chasing another around the loft and flying pen, it is a sure way of telling a mated pair. The last bird is the cock, and he is driving his mate to the nest to lay. Two eggs are laid, and it takes from seventeen to eighteen days to hatch. Squabs remain in the nests until about four weeks of age, during which time they are fed by the parent bird. At this age they are ready for market, and should be taken to the killing room before they have left their nests. If they should get out of the nests onto the floor, they lose the benefit of the forced feeding of the parent birds and have to shift for themselves, thus losing weight.

It developed in our interview that there are many dealers or jobbers purchasing stock all over the country, and even importing from Belgium, that keep them in their lofts just long enough to get a sale. Ninety per ct. of the birds they offer may



INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE BREEDING-HOUSES

be mated, but if the balance are odd cocks, and it is most likely the case, the beginner will have a hard road to travel. It seems this country is fairly overrun with odd cock birds, the reason for which is given as follows:

Two eggs are laid, a day intervening between each. These two eggs, as a general thing, hatch a cock and a hen—the first egg laid hatching the cock, and the second the hen. The majority of birds commence incubation as soon as the first egg is laid; hence, one squab is hatched twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance of its nest-mate. If either one of the squabs should die, it is generally the hen. This largely, then, accounts for the surplus of males, and as dealers well know there is no sale for cocks without hens, the unscrupulous put a small number of the latter in the lot, selling them as “mated pairs.”

So the advice to beginners is to ascertain all possible of the dealer or breeder before purchasing, getting his ideas of “mated pairs,” and his methods of determining such matings. The practical squab raiser appreciates the importance of actually mated birds, and is more apt to supply what is wanted.

Cull out the poor specimens and the cockerels you do not want as soon as they are large enough for broilers. After the broiler size—just a little larger—they are fine to fry. Many people in the land do not appreciate how toothsome the fried chicken like grandmother used to have tastes.

### Egg Producers

An article in Successful Poultry Journal calls attention to the best breed for eggs. This article states that a hen will lay if she is properly fed and housed; how well she lays depends upon the conditions under which she is kept. The feed and house, states this article, and general care of the hen is in the hands of her keeper. If he does these things better than his neighbor then he will get better results, even if the fowls are of the same breed and variety.

This is absolutely true so far as it goes, but in addition to this the hen must be bred as well for a full egg production. In writing of the same, Mr. Meerch states as follows in Vicks Magazine:

“The number of eggs that a hen may be expected to lay during the year is a matter of importance to most poultry keepers who wish to make a profit from their fowls. So many statements are made as to the laying power of hens and these statements vary so extremely that the amateur can form but a very slight opinion as to whether his fowls are doing their duty properly or not. Professional poultry keepers have sometimes asserted that their hens will average from 200 to 250 eggs each in the year. Such statements are apt to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the large number of people who keep only a few fowls in a back yard, and who naturally think they ought to obtain almost double the quantity of eggs that they receive. But even if these figures can be relied upon, they are not an average result and are only obtained from particular birds, carefully bred and selected for some years for their laying qualities.

“It is to be regretted that so few poultry keepers keep a record of the number of eggs laid by their hens during the year. Such particulars would be of great assistance both to themselves and others. So many new and useful breeds have been added to our list of poultry during the last thirty years that it is most probable that the general average of eggs has in-

creased. The useful qualities of some of these fowls have been the reason for their popularity. Such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes and Langshans for example, have proved most valuable, and for egg production the first three of these can not be surpassed.

“White Leghorns are renowned both here and in other countries as wonderfully prolific layers. In these states they are justly called the ‘business hen.’ The Minorca, though not quite so hardy as the White Leghorn, is a splendid layer of large white eggs. Mr. Wright states that one breeder of Minorcas found four pens of hens averaged 220 eggs each; that another of seven hens averaged 184 and a third averaged 180 eggs. From some statistics that have been obtained from amateurs, who keep only a few fowls, it appears that half a dozen Leghorn hens averaged 126 eggs each, six Minorcas 114 eggs each, eight Langshans 109 eggs each and two lots of mixed-bred fowls 104 eggs each; these were all from birds that had been especially selected for laying, but which were young and were fed and treated with ordinary care.

“It has been stated on reliable authority that on some farms hens that are kept in large numbers will yield from 150 to 170 eggs each per annum. These hens have been bred and fed for egg production, are young birds and are managed in the most businesslike manner. There is no doubt that in the majority of our poultry yards the hens do not lay as many eggs as they ought. They are often too old and are generally improperly fed and not kept clean. But having regard to the above particulars poultry keepers in general may reasonably expect their hens to average from 100 to 120 eggs each during the year. This number even should allow a fair margin for profit, but it can only be obtained from fowls in their first or second season. Old hens will prove a source of loss and will seldom lay more than forty to sixty eggs in the twelve months.”

### Orpington Poultry Journal.

If you want an interesting paper, giving general information and all about THE ORPINGTONS, do not fail to send for the above paper, single copy 5c., yearly 60c. Once seen, always taken. Send at once for a copy before you forget.

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To win at New York Show one year, even with the help of some purchased birds, is a Great Honor, but to Breed and Raise in One's Own Yards, not only for one year, but for Sixteen Years birds winning over 25 per cent more First Prizes at New York Shows, than any other exhibitor has won with Any Stock during that time, proves Our Strain to be

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We have also Bred and Raised the last 16 years, birds winning nearly Double the number of First Prizes on Exhibition Pens, also on Cockerels, at New York Shows, than any other exhibitor has won, and Three Times the number of First Prizes on Malos that any other exhibitor has won on stock not our breeding.

### IF YOU WOULD BREED WINNERS, BUY FROM THE WINNING LINES.

No less than Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us the last sixteen years. Our stock have been Winners at the Largest Shows held in this Country The Past Season. Our shipments have extended to Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and Africa.

\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two customers from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a “Lee Belle” pullet we Bred and Raised.

OUR LAST EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK SHOW. In 1902, in a class of 223 of the Best America Could Furnish, we won three-fifths of all the Regular Prizes and All the Special Prizes except one, including All Silver Cups, Gold Special and Silver Medal. Three of the Four Highest Prizes on Cocks and Cockerels were won by birds from our “Grandson's Brother” lines and our 1st and 2d prize pullets, Judge Scudder, who has placed the awards on Rocks at nearly every New York Show for 16 years, stated, were the highest scoring of any he ever judged in the Garden.

We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes; Four of the Five Pullet Prizes; Four Prizes on Fowls; and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. ALL OUR WINNERS Were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Carefully mated breeding yards of 5 birds, mated for either light, medium, or dark progeny as desired, \$20 to \$40 per pen, according to quality. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of “America's Best—Illustrated,” giving 22 pictures of Recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of “What Our Hatching Eggs Produced for Our Customers Last Season,” sent free.

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## NOTES FROM ENGLAND

BY JOHN WHARTON

Summer is on the wane. The past three months will be remembered by farmers for many a year to come on account of the scarcity of rain. The effect has been poor crops of hay, while the turnip crops in some districts are complete failures. I was traveling the other day with a farmer who had sown one hundred pounds of turnip seed all in vain—not a turnip for all his labor. However, the hay has been gathered in fine condition in a little time, and the wheat, barley and oats are looking well, although the straw is short. In many districts cutting is in full swing, and should the dry weather continue it will be a short, early harvest. Several fields are already cut as far north as Yorkshire. The days are now getting visibly shorter, and we shall soon realize that autumn is near. Naturally, sportsmen are looking to the "Twelfth of August," when the grouse shooting commences; and from reports I hear and what I see there should be good sport. The heather is just bursting into bloom, and soon we shall hear the bang, bang on the moors and reports of the "bags" good or bad that have been made.

Should these lines be read by any who have been brought up among the heather and would like a bunch to remind them of "The Dear Homeland," just drop me a note and I will post you some if it is not all over, and if done I will send on next year.

The dry weather seems on the whole to have suited the chickens, but has somewhat hindered laying; and eggs are now scarce, many hens being deep in molt. The summer shows are in full swing. Last week I was at Bredhighton. A nice show was held there and many noted old birds turned up, while a fair number of chickens were also entered. The poultry clubs' special prize for best bird in show, any age, of either sex, was awarded to a lovely Partridge Wyandotte pullet bred and exhibited by yours truly. Bantams had a fine classification, and many of the best were on exhibition. Mr. Entwistle was there with a fine collection, representing almost all varieties, and won the lion's share of prizes. Mr. Buckpitt—who, by the by, is well known in the States—the secretary of the Variety Bantam Club, was there with a fine collection of rare Frizzles, and won nearly all the prizes. Mr. Purdon, so well known in rose-combed circles, had some of his best on view; and, needless to say, he won in all classes. Mr. Bemis, noted for his Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks, was also well in the money in every section where he exhibited. The best section among the large fowls was the Wyandottes, which were seen in every color except buff. Orpingtons made a nice show, also Games, Rocks and Langshans came up well.

The Durham County Show was held at South Shields, July 26. This society has for its secretary the king of Cochins breeders, viz., Mr. G. Proctor, of Durham. Who in the fancy does not know Mr. Proctor, either personally or by repute? It is with the greatest of sorrow that I have to mention his great loss in the sudden death of his dear wife, which occurred while Mr. Proctor was away from home filling a judging appointment. Every one, I am sure, who knows Mr. Proctor will extend to him their heartfelt sympathy in this his sore trial, and trust that he may still be preserved to the fancy for many years to come. Durham County is

a great center for shows, and the South Shields event was in every way a grand success. The takings at the gate amounted to over three thousand dollars, and this for a one-day show.

Tadcaster, Yorkshire, held its show on the same date as the Durham fixture, and it, too, can be voted a success. The poultry section here is only in its infancy, but it's growing nicely despite a few grumbling old farmers, who are on the committee and consider it a waste of money to offer prizes for cocks and hens.

Speaking of grumbling committeemen reminds me of Yarm Show, also in Yorkshire. At this show the gate was getting less each year, and when the matter was sifted into it was decided to strike off the dog and poultry section, as they concluded that it was these sections that ruined the show. The fanciers, however, not dismayed, decided to hold a dog and poultry show their own. The committee worked with a will, with the result that the gate was larger at their first attempt than for the old agricultural show, and their balance was, after paying up, the envy of their late foster parents.

Harrogate Show was held the day following. It, too, is in its infancy, but it is developing nicely. It proved a nice show, spoiled only by one thing, viz., the non-arrival of a number of exhibits that had been sent on from Tadcaster the day previous. The labels sent out by shows have the printed address of the secretary on one side and the exhibitor's on the other. To put them on the basket you tie them securely at both ends and on the return they are broken from one end. It appears these exhibits were booked from Tadcaster with the Harrogate labels fastened in the usual manner, but when in the railway company's hands some one had turned all the labels, with the result that all the birds were sent off home. It was very annoying for the fanciers who had come on to the show, expecting to meet their birds. In all other ways the show passed off well. The steward was Mr. Hall, known as a keen Bantam fancier and a real sportsman. He had everything in order and judging over by luncheon time.

I notice some one is asking about the so-called "Rose-combed Blues" and their origin, etc. The brief history of this breed is the following: Some few years ago, classes were put on at several shows, chiefly in the north of England, for "the likeliest hen for laying purposes." This class brought splendid entries, but ere long the judges invariably gave the prizes to birds of blue color with rose combs. Why they did so no one can tell. These Blues were a cross of Andalusians and Wyandottes, or in some cases Andalusians and Orpingtons. From the former cross white lobes were obtained, and from the latter red lobes and a bird of heavier proportions. This awarding of Blues as the best layers has naturally caused a demand for the birds to spring up, and there are several breeders making a specialty of producing them. Again I repeat that why judges have favored this particular variety as layers I fail to understand, as I know for a fact two well-known hens that have won scores of prizes have hardly ever produced an egg. They have stopped laying now; still they are shown and still they win. Judging such classes on these lines is a farce from beginning to end.

There is just now some talk of a twelve-

month laying competition, such as are being held in Australia. No doubt during the past few years much more interest has been taken in the laying qualities of poultry than in years gone by, but I fail to see where any practical results can be obtained by the way in which these contests are decided. There seems to a practical poultry keeper to be too many loopholes in the management to really make the test one of benefit. At past competitions some pens have actually never laid an egg for three months, the reason given being that they were too young. Common sense asks why did they take in for competition pullets that were not likely to lay for three months. Then, when there are some one hundred pens, won't some pens be on better ground than others as regards shelter, soil, etc.? We all know that we have one particular pen in which our birds always do well, while we may have another just the opposite. These competitions may awaken interest in the egg industry, but they will never tell us, as some think they will, which is the best breed of birds to keep for eggs.

The holiday season is now at its height and all who can manage it and have the desire are having a change to the seaside or country. When a fancier takes a holiday he generally contrives to pay a visit to a fellow fancier. There are few but what enjoy a visit from a straightforward fancier, if he only lets him know that he is calling on a particular date. It is curious how little some value the privilege of viewing a fancier's stock, and almost fancy they are conferring a favor to the owner in looking them over and pointing out their faults.

In the latter days of Mr. Joseph Partridge he lived near Blackpool, which gets thousands of visitors a year; and, to use his own words, he was often pestered with people who out of mere curiosity wanted to see his noted birds. Says he, "It is a real pleasure to show a true fancier my stock, but to show them to curiosity seekers who can't tell a cock from a hen is a waste of time."

Well, I will conclude these notes by saying I am off for a brief holiday to the Continent, where I shall visit all the fanciers I can reach. If I get a wrinkle or two I will let you know.

### Breed for Egg Production

Many years ago we were content with the hen that produced twenty-five or thirty eggs in a year. When the statement was made that hens could produce a hundred eggs, it was declared absurd. Then the suggestion was made in the columns of this paper that the 200-egg hen was near at hand. Considerable comment was caused by this, yet there are many proofs at hand that hens have produced in one year, under perfectly good management, as many as 200 eggs.

There are not nearly so many of these as there should be, nor as there could be, if people would carefully select their breeding stock for that particular purpose. We have before us a statement of several pens of fowls. One produced an average of 120 eggs, two others about 150 eggs, one pen 188 eggs, another pen about 200. Eggs were hatched from each of these pens, and the best egg-producing pullets of all that were hatched came from the hens which laid the eggs in the pen that averaged 200 eggs per year.

We know what a terrible strain it is upon the constitutional vigor of a hen to produce as many as 180 to 200 eggs in a year. This is most likely to be done by pullets in their first year, and we believe that if these same pullets would be properly care for and kept into the spring of

their second year as hens and not worked too hard for the egg production, the eggs from them would establish a line of egg-producing poultry that it would be hard to overcome.

Much more attention is given to selecting the stock from which fine milch cows are grown than we recommend for producing a laying strain of poultry. When the time comes to hatch the chicks in the spring, many of us are much too anxious to place the first eggs we can lay our hands on under the hen to be hatched or into the incubator as may be; but if we would select in advance these heavy egg-producing pullets of the year before and keep them for the express purpose of laying the eggs from which to hatch our laying pullets for the next winter, we would be surprised at the startling increase of egg yield that we would have as a result of such selection.

Pullets hatched from eggs that come from hens that only produce thirty-five or forty eggs a year do not inherit the laying instinct, rather would they inherit the propensity of the mother hens not to lay many eggs. While, on the other hand, eggs from the continuous and large egg producers would be pullets that would inherit the laying propensity, and that would naturally become large egg producers themselves.

That like will produce like is a very old saying. It is a saying worthy of consideration in the poultry business. Hens that are heavy egg producers are more than likely to produce their own kind, while hens that are poor egg producers are doubly certain to produce those less prolific than themselves.

Another feature of vital importance is the selection of male birds from the hens that have been fine egg producers in line for several generations. If the proper amount of attention is given to both of these necessary requirements, people will find that the increased egg production in their flocks will be so marked as to be beyond all expectations. Hundreds of people complain that their poultry does not produce any eggs during the winter months, and that they lay so few eggs during the entire year as to make them unprofitable as egg producers; and while complaining of this known fact they will continue year after year to hatch their pullets from the same hens that have never laid enough eggs to pay for the corn they eat. Then, again, many people will read in their papers how poultry should be kept, fed and cared for and pay no attention to it whatever, and yet expect the hens to give them a profitable return in eggs.

There are just three absolute requirements for success in poultry keeping—the first, to have a line of laying hens fed for producing eggs; second, to properly house them during the winter months so that they will be comfortable, provide dry floors and deep litter—over a foot deep—for them to scratch in, and, third, to properly house, feed, water and care for them as hens should be kept for the profitable egg production in the winter months.

The days for roup and canker, both of which can be said mainly results from a cold, are coming. When roup has reached the stage when the odor from it is perceptible, and when there are prominently-developed cases of canker it should not only mean complete isolation from the rest of the flock, but the hatchet remedy should be applied without delay.

FEED REEVE'S LAYING STOCK OR SCRATCHING FEED FOR EGGS. ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE C. H. REEVE, 187 WASHINGTON STREET NEW YORK



# PIGEONS

## Pigeons for Profit

I note in The Feather a number of articles on the breeding of the Homing Pigeon for profit, and agree with a few of the writers who claim that a number of the so-called articles are simply well-written ads for some of the breeders who would lead the public to believe that it is all profit and no loss, and that any one can make a big thing out of it.

My experience has not been very extensive, but I have learned in the few years that I have given to the subject that there are many ups and downs to the business. I have never bred on a large scale as compared with some, but have devoted my efforts more to quality than quantity, being interested more in working Homers than in straight squab breeding.

My first birds were secured from a friend in Old Mexico, and on my way home I secured more of a well-recommended breeder in San Antonio, Texas. I then purchased a few pairs from a breeder in Colorado, and these constituted my breeding stock. The first year the birds more than paid for their feed, but the margin of profit was small. The next year gave better returns, and after culling out all small and poorly-marked specimens I had a good bunch of birds to breed from. I had my old birds banded, and kept a band record of all young ones hatched, so that I could tell at a moment's notice just what pair of breeders such and such a young one was from. The next spring brought its trials, such as the trouble of mating up the birds for the season and culling out the extra cocks. At first I thought nearly all of the birds were cocks, for they would all waltz and fight, but I soon learned that the note of the hen was a little less on the bass than that of the cock. This gave me very little help, however, for if I took out a pair and mated them they were broken up as soon as they were again placed with the others; so I finally caught all of them and shut them in a pen, then took out a pair and placed them in the mating box; as soon as they were mated I turned them loose in the breeding pen, where they went to work with no more trouble. In this way I soon had all the birds mated, and found that I really had some extra hens instead of extra cocks, as I had at first thought.

One pair of early-hatched youngsters mated late in the fall and selected a hole under the roof of the loft for their nest, and even after being shut up all winter they went back there the first time I let them out for a fly in the spring and made so much trouble over it that I finally had to let them have their own way about it. Rather aggravating, but it surely spoke well for the homing instinct.

My first birds were rather small, but by careful selection I now have birds that are of good size; and the squabs will range from seven to eight and one-half pounds to the dozen. I consider this a good-sized bird, and do not believe it can be very much better with pure Homers. Of course, I might increase the size by an infusion of Runt or other blood, but by so doing I would lose the homing quality.

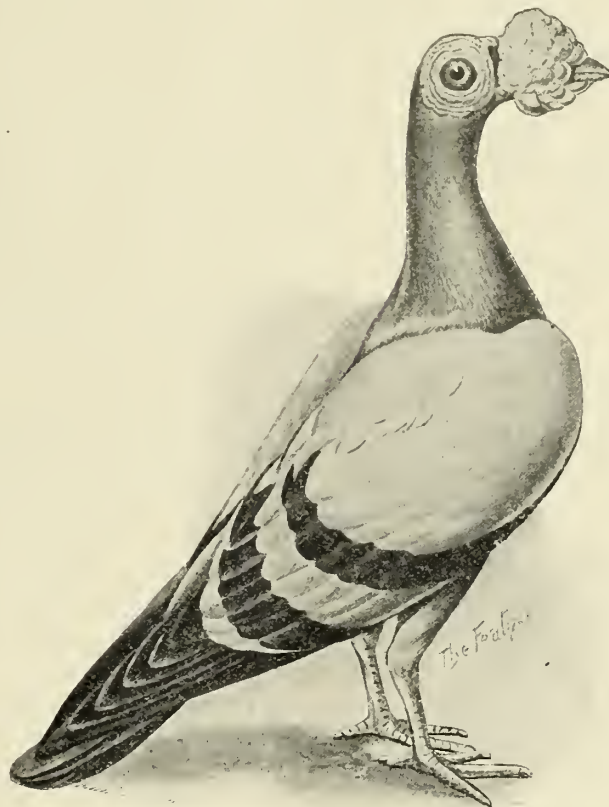
With the best care and food I have not been able to get over seven or eight pairs of young a year from the old breeders, but even at that they are a paying proposition. I notice many ads of old breeders at from fifty cents to one dollar per pair, and do not see how they can be raised at a profit for this money, unless they are allowed free range, as on a farm, and are given very little care.

With the best care, and with feed at two

course I use special feed, but that is outside of the squab question.

Young birds can not be sold for less than fifty cents per pair with any profit, and old breeders must bring \$1 per pair to break even. Good, young birds are worth from \$1 to \$2.50, depending on size and quality, and old birds of good quality are worth from \$2.50 up. At least, I do not see how they can be sold for much less and make their breeders any money. Scrubs are not worth the express on them, and no one will make anything by trying to get good birds for a little money.

Summing it all up, I find that there is a fair profit in the business, and, although there are some trials, the pleasure more than offsets them. Begin with a few birds of the best quality and gradually work into the business, and you will make it a paying proposition. Start in with no experience and one hundred pairs of so-called mated birds, and you will lose money.—M. E. Hoag.



BLUE CARRIER COCK

dollars per one hundred pounds, I can not keep old birds for less than fifty cents a year; that is, one dollar per pair. It will cost nearly this much to bring the young birds to breeders, for, although some of the late-hatched birds will breed the next spring at seven or eight months of age, the early-hatched ones, and the ones that one wants to use for breeders if they would keep up size and strength, will hardly get started before fall, and I have not found it a paying proposition to try to breed during the very cold weather. Anyway, I think the birds deserve a rest for a few months, and they will start in again in the spring with renewed energy.

As to the feed question, it is hardly necessary to go into the subject, for it has been discussed time and time again. I will say, however, that during the winter, while the birds are separated, I feed two parts bolted cracked corn, one part hard red wheat, and one-half part cane seed or Kafir corn. I can get the cane seed so much cheaper, however, that as a general thing I use it. In the breeding season I use a ready-mixed feed put up by a firm in St. Louis, and find it as good and cheap as I can mix myself. When flying, of

tary has already communicated with six show associations relative to a bid for the meeting, namely, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg and Chicago. On receipt of replies the bids, with ballots, will be mailed to the members.

It is the policy of the club to cater to novices and there will be many fine specials for birds whose owners have never won a first at a club meet. This is a most brilliant idea and one of far more importance than at first appears. It is a great membership inducer and a life inspirer. It more evenly and justly distributes the prizes or proceeds, or rather surplus of the club's treasury, to which every member is equally entitled, and at the same time does not detract from the honors of the older or more successful breeders and exhibitors. It will prevent continuous "walkovers" by one or a few members, which has proven so disastrous to some clubs. In addition to the regular and special prizes and ribbons there will be given a special club ribbon of handsome design to every member of the club who wins a special prize. The secretary is now engaged in selecting a design for this ribbon, and, as he does not expect to win them all himself, nor wish to take the responsibility of trying to please every taste, he asks for the kind assistance of every member in the shape of a design or suggestion. If the members will help in this I think, that with the experience of the ribbon-makers a composite of the ideas will produce a ribbon of the foremost beauty and appropriateness.

At our last meet at Madison Square Garden, with only twenty classes, we had a display of 147 birds, and with a membership the smallest in the history of the club. This year twenty-eight classes have been called for, viz., old cock, old hen, young cock and young hen for every color. With a membership of nearly twice that of last year we should exhibit three hundred pigeons. This, too, should be true when reports show that most of the members have had a successful season and all promising to uncover a wonder.

We can't have too many specials. It makes them none the less valuable and a special at a club meet means something. It is the highest honor one can win with his birds. Already a number of nice ones have been subscribed and I hope to have one from every member. Notify me as soon as possible and not later than with the return of the ballots, for a list must be sent to the show secretary where our meet will be held and one also should be published.—E. C. Duffy, Secretary.

## The American Pigmy Pouter Association

Now that the breeding season is about a thing of the past, the most important question before the club is the next meet, where it will be held and who will judge. To this end I would caution the members to be very careful in their selection, so that there will be no disappointments and objections when it is too late. The secre-

## SQUABS



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### Editorial Gossip

With this issue The Feather celebrates its tenth birthday. During the years that have intervened from the first issue to the present date many changes have been made in the methods that bring the hoped-for success to the poultrymen. Of all these none have exceeded the strides made by poultry journalism. In no other class publication will be found equal ability, thrift and magnitude of purpose that is embodied in poultry publications. We are fully in touch with all this and have made a strong pull for public favor through the channels of conservative thoughts vigorously applied for the safe guidance of all our readers.

This issue begins the eleventh volume of this publication; our promises for the future has its record in the past. Many of our first-year patrons continue with us to the present; acquaintances of years ago have ripened into strong friendship. This publication to a large extent is friendship's tie between thousands who value candor and conservative methods. Our army of readers are liberal buyers from those who present their stock through our columns. All in all we feel our position to be stronger to-day than ever before, for which we have the kindest feelings and best wishes for all those who helped in building up our publication.

In addition to The Feather we have twelve books published in the interest of poultry and pigeons. These books have an extended sale throughout this and foreign countries. To our list has been added The American Fancier, the only weekly devoted to poultry, pigeons and pet stock interests. These publications have increased the demands for America's productions into almost every country and colony in the world.

Every one of our readers should become a subscription agent for this publication. We are offering almost four hundred presents to those who get us subscribers. Send for the list and select your Christmas gifts. They are not undervalued but true full-value gifts that will go to you as a free-will offering to celebrate our golden jubilee of gladness at your interest displayed in our future welfare.

Thanks to our kind friends in Buffalo every order sent us for a Standard up to September 15 has been filled; later orders will be filled this week. The pleasure of anticipation has been more than realized in the beautiful finish and contents of the book. Joy, gladness and approval from all purchasers seem to be the order of the hour.

The new illustrated Standard is at hand; so is the critic busy at the work of dissection. To be a critic and to review current events, in many instances, creates a pessimist, and complimentary statements are avoided as far as possible. Nothing is so easy for a writer as to pick flaws in what others have accomplished. The continual adverse criticism without the occasional flavoring of just a little praise destroys confidence in the writer, who, quite too frequently, seeks for approval in so small a circle as to be almost the reflection of his own thoughts.

If perfection were possible, ambition might cease. If it were half so easy to create as to criticize, mountains might be built from blocks of perfection. As long, however, as the sweep of the pen brings continual satisfaction to the pessimistic critic, those of other tendencies may well afford to overlook that peculiarity which may afford such pleasure to the individual, without causing a ripple among the vast multitude who so dearly love the Standard and standard-bred poultry as to believe in them to the extent of being willing to contribute a dollar or two every five years in their support without a murmur.

We are of the opinion that Mr. P. H. Jacobs was the first to declare for the ten-cent Standard. So far we have not found the least inclination towards penny Standards; on the other hand, specialty club members seem to belong to the class who wish to uphold the dignity of the book which has been the guiding law that has brought poultry to a level equal to that occupied by any live stock interests. It has been and will be the one great factor for success in poultry culture.

The week of October 9 to 14 will record events of interest to poultrymen. The Hagerstown Fair will be held that week. The fanciers will gather from far and near to celebrate the golden jubilee and to

attend the adjourned meeting of the American Poultry Association, the banquet, the parade, and to pay tribute of respect to John L. Cost, the departed hero and respected friend.

There has been started, so we have been told, a subscription for the benefit of Barred Plymouth Rock Alley at New York. Let this good work go on. Have the special awards profuse year after year. Make Rome howl, as it were, in praise of the Barred Plymouth Rocks at New York. Do not rest on past history but force the issue with others and do not allow other breeds or varieties to outdo your ability for numbers, quality and golden offerings at the Metropolitan Shows.

It is also claimed that there will be a change in the method of judging this variety. Either a change of men or method is the statement made. Whether this refers to more than one judge, an entire change, or what, we can not say, but from the whisperings afloat we feel certain that there will be something doing in Barred Rock Alley at New York this winter.

"Will there be a show in Boston this winter?" is the question of the hour. We have written Mr. Roberts, the secretary of last winter's show, but up to date no response has come to our letter. We hope to be able to answer all inquiries soon in our columns with the information that Boston will be on hand better than ever before. As it stands there is an uneasy uncertainty about it that should be removed at once.

Mr. Kyle told us over the telephone last week that it was his hope to hold a November show in New York City at the large Palace building near Forty-second

Street station. The whole matter, whether or no, will be settled in a few days and the final decision will be made public as soon as a conclusion is reached.

Whether there will be a winter show in Washington hinges largely upon the possibility of obtaining a suitable place in which to hold the show. No available hall as yet has been found that can be had for the purpose and it would be useless to attempt to hold a show in a place not suited to the occasion. The fanciers are willing but the hall is not to be had as far as we have heard. Let us hope for the best and keep the ball rolling.

Our Gallery of Fame contains this week the masterpiece of our artist, who presents the western White Rock champion in combination with The Feather. What could be better than the combination of such art and excellence? This is but one of our superb achievements in this line. An excellent picture of leading fanciers has graced each number of The Feather and The American Fancier for the past six months. The demand for back numbers containing these attractive portraits has been so large that we may be induced to issue these later in book form.

The vote by the National Bantam Association for the judge to officiate at New York has resulted in the election of Mr. H. J. Quilhot, he having received 37 votes, Charles M. Smith 18, Charles Jehl 10, scattering 3. This is a token of Mr. Quilhot's popularity as a judge of Bantams and a tribute that he should feel keenly having been selected for a number of years by a very large vote. There is a number of features promised for the New York Show which is likely to add greatly to the entry in many classes.

### An Addition to The Feather

It is a pleasure to announce that we have secured from Milton O. Adams the right, title, and sole interest in the paper published by him called "The Incubator." Mr. Adams has shown himself to be a most praiseworthy young man, and has connected himself solely with the incubator business of Hiawatha, which makes it impossible for him to have anything to do further with the publication of this paper. Notice of transfer is published below.

*Know All Men by These Presents, That I, Milton O. Adams, of Hiawatha, Kansas, for and in consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00), do, by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, transfer and set over to THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, their heirs and assigns, all my right, title, and interest in and to a certain publication known as "The Incubator," including the good will thereof, and the subscription list thereto,*

*TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same unto the said The Howard Publishing Company, its heirs and assigns, FOREVER.*

*And the said Milton O. Adams, does hereby covenant and agree with said purchaser, that he is at the time of the delivery of these presents, the lawful owner of property hereby conveyed, and has full right and title thereto, and that he will warrant and forever defend the same unto the said The Howard Publishing Company, against claim, or persons claiming the same.*

*Witness my hand this 25th day of August, 1905.*

(Signed)

MILTON O. ADAMS,

Editor and Manager.





The writer of these notes invited the readers of *The American Fancier* to freely and fearlessly express their opinion of the illustrations in the new *American Standard of Perfection*, i. e., those who have been fortunate enough to receive copies of the same. Several letters have been sent to us in which the writers have gone to some length in criticising some of the cuts and eulogizing others. As these were of a personal nature we are not at liberty to use their contents at the present time. Many other letters have been received that show a thorough appreciation of the writers for the new book and the illustrations contained therein. So we came to the conclusion that, taken as a whole, the new *Standard* meets with the approval of the many and the disapproval of the very few.

Among the class of intelligent fanciers and breeders who have kindly looked over the new *Standard* with a view of expressing their opinion publicly we find Mr. F. D. E. Stowe, Brattleboro, Vt. He writes: "With the illustrations of the *Standard* in mind, I would suggest that very few attempts at the ideal are successful. As a rule they lack the lifelike expression. This criticism does not, however, apply to Sewell's Duckwing Games in the new *Standard*. The American Game breeder may pause here and ponder and he will not be led astray. The symmetry is here and not the abnormal development of one feature to the neglect of others." Other Game fanciers, if they are interested in Duckwings, will agree with Mr. Stowe that Mr. Sewell has caught the spirit of the real bird in life and transferred it into a most artistic sketch. It is a very fine piece of work.

But the other Game or rather Game Bantam sketches call for favorable comment also, especially when it is taken into consideration that these were drawn by Mr. Graham, subject to the approval of the Game Club members and others interested in Game Bantams. The male Game or Game Bantam in show attire is to a certain extent a "made-up" creature, the dubbing of comb and wattles, training and handling making it look more artificial than real to the uninitiated observer. To correctly draw such bird with pen, crayon or pencil is not always an artistic success, albeit the Game fancier is satisfied. The Black-red Game Bantams were approved by the American Exhibition Game Club and are the ideal desired. The Red Pyle Game Bantam illustrations are to many fanciers of that variety very satisfactory in showing up the ideal Game characteristics. Yet to others, equally intelligent, they seem out of proportion. The fault is not so much with the artist, but with the desire of the fanciers to "show off" the radical profile, station, head and tail points. It lowers the artistic value while it emphasizes the great features demanded by the Game cranks.

We are glad that Mr. Stowe has started a line of criticism on his favorite varie-

ties. It will do much good and bring out other opinions on the same breeds. What we want is a thorough discussion on such matters. It will help not only the fanciers of Games and Game Bantams but the artists who delineate them. What applies to the above breeds applies with equal force to all varieties or breeds in the *Standard*, and we trust our readers will not hesitate to avail themselves of the opportunities offered to express their views. The new *Standard* is a great step forward. It is not perfect and we never expect to find one that is, so let us all strive to correct errors and suggest changes from time to time, and when in future years a new edition is called for, a better and more complete book will be the result. In the meantime the American Poultry Association can "stand pat" on the book it has issued. It pleases the masses, if not the few hypocritical persons who never have and never will see good in anything or anybody, unless they have a finger in the pie or an interest or relationship in the management.

Arthur O. Schilling, whose live-stock illustrations in *Whites Class Advertising* have attracted much favorable comment, will come east next month and attend the Hagerstown show as well as visit with friends and fanciers in this section. Mr. Schilling has just completed a very fine painting of Brown Leghorns, which will be reproduced by a Philadelphia color-type firm, and used as plates for advertising purposes.

Deacon Ivory Sparks's famous White Wyandotte hen "The Belle of Cape May," now in her ninth year, started laying after a summer vacation on September 1 and on the sixth day of the same month laid her fifth egg, the latter being normal and good shelled. A very good record for a really thoroughbred bird and a credit to the variety.

Mr. Shepard Strong, of Manchester, N. H., who has been showing a large string of birds on the western New York circuit the past four weeks, had quite an experience at Boonville, N. Y., recently. He writes: "My man arrived at the grounds on the first day at 5:30 p. m. He hunted up the secretary who told him to bring birds up in the morning as there was no place ready for them. When he arrived in the morning the local contingent got together and found a rule that all stock should be on the ground at 6 p. m. the first day. The secretary sided with them and was going to bar me out entirely. About this time I arrived on the scene and finally arranged to withdraw my entries against the locals, which cut my winnings all to pieces. Now they want to charge me entry fees for those birds not shown, and the secretary had the nerve to tell me that it was worth the price to write them out. We are still arguing over this question. To have to deal with such people is enough to drive any one out of the business. This is an exceptional case and one that needs a thorough investigation by the state officials. New York State furnishes thousands of dollars to be paid as premium at county fairs, and officials of the latter as a rule are only too anxious to encourage big entries in all departments. The secretary of the Boonville Fair certainly had no right to exact entry fees for birds debarred from competition.

A call has been issued, signed by leading breeders in the South to the various poultry associations of the South and poultrymen in general for the purpose of

forming a governing body. A meeting will be held at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., at 3 o'clock Monday Afternoon, December 18. Among the many features that will receive attention will be the selection of dates for the different associations, and dates set without conflict and in justice to all. This would remove many difficulties. For instance, judges could be secured to make a circuit of the different shows, thereby saving expense to the local bodies. Uniformity of premium list and entrance fees could also be regulated. It is also proposed to elect delegates to represent the southern poultry industry at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association. Furthermore, it is confidently expected to bring together all the good fanciers and create a fraternal feeling that will prove of lasting benefit to all concerned.

Dr. S. T. Lea, of Hodges, S. C., writes that quite an interest is being taken in the Hagerstown show by Southern fanciers, one breeder in the Palmetto State intending to show over twenty White Plymouth Rocks, with a number of others getting entries ready for the big event.

The State Fanciers and Breeders Association, of Kentucky, will hold its first annual show at Frankfort, Ky., December 19 to 22. "Big Theo." Hewes will place the ribbons. Mr. John H. Cassell is the secretary.

Our friend, William H. Card, of Bristol, Conn., is a busy boy these days. Besides taking care of his fine poultry farm, he is engaged at numerous shows in New England to place the awards. He also delivered an address last week before the Springfield (Mass.) Poultry Association.

Mr. O. J. Bailey, Bristol, Conn., has bought out the Freeman Nutmeg Cooping Company, and has booked quite a number of shows in New England. They say Bailey has the finest string of Hamburgs, of the six varieties, in the East. Geo. W. Mitchell and Adolph Anderson of the same city have had great success with their chickens this season, so there will be Partridge and White Cochins of the finest quality at the winter shows when their strings are caged. Herr Wilhelm Card has a great bunch of Golden Polish that will surprise the boys later on.

## Gallery of Fame



U. R. FISHEL

THE fancier whose picture we present needs no introduction to the poultry world. We are glad to notice that *The Feather* is paramount in his thoughts, even to the exclusion of the beautiful White Plymouth Rocks of which he is so fond. Mr. Fishel is a self-made man in the poultry business. No other breeder has enhanced the fame of White Plymouth Rocks to the extent that he has. No one has handled more birds and better ones than he. He should willingly compliment our artist for having so successfully portrayed his usual happy mood.



## The Proper Mating of Houdans

To obtain best results with Houdans I believe matured fowls always should be used as breeders. Never use a cockerel to head a pen if an equally good cock bird can be obtained. The male bird should be dark, decidedly so, if you wish to keep that snowflake tip on the black feather in your flock. An exhibition-colored male mated to standard-colored females will invariably throw chicks that have a gray or frosty-white instead of an unsullied white in the plumage. So much depends upon the male bird in mating Houdans that the very best obtainable is none too good. By all means exact weight. A cock bird should always weigh eight pounds, and nine pounds is none too heavy for a breeder.

The crest should be smooth, compact and very full. The fancier of late years has shown an inclination toward a small crest for the Houdan male because it is much more easily obtained. The crest should brush back from comb to neck in a smooth, even sweep. The beard in the male should be very pronounced and tend to cover the face. The comb should be small and leafless. The earlobe is properly white, but this is a section seldom cut by any judge.

The Houdan is a low-bodied fowl and should be bred so. The shanks should be thick, showing weight of bone. The fifth toe should be separated on the shank from the fourth toe and should incline upward. We like to see the breast broad, full and rounded, not flat. The shoulders should be very broad, the back long, tapering toward the tail. The tail is properly full and expanded but carried low. Never use a male bird with an upright tail as a large number of the chicks will have short backs.

To such a male mate not over ten hens that are standard color. If the hens are very dark the chicks are apt to develop a dead slaty-black color instead of a lustrous black. The breeding hens always should weigh six pounds or over. Seven

pounds is still better. They should be low-bodied and in crest, toe, tail and back should closely copy the male bird. The breast should be a beard and not a muff. Let us turn backward to the pendulous beard that curved upward and covered the earlobes. The comb in the female should be very small. From such a mating you will have exhibition cockerels and pullets and also about an equal number of very dark birds which should be highly prized. A decidedly black cockerel or pullet is going to molt into a fine exhibition cock or hen and are very apt to hold their color afterward.

Our first Rochester hen, 1903, was, as a pullet, nearly solid black, which made her much too dark to exhibit. After her first molt she was a perfect marvel of color. A snowflake tip seemed to cling to every fourth or fifth black feather and from her photos and my best recollection she is not a whit lighter colored to-day, although now four years old. The fancy qualities of the Houdan have shown a decided improvement in the past ten years and they stand to-day the premier show fowl of the country. If some strains have retrograded in a utility sense it is because they have been too closely inbred and the fancier has sacrificed too much to feather.

"Never sacrifice utility to beauty but always keep utility well in mind," would be a very proper motto for our Houdan club. The old time Houdan was a noted utility fowl. A good many years ago at the Boston Show Mr. Daniel Pinckney told me he thought many of his Houdan pullets were laying two hundred eggs in the year, and I have seen five eggs taken from his coops in the show room that weighed fifteen ounces. The next year I kept a record of two of his hens and found that they equaled his statement of them. For the past ten years we have bred Houdans with one eye fixed on utility and the other on fancy qualities and we find that we can breed pullets that will score

ninety-five points in the show room and lay two hundred eggs or over in the year. No breed takes more kindly to this rare combination than the Houdan, for it always was distinctly a utility fowl.

Its forefather, the French Houdan, has never been supplanted on its native heath, and I doubt that it ever will be. The chicks are very hardy and grow with wonderful rapidity. For broilers at eight weeks they will equal in weight any of the larger breeds. The pullets naturally mature in six months' time and we can depend upon all our pullets displaying their first egg within that time. I believe if they were forced to it, as some breeds have been, the average Houdan pullet would commence laying in five months. We had two this year that did so and weighed six pounds each at that time. With Houdans you will never be bothered with roup for they seem exempt from the disease. In over ten years' experience we have never yet had a case of roup and our fowls are out in all sorts of weather. They make grand winter layers as they are densely feathered and have no comb or wattle to freeze. A flock of two hundred pullets have averaged a fifty-four per cent. egg yield from November 1 until March 1 without artificial heat, and this in the coldest winter ever known in the North.—E. F. McAvoy.

## Growing Poultry in the South

Considerable thought is being given to the production of poultry and eggs throughout the South. The state of Maryland has made some advancement along these lines, and now much attention is given to the possibilities of raising poultry throughout Florida and other southern states. One writer gives it as his experience that in and about Tampa is a remarkably good place for the growing of poultry. The winter resort hotels are a fine market for poultry and eggs throughout the entire winter. During the summer months eggs have sold at about twenty-five cents a dozen. This shows that there is a demand for poultry and eggs.

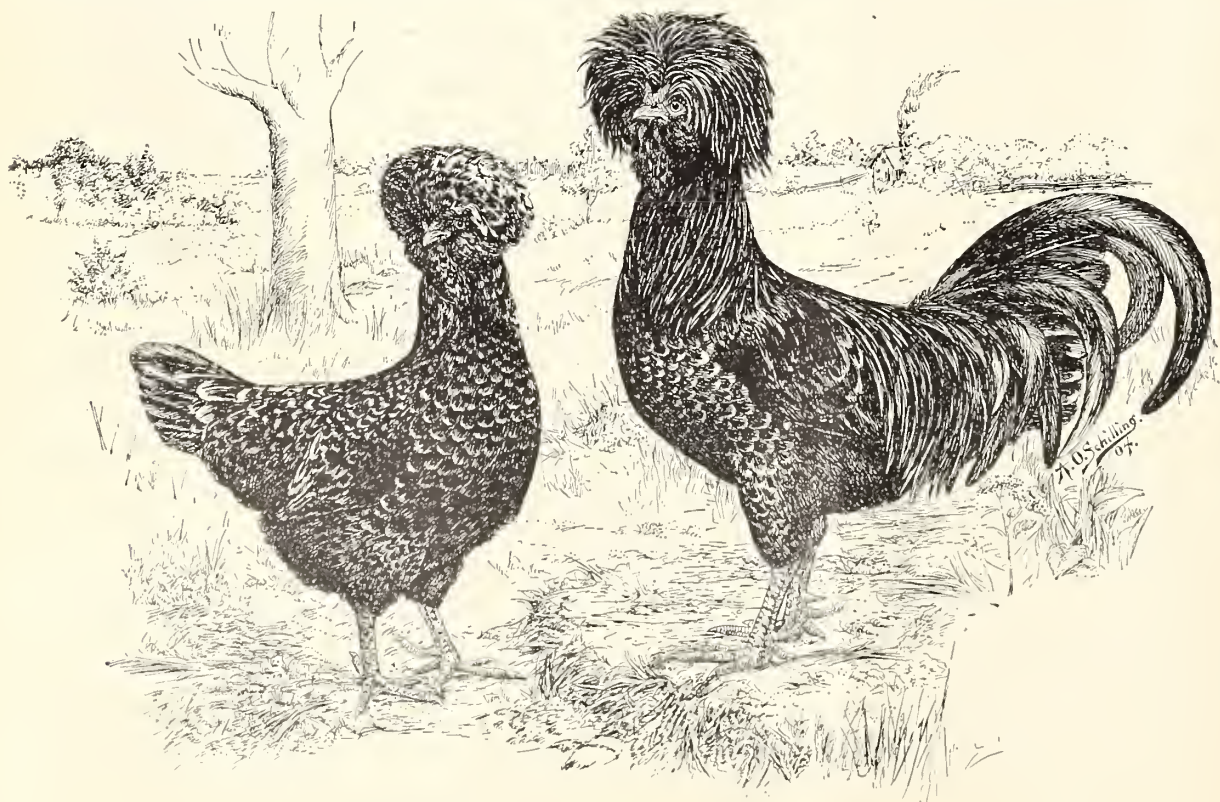
One great drawback to poultry growing

in these localities is the unusual amount of insect vermin present during the early spring, summer and fall. Those most successful begin the hatching of their young chicks during the fall and winter months, and finish the work of hatching by the end of January or the middle of February at least. This allows sufficient time for the young chicks to become fully fledged before the insects of many kinds attack them. The experience of those who have tried this method is very much in favor of this, and the people of the South might well contemplate growing more poultry of all kinds, and special attention should be given to the production of eggs during the winter months.

Texas has become a great state for turkeys, and some advancement is being made in poultry raising; the same is true in the state of Georgia. All of these matters should be carefully considered by the agricultural departments of these states, and everything possible done for the advancement of these interests; for nothing else could add so much profit to the many small holders of the South. But, in growing squabs, some have succeeded in the South, while many more have failed in the production of them. Those who have succeeded have done so as the result of care and a large amount of experience gained through hard work and close attention to the business. We should not advise any one to take up this line of business in any locality, unless they have had experience. Thousands of people have become discouraged and found fault with the business of growing poultry and squabs, when their failure is the direct result of rushing into a business that they did not understand. In all these ventures the inexperienced should start in with a few and work up to a good-sized business. Not one man in a thousand can do well with a large poultry or squab plant in the start. Thousands have done well who began with a few and grew up to larger proportions and a greater production. Every one should make haste slowly who wishes to embark in the poultry, bee, fruit and squab producing business.

## Work of the Packing Companies

It is stated that the packing companies of Kansas City, Mo., are feeding about 10,000 fowls and that they are making arrangements to kill during the coming fall and winter as many as two hundred thousand fowls per day. All of these fowls will be grown, fed and cared for so as to increase their weight from one to three pounds; the increased weight and finish of the poultry almost doubles their value in the city markets. We also notice in connection with this same business that these packing concerns are shipping large invoices of dressed poultry to foreign countries. All the poultry shipped abroad are crate-fattened or fed. While we do not believe that they will reach the enormous number of two hundred thousand per day for some time to come, yet it is well understood by all who have given attention to it that the feeding and shipping of poultry from the western meat centers is doing a great work for the poultry raisers in that locality. We might also mention in connection with this that we are familiar with the fact that these packers much prefer the standard-bred poultry for this purpose.



HOUDANS

FEED REEVE'S LAYING STOCK OR SCRATCHING FOOD FOR EGGS. ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE C. H. REEVE, 187 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.



## THE QUESTION OF MOLT

Much has been said of late with reference to the molting of poultry. Having given our own opinion and experience in one or two articles, we shall now quote from other people and publications. In the current issue of Farm and Home we find the following:

### HELPING FOWLS TO MOLT

"A forced molt will often do more harm than good, but in the hands of an experienced poultry keeper there is often an advantage in helping the fowls to shed their old feathers and get their new plumage before settled cold weather. Unless pullets and hens are brought to laying before winter, it is difficult to get them started until February or March.

"The Van Dresser method of forcing the molt is to confine the fowls in a close house for two weeks during August or early September and cutting off two-thirds of their food ration. This stops their laying, reduces their flesh and creates a rather feverish condition which will cause considerable loss if the fowls are not handled right. At the end of two weeks the fowls are put on full feed and given free range or the run of a yard. This causes a rapid shedding of the old feathers and growth of the new plumage. A meat ration, of which green cut bone is the best, is of greatest value during the molting season.

"Another method of helping the molt is to mix in the food on bright, warm days three times a week, a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur to every three birds. On the alternating days add a teaspoonful of carbonate of iron to the food for every twelve birds. Do not use carbonate of iron for fancy white-plumage birds, as it will give the new feathers a yellowish tinge.

"Exceptionally fine plumage for exhibition birds can be obtained by keeping the fowls in rather a dark place when they are molting and adding a little linseed oil to the feed with the carbonate of iron. With black birds, it brings out the beautiful greenish tinge so much desired. In the buff varieties, it deepens the color and there will not be the washed-out look which is frequently seen in yearling birds. Carbonate of iron is harmless."

From The Womans Farm Journal we copy the following:

### TO HASTEN MOLTING

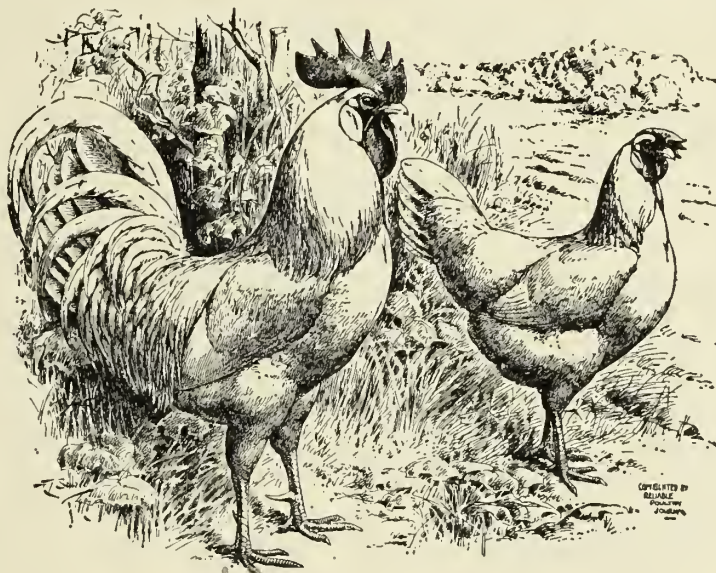
"Every poultry raiser knows the value of having the hens out of the molting period before the winter season sets in, if there are to be any eggs for market while prices are good. Recently there was conducted at the West Virginia Experiment Station a series of tests of a method proposed for hastening the molting period. This method consisted principally of withholding food either wholly or in part for a few days, which stops egg production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and the general building up of the system. The experiments at the West Virginia Station began on August 5, with two pens of Rhode Island Reds and two pens of White Leghorns about two years old. One pen each of Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns received no food for thirteen days except what they could pick up in their runs, which had been sown to oats in the spring. These runs were fifteen feet wide and one hundred feet long, and nearly all the oats had been

picked from the heads before the beginning of the experiment. The other two lots of fowls were fed as usual on mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats. After the expiration of thirteen days all four lots of fowls were fed liberally. Each lot of fowls contained twenty hens and two cocks. Thirty days after the test began the 'no-food' pen of Rhode Island Reds had practically a complete coat of new feathers, had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half of the hens were laying regularly, while the other lot of Rhode Island Reds were just beginning to molt, and the egg production had dropped down to two or three eggs per day. Both lots of White Leghorns were a trifle slower in molting than the Rhode Island Reds, but otherwise the treatment affected them in the same way. The experiment proved that mature hens, which are fed very sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a rich nitrogenous ration, molt more rapidly and with more uniformity, and enter the cold weather of

than one-third of the usual quantity of feed, the object being to stop egg production. This method of feeding was continued for two weeks, after which the birds were fed in the best possible manner known. It is claimed that by using a half or less of the usual feed for about two weeks the birds stop laying, after which, if the usual quantity of feed is given, they will, in most cases, begin to molt.

"In this experiment with the two pens, which were confined to small runs, fully seventy-five per ct. of the hens began to molt the third week of the test. The other twenty-five per ct. began to lay fairly freely when the heavy feeding had been in progress about a week. The birds that had free range stopped laying, but did not commence to molt. When the feed was lessened they simply ranged farther, and, as far as outward appearance was concerned, the amount of feed gathered was used in maintaining the body in normal condition, practically no eggs being produced. When the heavy feeding was commenced, they began to lay fairly well, but showed no inclination to molt. In fact, these birds were among the last to molt this year.

"This experiment would seem to indi-



WHITE LEGHORNS

winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg-producing ration."

These statements coincide largely with our own experiences, yet we find another statement from the experimental station in Canada. All of these we gather together for the benefit of our readers, so that they may have the information from which they can select as suits them best:

### RESULT OF EXPERIMENT TO FORCE POULTRY TO MOLT

"In order to investigate the claims of some poultrymen that old birds can, by certain methods of feeding, be forced to molt early in the season so as to have a full new coat of plumage by October 1, the Ontario College of Agriculture, under the direction of its poultry director, experimented with this end in view with three pens of birds. Two breeds of chickens were represented in these pens—White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Two of the flocks were housed in House No. 1 in the regular breeding pens to which is attached a small grass yard about fourteen feet wide and eighty feet long. The other pen had practically free range.

"The experiment was started the first week in July. The birds were fed less

cate that it is possible to control the molting season more or less. It might be that the first week in July is a little early to undertake work of this kind. A few of the hens that molted first began laying in September and molted a second time in November. This, of course, is a very serious objection. Whether there is anything to be gained by forcing the hens to molt early in the season would depend entirely upon local conditions, such as to markets and so forth. If eggs were as high as they have been this season, it is extremely doubtful if it would pay better to have hens molt than to have them produce eggs."

## Some Rare Foods

The following notion is suggested to us from a scrap of paper torn from a journal, the name of which we do not know. This stated that every one who had land enough should plant some white Kafir corn, Jerusalem corn and Milo maize. We are not familiar with the two last-mentioned products, but from what the writer states this combination of corn is very good when broken up fine in the spring and used for feeding the young chicks. We know Kafir corn is very good, and we are satisfied, from the apparent knowledge of the write, that the others must be equally valuable.

Another valuable adjunct to the poultry yard is the growing of cow peas and beans. When the time comes for thrashing this, there is a large accumulation of chaff and fine dust filled with seeds among the straw and the waste. If all this is kept dry it makes a most admirable litter for the chicken pens during the winter months. There seems to be an almost inexhaustible amount of small seeds in this, which attracts the poultry during the winter, and keeps them scratching and digging, thus furnishing them the much-desired exercise.

In addition to this, there is a large quantity of broken peas and beans that is undesirable for market. These can be run through a corn cracker, broken into small pieces and used in the mixture of foods for the poultry; or, better than this, if the grains are thoroughly well cooked into a thick soup or gruel and mixed with an equal part of bran and grain, it makes an admirable mash food for the poultry in winter, and a most desirable ration for egg production.

Poultry will learn to eat the broken peas and beans. They do not like to eat the whole peas and beans; the broken ones they eat more readily, yet it is much more saving to cook them and use them for the mash feed. This mixture of cooked peas, beans, bran and ground oats can not be equalled by any other kind of mash feed. The same is splendid for young geese or for fattening the geese, and every particle of straw or dust and everything that would be called a waste in the pea and bean crop may be used profitably in the poultry pens.

## Riverdale Poultry Yards



14 years a breeder of  
**B. P. ROCKS.**  
White Wyandottes  
S. C. W. Leghorns

No man's fowls are better than mine. 15

**Eggs, \$1.50,**  
from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

**J. R. RISDON,**  
Riverdale, Md.

## Gedney Farm Poultry Yards

High-Class S. C. BLACK MINORCAS,  
WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C.  
BUFF ORPINGTONS :: :: :: ::

We have a large number of very fine S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerels for sale. Bred in the purple and of correct type and color. Also a few Black Minorcas. Our stock is the best that time, money and skill can produce and we guarantee satisfaction to every customer

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

FRANK W. GAYLOR, Mgr. - Box J, - White Plains, N. Y.





# General Management



This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

## Fluffs

If one desires to keep a few fowls and is undecided what breed to select the Fluffs are a ready answer to his indecision. Surely no breed is more handsome, more profitable, or more easily cared for in all climates or seasons than they are. Their plumage is better described by the word fleece than feathers, and this peculiarity makes it impossible for them to fly over a two-foot fence. They have plump bodies, yellow skin and legs, making them very desirable fowls for market or table, and as for laying eggs in winter no breed can compare with them. They are quiet and contented in disposition, singing and earning money all the year around. One flock of twenty, with only ordinary care and housing, averaging over 150 eggs per hen for the year, shows what the possibilities are for this really wonderful breed. Their plumage is equal to live duck and goose feathers for beds, pillows, etc., quite an item when turned into cash. Having been bred to the three colors, white, golden and black, there is variety enough for the most critical fancier, and one of the most remarkable traits of the breed is the large percentage of high-class specimens hatched from each sitting of eggs, and although they are not overbroody, the hens are most excellent mothers, and very often will commence laying again before their brood is a month old. To the poultryman who has not yet found his ideal, after having tried many varieties, I would say, give the Fluffs your next attention, and you will find in them a combination of all the qualities you have been looking for in other breeds. I have received more eggs from my pen of White Fluffs the past winter than I did from twice the number in another pen of a much-advertised "heavy-laying breed," and the eggs are of good color and size. All the Fluffs need to demonstrate their excellence is a chance, and any one giving them a trial will surely be pleased with the result of the investment, as any member of the National Fluff Club of America can tell you. They are to be admitted to the St. Louis Exposition and have more right to the American Standard than some already admitted.—F. J. Revelry.

## East Indian Ducks

Permit me to congratulate you on The Water-fowl Number and to differ with the paragraph which says that "the rare and beautiful East Indian duck is only a dream of the past." I now have a flock of a dozen that is a dream of the present. They were derived from imported stock, coming from where the Cayugas are unknown, and two recently imported were selected by an expert in Europe who delayed an importation of Rouens two months because of the difficulty he had in getting East Indians up to my order. I even get black-shelled eggs from some of mine, and last winter had young, when the water was frozen over, from two that had

stolen nests. At the Worlds Fair there were some from Canada that shared honors with mine, and though not as green, but with an inclination to brown in the surface color, they were undoubtedly true to species. Any one with experience should detect a cross of the Cayuga, though I have found judges who can not.

I won two firsts at the last New York show with a pair, and expect to see a good display there next year when your writer will have a chance to correct his belief that "the real East Indian duck is extinct."—Edwin R. Morris.

## New Breeds

I can not help replying to the article in the June issue where editors and others have taken a strong stand against the admission of new breeds of poultry to the Standard. I have been in the poultry business all my life and have made several new breeds or varieties of poultry, but have not tried to hurry them into the Standard. The Buff varieties were rushed into the Standard and although I was the first to put these varieties before the public, and a member of the American Poultry Association, I was not on the committee or consulted in any way in regard to a standard. This committee that The Feather says should carefully inspect the specimens usually is made up of poultry politicians, who do not breed much or any poultry, but are always ready to advise others how to make a standard for specimens they know nothing about. One member of the Buff Committee told me he had not seen many of the new Buff fowls and did not know what the standard should be.

I would like to ask if it would be any financial disadvantage to the A. P. A., to poultry journals, poultry exhibitions or the public generally to admit all the new varieties of poultry to the Standard that apply for admission? Old things are done away with and the country demands something new all the time. We can not compel a prospective purchaser to buy white poultry if he wants black. Many of the old varieties of poultry are just as good and perhaps better than many of the new, but it has been my aim to try and supply the demand.

My advice to poultry editors is not to go on a strike against new breeds of poultry, against reporting the awards of exhibitors and some other supposed reforms; if they do the time is coming when they will have to look for some other business to get their daily bread. Look over the poultry journals of ten years past and see the large number of names that have been in the poultry business flourishing like a green bay tree, that are not known now. Times are changing and the manner of doing poultry business will change. We have just read that one of the large poultry farms has retired from the fancy but will continue the utility business; there are others that have made this change and there may be more. The demand for utility stock and eggs is on the increase.—Rowland G. Buffington.

Turn all the waste products of the farm into poultry products by saving everything that the chickens and the geese will eat next winter.

## Questions and Answers

### ALTITUDE TOO HIGH

Q. I live in Bisbee, Arizona, and would like very much to go into the poultry business, but as I cast about I learn that it is very difficult to succeed with chickens in this neighborhood. Many of my neighbors have attempted to grow poultry, but for some reason or other they do not seem to prosper here. Do you think the elevation is too high? If not, what is the trouble?—J. F., Bisbee, Arizona.

A. We have had many letters from different sections of Arizona propounding the same question. A friend of ours who was recently there, and who noted the conditions governing poultry culture in that section of the country, tells us that he would answer this question as follows: First, the change of temperature between noonday and midnight is too severe for the people to hope that the poultry will do well kept in such miserable slat coops or pens, as are usually provided for them in that section of the country. He thinks, however, that if they would build poultry houses on the plan that they are built in the East and Middle West the poultry would do much better in them. Second, there is a scarcity of animal food, bugs and worms, as well as green stuff for the poultry. Third, if more meat, oats and wheat were fed and less corn and some alfalfa that the poultry would do much better. At times they do not have rain for such an extended period as to cause everything to dry up and the lack of the very foods necessary for the poultry often compels the people to drive their stock many miles away to other feeding grounds. We sent a letter with reference to this matter to the experiment branch of the Agricultural Department, New Mexico, and received reply from them that they were too busy to consider this matter at the present time, but we hope to gain more information at a later date.

### THE EGG-PRODUCING TYPE

Q. I have noticed recently that much is being said with reference to the egg-laying type of the hen. Will you kindly inform me what you consider to be the best type for the laying hen and can I learn to select them from among the growing pullets?—C. H. W., Beloit, Wis.

A. We have prepared an exhaustive article relative to the formation of the laying hen. You will find it in the columns of The Feather. Several people throughout the country have paid considerable attention to this question, among them Mr. James E. Rice, now of the New York Agricultural College. He presented an illustration some time ago of the style or type of the egg-producing hen. He describes as follows: "The too-sparsely built, wild-looking specimens are of the flighty, squawking type, narrow, closely-knit, bird-shaped bodies; such seldom if ever make profitable egg producers; the other is built for business. They are not so wild—more intelligent and active. They are rather long-reached back, extremely deep in body from the back to the keel and particularly heavy through the abdomen or fluff. Their whole structure indi-

cates large egg-producing machinery, and full capacity for supplying this machinery with digested food."

This we think fully describes all that is known or that can be known of the proper type or form for the laying hen. It is easy enough to select the hen after she has been a good egg producer. The safest plan for selecting the pullets for egg production is to choose the early-hatched pullets that have made a strong, vigorous growth, that are well filled out, deep in body and that show the ability to consume, grind up and assimilate a large amount of food. Such pullets if full and strong through the abdomen are very likely to make the best mothers of your flock. The little, thin, narrow-chested, narrow-bodied, delicate ones will seldom make profitable egg producers.

### THE QUESTION OF EGGS

Q. Will The Feather please give me some information? I continually read in the poultry papers of the East of the large profit that is being made from the production of eggs. The five years that I have lived in this locality eggs have sold at an average of twelve cents per dozen the whole season through. Will it be possible for me to keep hens and gain any profit from them by selling the eggs at twelve cents a dozen?—Fargo, N. Dak.

A. We have devoted much space in the columns of The Feather to this subject. We are satisfied that it will cost not less than eighty-five cents per hen to support fowls in Dakota. To pay simply for their keep hens must lay not less than eighty-five eggs. All the eggs that they may produce above this in the season will be profit. The records of the New York Experimental Department of the Agricultural College shows that the average egg production of hens kept on three or four farms to the number of about twelve hundred was 129 eggs each. If our friend in Dakota can do as well as this and will succeed in having a good, fair proportion of these eggs produced during the winter months, he will get the higher prices for his eggs at that time and in this way increase the average selling price of his product. It is entirely a question of the cost price, selling price and the total product. Those who are able to get 120 eggs or over from their poultry in a year can always make more or less profit from keeping hens for eggs alone. In addition to this when the time comes for selling the carcass of the hen, she will add considerably to this average profit if she is well-fattened and prepared for market before being sold. The profitable keeping of poultry for market is a matter of management.

### INCUBATION OF DUCK EGGS

Q. I would like some information about incubating duck eggs. Have filled my machines twice this season with eggs that ran between eighty to ninety per cent. fertility. Have run my incubator exactly the same as I would have hen eggs, only twenty-eight days instead of twenty-one. Only had six ducklings out of the first one hundred eggs and so far only two out of the last. I examined the eggs of the first lot and found that the ducks were more than half formed or developed within the shell, but they died before they came from the shell. Can you tell me what is the trouble?—F. M. G., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

A. Every one who attempts to do a large business in the hatching of ducks and the growing of same artificially have the same troubles mentioned in your letter. Some say too much heat; some say



## BUSINESS WORLD

The winter course in poultry husbandry at the New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, will be much more instructive than any yet offered to students. All who contemplate taking a course of this kind the coming winter should send to Mr. Jas. E. Rice, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Dairy Building, Ithaca, New York, for full particulars. We have received a number of inquiries at this office for information of this kind, and this statement is made through the columns of our paper so that all interested may send direct for the information desired.

### POULTRY RAISING AS A BUSINESS

Q. I would like to have some information regarding poultry raising, and, being a reader of your paper, take the liberty of asking your advice. My mother has some money to invest in some business, which must pay her an income. She would like to invest in a small poultry plant, if certain that this would give us good returns. Not being familiar with poultry raising we would like to have advice. Would you suggest raising poultry for market or eggs for market, or both? How much money would be necessary, and how much land would it take for raising both poultry and the feed for the same? The sum named being all that we have to invest, would you consider it enough for us to embark in the business?—J. I. B., Elkhart, Ind.

A. This is a question quite difficult to answer. We could not advise any one to go into the poultry business as a means of making a living who did not understand something about caring for poultry. It is quite as necessary to be familiar with the poultry business to succeed as it is to be acquainted with any business to prosper in it. If you can have a small piece of land, say four or five acres, we would advise starting in a small way, with not over one hundred hens, and grow slowly into the proper management of same for profit. Poultry, fruit, bees and squabs would be a much better combination to grow upon such a plant than to attempt to grow the feed for the poultry and raise poultry as well. Above all things we would advise you to visit one or two successful poultry plants and see what they are doing and how they are conducted before you attempt to go into the business yourself. Start right, have some necessary experience and go slow, and you will surely succeed. But if you jump into more than you can manage at first you are likely to fail.

Q. We should like to introduce a bill in the legislature for the assistance of poultry growing in this state. Could you furnish us a copy of a bill that might be appropriate for our use here? If so you will greatly oblige E. B. P., St. Petersburg, Fla.

A. We do not know of any such law, or of any law that would meet your needs. We do think, however, that the Agricultural Department of the United States or your State Agriculture Department would be able and willing to furnish you an outline for such a bill, and there are always bill-makers or men who make a practise of drawing up bills for presentation to the legislature about the capital of every state.

Gedney Farm Poultry Yards, rebuilt and reestablished at the eastern end of the farm, have become one of the leading poultry plants about New York City. Mr. Frank W. Gaylor, manager-in-charge, is a long-time successful handler of standard-bred poultry and one of the most successful exhibitors since the beginning of the New York Show. It would be of interest to any one desirous of learning how to handle poultry to visit this plant, where they will be welcomed at all times by the manager.

It's easy to keep records of special breeds and to keep chicks and hens separate. A great many poultrymen procrastinate on this point and regret it when a chance for a good many dollars in profit has slipped by. Then they wish they had put on their young chicks the "Ideal Leg Band" made by Frank Myers, Freeport, Ill. Mr. Myers sends a sample and circular on Barred Plymouth Rocks for two cents to any reader of this paper.

In a recent communication from Mr. Fred C. Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., he states that he has the finest lot of White Wyandottes that he has ever raised. Those familiar with Mr. Lisk's quality of stock and winnings need no further recommendation. From what we know of Mr. Lisk's stock we could not hesitate to recommend it.

Mr. David Flansburgs, Meriden, Conn., has in his possession a blue Homing Pigeon, leg band number R. P. D. 216. The owner may get full information by corresponding with Mr. Flansburgs.

### Testimonials

"You certainly exercise fine taste getting out The Feather in such an attractive appearance and good filling. I am also pleased with the position and form of my ad."—J. A. Long, York, Pa.

"Find enclosed fifty cents for The Feather for 1905. I like it very much."—H. W. Poole, S. Weymouth, Mass.

"I've got all the poultry papers I should have up to date, but your paper contains more brains and more serviceable direction and advice than all of them put together. If you please every body as you have me with a single paper your subscription list must be immense."—Wm. C. Greene, Accord P. O., Hingham, Mass.

"I think The Feather the best poultry paper I ever saw."—Izza M. Kector, Orleans, Va.

### Seasonable Suggestions

Do not try to keep more poultry during next winter than you have room for. Get rid of the too-old-to-lay kind, and all the old male birds that are not good for exhibition.

Hens like to scratch in coal ashes, especially if it is the ashes from hard coal. Wood ashes are of no benefit to them—on the other hand, an injury, for they will take the color out of their shanks.

Keep adding to your flocks all the best of all you produce and sell continually the poorest that you have. This adds diamonds to the flock, and cleans out the heavy-weight or the lead.

In some sections of the country the per ct. fertility and the hatch has been very large, while in other localities they are indifferent. It is a surprise to us all to have three cold, wet springs, as we have been grown and sold this year.

## 17--Prizes St. Louis World's Fair--17

More than double the amount of prizes won by any other two White Plymouth Rock breeders. Wonderful! Is it not? What better proof do you want of the superiority of

### FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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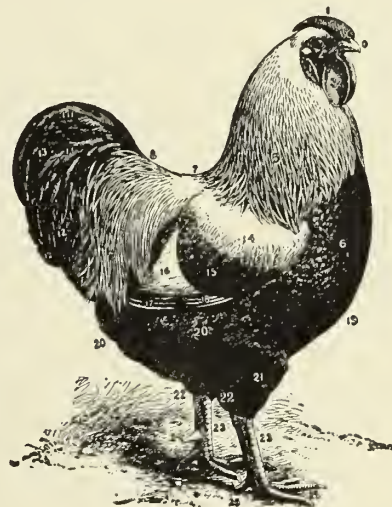
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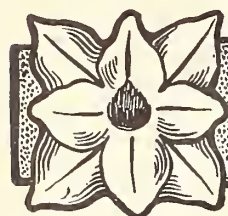
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It can be quickly removed from one house, box, building, or whatever it is attached to, to another after the brood has been given sufficient

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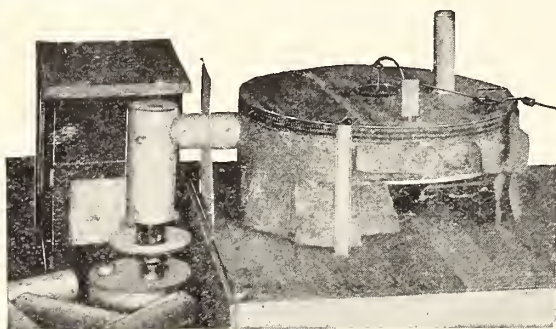
Any one can attach this hover. All that is necessary is to cut a hole in the house 6 x 11, put the hover inside and connect the lamp on the outside, and it is ready for use.

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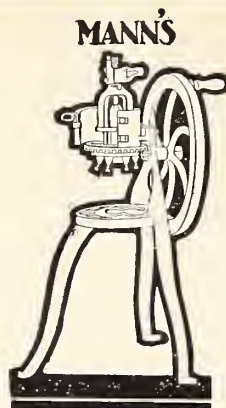
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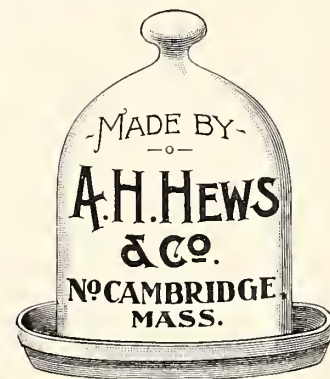
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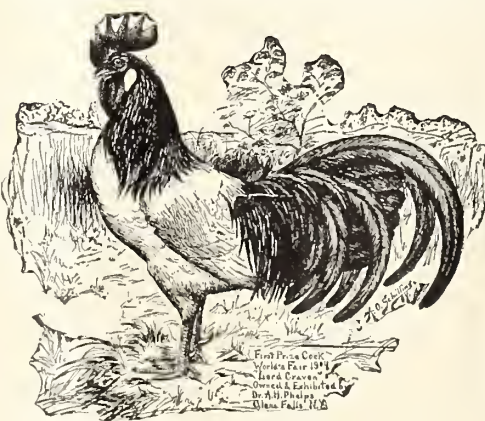
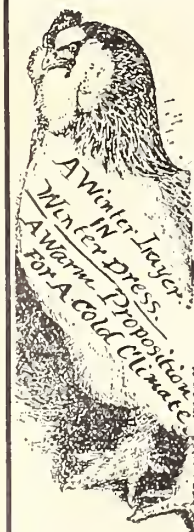
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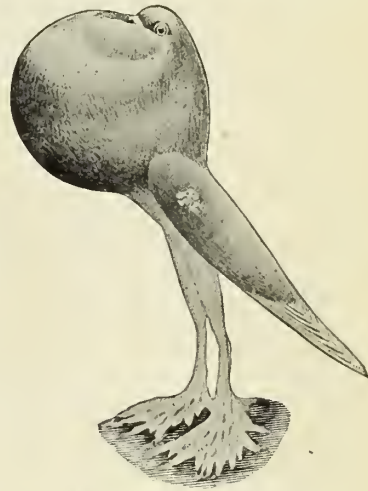
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# "RINGLETS" Soar Still Higher.

At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

## E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

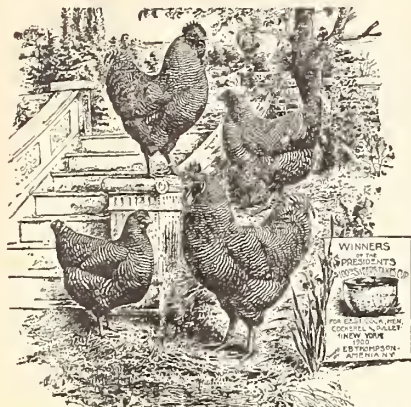
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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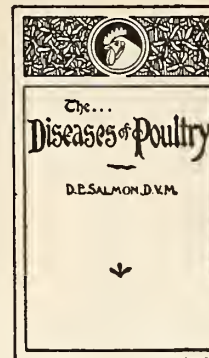
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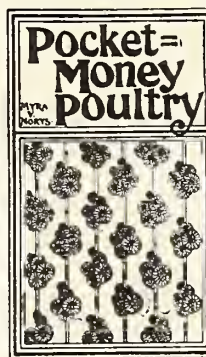
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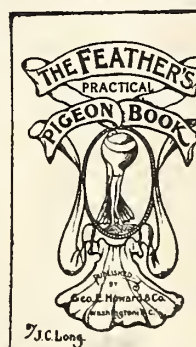


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NOVEMBER  
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## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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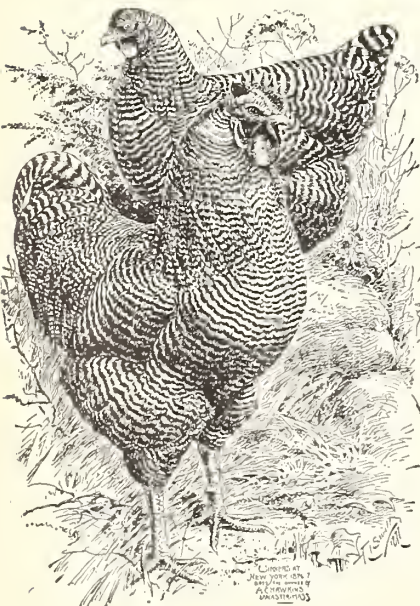
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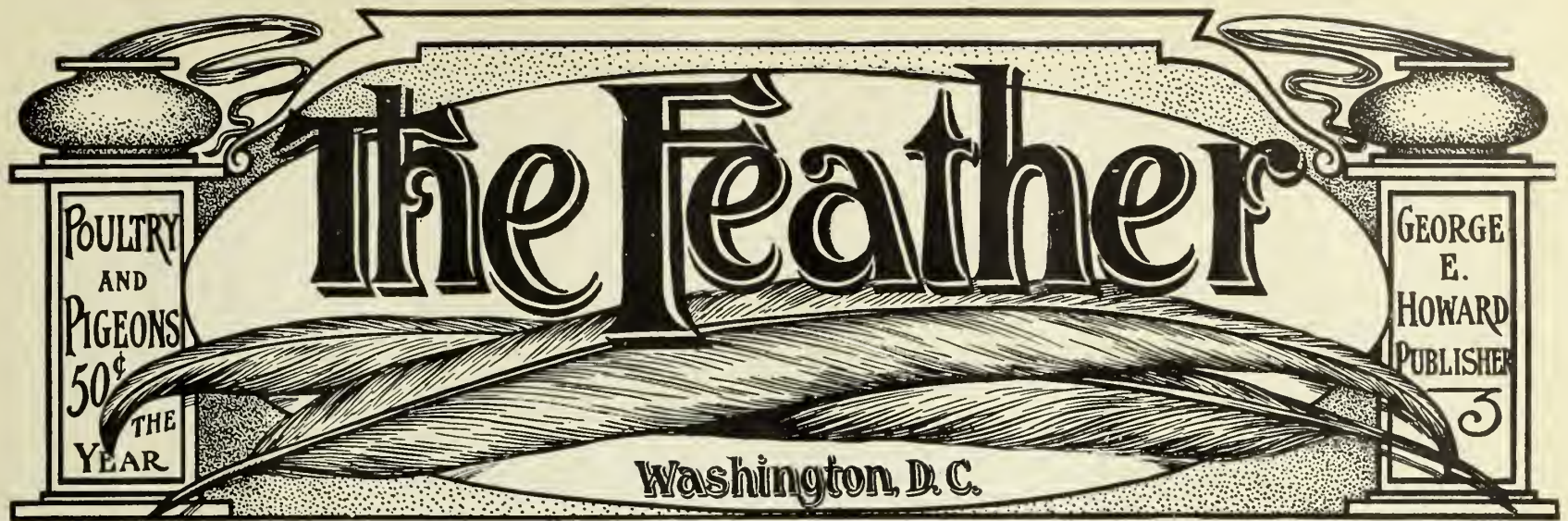
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Winners at New York, from Life.





Volume XI

Washington, D. C., November, 1905

No. 2

## SILVER-PENCILED WYANDOTTES

One of the Latest Varieties Admitted to the Standard

One of the most beautiful of all fowls is a Dark Brahma pullet of perfect type and color. The beautiful steel-gray of her plumage-color and the darker markings are most attractive when they approach anything like perfection. When you add to this beautiful combination of colors, the grace and beauty of a perfect Wyandotte female, you have, if possible, a more attractively beautiful pullet than the Dark Brahma itself. This attractive beauty in poultry form has been seen a number of times recently, in the poultry exhibits that have been held at St. Louis, New York, Boston and Chicago. We can not recall a new variety of poultry that has attracted so much attention as has this new variety of Penciled Wyandottes.

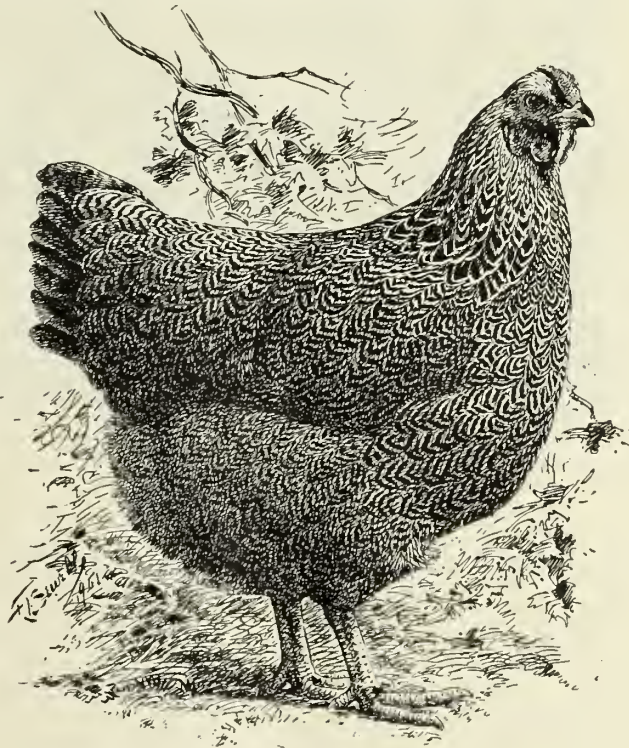
The Silver-penciled Wyandottes had their origin in the hands of George H. Brackenbury, of Auburn, N. Y., about 1894, and they were admitted to the Standard at a meeting of the American Poultry Association in 1902. Soon after the beginning of Mr. Brackenbury's work in this variety, the attention of the late Ezra Cornell was attracted to them and together these two worked for the general improvement and perfecting of the variety. We have never met one who gave more consideration and thought to a work of this character than did Mr. Cornell, in planning their future, and in aiding in perfecting of the variety.

We copy from Mr. Wyckoff's article in The Poultry Book the statement as to the origin as follows: "The first matings consisted of a Dark Brahma hen to a Partridge Wyandotte male which resulted in Silver females and in Silver males with red wings. Simultaneously were mated Dark Brahma and Silver-penciled Hamburg females to a Silver-laced Wyandotte male. These matings produced Wyandotte - Brahmas and Wyandotte-Hamburgs; therefore, the offspring of the matings of the latter contained one-half Wyandotte, one-quarter Brahma, and one-quarter Hamburg blood. So far all went well, and the task seemed half accomplished but, indeed, was just begun."

Having had a number of personal interviews with both Mr. Cornell and Mr.

Brackenbury in the early days of their work along these lines, we are fully aware of the seriousness of their task. The use of the Partridge Wyandotte male brought trouble through the shading of the top color of the males and the entire plumage

One peculiarity is that in both of these varieties, a large percentage of the males have beautiful yellow-colored shanks, while quite a number of the females have shanks that are very dark running into almost black in the lower part of the shanks and on the toes. If these shanks showed a greenish tinge it would be easily accounted for as the influence of the Hamburg would bring this about, but just why they should have such dark shanks from the union of the Brahma, Wyandotte and Hamburg blood we can not fully explain.



SILVER-PENCILED WYANDOTTE

of the females. The Hamburg blood brought stripes or bars instead of penciling which followed the shape of the plumage; the Hamburg blood also produced very bad coloring in the shanks of the females. There is not any of the Wyandottes that show such bad coloring of shanks as do this variety in the females, except the Partridge Wyandottes, which have this same defect to almost as great an extent as the Silver-penciled.

It has been stated frequently that the Silver-penciled Wyandottes are most prolific layers. Two females of this variety have shown an average record of 216 eggs in ten months. This might readily be for we know that the Dark Brahma, the Laced Wyandotte and the Hamburgs are all of them prolific egg producers. The union of these bloods would naturally bring an increased or active egg production to this new variety as an ancestral

inheritance. The only drawback to this is the small per ct. of Cochin blood in their veins. This prolific egg yield has counted considerably in their favor and has led a number of persons to take hold of them and push them for the two qualities of beautiful exhibition fowls and profitable egg producers. Among the foremost of these is Mr. E. G. Wyckoff, who sent a pen of Silver-penciled pullets to the Australian laying contest. Let us hope that this new variety will speak well for American enterprise and ability to produce new varieties of valuable poultry.

All of those familiar with the Partridge Cochin and the Dark Brahma know that there is always more or less of a smut or smoky shading of dark down the front of the shank and upon the toes. This is very marked in many of the Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochin females, and would naturally be true of the Partridge Wyandotte female, and the darker they have the color of the Partridge Wyandotte, the more difficult will it be to obliterate the dark shading in the shanks. On the other hand, the tendency is for a very light or white top color in the males and silvery-gray body color in the female. This should aid in gaining a clean yellow shank upon both the male and the female of the Silver-penciled variety. But, unfortunately, many of the Silver-penciled have such black shanks and toes as to utterly ruin them for all consideration in the show pen. While repeating our statement as recorded above that we can not understand why this should be, we recall at the same time that the early day Silver-laced Wyandotte was troubled more or less with the same disfiguration, and it is not entirely gone even after thirty-five years' existence as the new original breed of Wyandottes.

The male of this variety has the same plumage color as the Dark Brahma male. The entire top color is silvery white, each hackle and saddlefeather having a distinct black stripe down the center of the feather, the entire edging of which must be white, the black never running out at the point. The white and black must be distinctly clear and free from any infringing of color. The black bar or crescent across the wing under the wing bow and between that the wing bay of white adds a beautiful marking to this specimen. Tail, breast and under body color is a beautiful rich glossy black, shanks yellow, comb of perfect Wyandotte



type, ear lobes to be bright red and entirely free from white or foreign color of any kind.

The female should have a silvery-white color in neck, the hackle feathers striped with black down the center, this black to be almost parallel with the edge of the plumage. Many of the best penciled females show a slight penciling of silvery white mixed with the black stripe. The entire body plumage should be a silvery or light gray with a well defined penciling which follows the shape of the feather, the same as in the Dark Brahma. This style of color and marking should cover the entire body and thighs alike. The tail feathers should be black, the two upper or main feathers penciled on the upper edge, in some of them as in Dark Brahmas; this penciling shows itself in from four to six feathers. The fluff the same color except that the penciling is indistinct, often scarcely perceptible. As mentioned above considerable annoyance is occasioned through the appearance of the smut in the shanks of the female. The great work of the future in this variety must be directed toward having better Wyandotte shape, better coloring and marking of the female and the driving out of the bad color in shank. There must be a continual fight against the above-mentioned shortcomings, also an increased effort toward the clearing up and beautifying of the entire plumage of the female, so as to have the most perfect color and markings possible to obtain. With this gain in connection with better shape and a little more size we will have a variety of Wyandottes that will not only prove a pleasure and a profit to the market poultryman, but a delight as well to the fancier who loves to produce the most exquisite beauty for presentation in the exhibition hall.

#### SILVER-PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

This variety of Plymouth Rocks is the result of gathering together the single comb sports from the Silver-penciled Wyandottes. A striking peculiarity is presented in the fact that these Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks have better Plymouth Rock shape than is often seen with some of the barred variety themselves. Both the males and the females are remarkably fine in both color and marking. The pullet that won at St. Louis was equal in color and marking to any Dark Brahma female present at the same show, and the cockerel that won the blue ribbon was a most attractive specimen. While the Silver-penciled Wyandottes must have perfection of Wyandotte shape and Dark Brahma color and markings, the Silver-penciled Plymouth Rock must be a perfect Plymouth Rock in shape and be clothed in plumage having the exact color and marking of the Dark Brahmas. Having come as sports from the Silver-penciled Wyandotte, they will of course have the same obstacles to overcome in these that are mentioned above as being a drawback to the beauty and attractiveness of that variety. But as soon as there are no improvements to work for in the production of high-class exhibition poultry, just that soon will the interest lag and the profitable production of exhibition cease. It is by far better that there should be something in the way of improvement to be gained through long continued years of close application and study, for if there was a possibility of the task being ended, there would be nothing for the fanciers to take hold of and labor for.

It is the delight of anticipated success that makes the ardent fancier out of the new beginner. And each year or two there comes forward a new crop of fanciers who overcome all opponents and

go to the front as the most successful exhibitors as the result of close application and hard endless work. In these two new varieties the most ambitious fancier has the opportunity for great achievement, honor and profit from the careful handling and successful production of exhibition specimens of a quality that will rival the White Wyandottes for size, shape, color and breed characteristics.

[We add to the above the history of the origin of Penciled Wyandottes from the pen of Mr. Brackenbury who originated them.—Editor.]

### Penciled Wyandottes, Golden and Silver

BY GEORGE H. BRACKENBURY

Golden-penciled and Silver-penciled Wyandottes represent two distinct varieties, which it is our pleasure to term counterpart varieties, both being identical in markings but different in ground color alone. The Golden-penciled Wyandottes have rich golden or mahogany ground color, the Silver-penciled having silver, white or steel-gray ground color. The

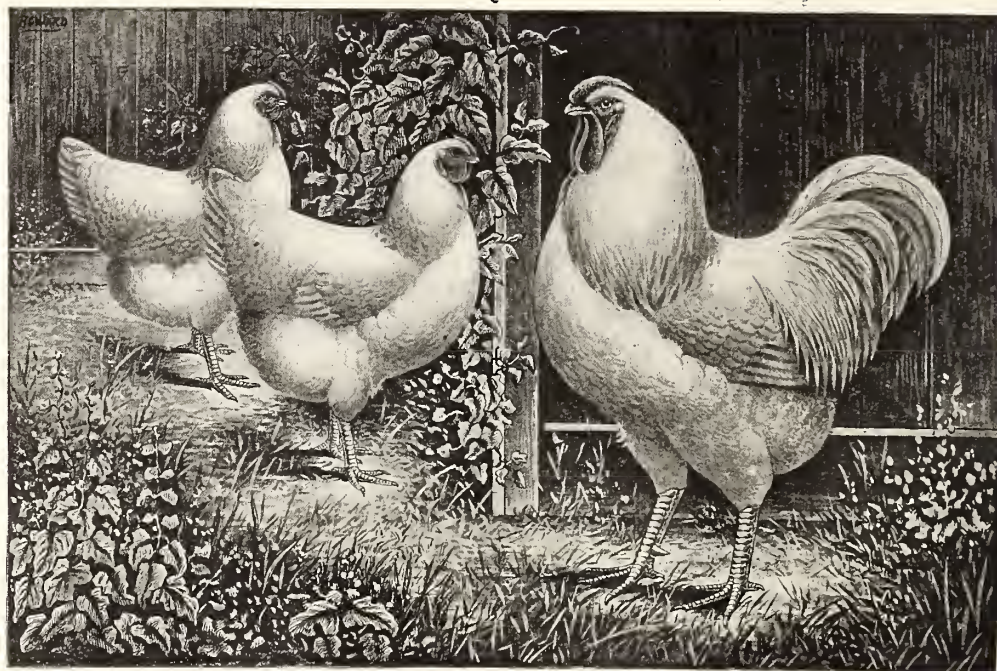
mated to a Golden Wyandotte male, a pullet of the above cross was mated to a Daggett Golden Wyandotte cock. This male had thrown a large flock of pullets having inner lacings and in some instances the outer edge of feathers being laced. Their entire plumage was penciled. This penciling led me to believe that this Daggett golden-brown male was a mixture of Rose-combed Brown Leghorn, Partridge Cochins and Golden Wyandotte blood. From the above pullet—Golden Wyandotte, Partridge Cochins cross—and the Daggett male one pullet only was selected. This pullet was mated to a Golden-penciled Hamburg male; the result of this cross was then mated to Partridge Cochins both ways, that is, Hamburg and Wyandotte-Cochin cross male was mated to two grand Partridge Cochins females, and three or four of the best Hamburg Wyandotte Cochins cross females were bred to a pullet breeding Partridge Cochins male. The above matings (the two latter) to designate we will number thus: No. 1 and No. 2. Mating number three, among our Golden-laced Wyandottes, was one female having double lacing or markings resembling the

Wyandotte Partridge Cochins cross male, or in other words to a cockerel of mating No. 1.

The pullets from mating "A" were bred to cockerels from mating "B;" pullets from mating "B" were bred to cockerels from mating "A."

After a few years of selection and breeding from only a few of the very best specimens, Partridge Cochins blood was again introduced through the best Partridge Cochins hen Byron D. Sarr, noted for his skill in breeding Partridge Cochins, ever produced. The Partridge Cochins hen mated to the most typical in color and shape, Golden-penciled Wyandotte male, we have yet produced is the foundation of our entire strain of Golden-penciled Wyandottes.

This Partridge Cochins hen and her full sister were used in our second Partridge Cochins experimental crossing or second infusion of Partridge Cochins blood and again in our third and last infusion of Partridge Cochins blood; each succeeding year we are breeding back. To one hen now three years old of Golden-penciled Wyandotte-Partridge Cochins blood resulting from the third infusion of Par-



WHITE WYANDOTTES

pencilings conform to the shape of the feather as we see them in the Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahma females. The coloring and markings of the males are identical with the color and markings of the Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochins males.

It has been an exceedingly difficult task to originate these two varieties of Wyandottes. Three distinct breeds of fowls figure in the ancestry of each variety. In the Golden-penciled Wyandotte were used Golden Wyandotte, Golden-penciled Hamburg and Partridge Cochins blood. In the Silver-penciled Wyandotte, the blood of the Silver Wyandotte, Silver-penciled, Hamburg and Dark Brahma has been used. In each variety none but the very best and finest specimen has been used.

The Golden-penciled were started first—two years before the Silver-penciled were started—dating back ten years, our first mating consisting of a beautiful Partridge Cochins hen, magnificent in both penciling and richness of ground color,

markings of an Indian Game female. This Golden Wyandotte hen was mated to a rich-colored Partridge Cochins male whose sisters were of rich mahogany color. From this last mating we selected one young cockerel of mammoth size, magnificent color, blocky build, having rose comb and clean, yellow legs, barring a few tiny downy stubs between his toes. This mating, a golden Wyandotte-Partridge Cochins cockerel, was bred to a few of the best-penciled, cleanest-legged, best-shaped pullets from matings Nos. 1 and 2. We selected two pullets from each mating, four pullets in all.

Mating B consisted of a pen of four pullets of the mating No. 3 or Partridge Cochins, Golden-laced Wyandotte cross (all from the inner-laced Golden Wyandotte hen). These four pullets were all of mammoth size showing heavy green black or iridescent black pencilings and deep mahogany ground color, almost clean yellow legs and rose comb. These four pullets were mated to a Hamburg-

tride Cochins blood, and the blood of this hen is making itself felt or seen in my entire strain of Golden-penciled Wyandottes.

In originating the Silver-penciled Wyandottes we used the same methods of breeding that were used in producing the golden-penciled counterparts, using imported Silver-penciled Hamburg blood—Newton-Adams Dark Brahmas and F. L. Mattison's Silver-laced Wyandotte blood.

We have introduced no outside "Partridge" (so-called) Wyandotte blood into our strain as yet, simply because we can not find any "Partridge" Wyandottes, having Partridge Cochins penciling, and to do so would be to step backward. It is our opinion that most strains of Partridge Wyandottes (American strains) are made up of Golden Wyandotte, Rose-combed Brown Leghorn and Partridge Cochins blood. Some, I believe, have used Indian Game, Brown Leghorn, Golden Wyandotte and Partridge Cochins; so many different breeds used can only be



an injury to the future of a strain of birds; the result will be badly mixed colors, that is, the penciling will be distributed naturally all over the feather throughout entire plumage irregularly through the ground color, giving the plumage a very mossy appearance. This mossiness will become a fixed characteristic which will possess more strength than the strongest-penciled Partridge Cochins. There is too much black pigment and too little mahogany ground color.

Ezra Cornell is assisting me in building up these two varieties and might truly be said to be one of the originators of the Penciled Wyandottes. In all of our past years of breeding Penciled Wyandottes, we have retained our best-colored, best-penciled females each year, some of which are now six or more years old. We value these hens very highly on account of the valuable combination of blood that is in them. We use these hens each year, breeding back to them with our best cockerels. We very seldom breed back to a male unless he has proven himself a good sire. Besides the matings mentioned above, many others were made at the start. We have simply given a list of our principal matings from which we secured best results.

## News Items about Fanciers

Mr. T. E. Orr, secretary of the American Poultry Association, judged the dairy cattle and sheep at the Hagerstown Fair.

Mr. Thomas F. Rigg and Mrs. Rigg were present at the Hagerstown Fair in the interest of The American Poultry Journal. Editor Purvis was there for Poultry.

John H. Drevenstedt, corresponding editor of this journal; Senator Nichols, Fred Crangle and a few others, met representing the Costly Fishing Club while at Hagerstown, passed resolutions commemorating the value of the departed president of the association, disbanded the Costly Fishing Club forever, and proceeded to the cemetery to strew garlands upon the grave of the lamented John L. Cost.

Ex-President McClave, President Holden and Hope-to-be-president E. Sites all joined to further the best interests of the association at Hagerstown.

George L. Harding and W. C. Denney were both largely in evidence at Hagerstown, the one in the interest of "Harding's Preparations," the other to present the advantages of the Cornell incubators and brooders. Close at hand was a display of model incubators and brooders. If there was anything lacking in Superintendent Betts's management, it was not apparent. We believe that the poultry department of Hagerstown is more than safe in its management.

Mr. Geo. Brown, perhaps the only expert that has ever been called back so many times as he has to judge at Hagerstown, was there as usual. George stated openly and above-board that he was just as young and active and ambitions to-day as twenty-five years ago.

Illness prevented Mr. Parker from judging at Hagerstown. Zimmerman was not present. The absence of both of these was very much regretted among the fraternity.

Secretary Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Rigg, Miller Purvis and several others made up a party and visited Gettysburg battlefield on Friday. As they went via Penmar, they had a fine view of the great peach orchards, and the famous Cumberland Valley. As the day was just perfect, no doubt they greatly enjoyed the delightful trip.

## The Hagerstown Show

The great Hagerstown show has come and gone. It was the most successful throughout ever held in that locality. All classes throughout the entire fair had larger entries than ever before in its history, and poultry capped the climax with some four thousand three hundred entries belonging to fanciers and exhibitors from eighteen states and Canada.

From the Asiatics through the entire list, including water-fowl, turkeys and pigeons, the exhibit was most complete and one was led to believe that the calendar was turned back, the young stock being so well grown and so finely feathered as to indicate winter conditions. Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks were the most exciting classes. The entries were from many of the highest breeders who contended to the bitter end for the supremacy, and enjoyed comparing quality after the awards were made.

The John L. Cost silver cup on Light Brahmas went, on the first count, to Mr. Nettleton, on a superb lot of Brahmas. Cochins and Cochins Bantams are always of a superb grade at Hagerstown; this year better and larger than before. Several new exhibitors came to the front in the American classes: Rhode Island Reds, both single- and rose-combed, were there in numbers. The advocates of the American Reds were not forgotten; there was a coop side by side with the two pens, one, we presume, to show the excellence of the American Reds in comparison with the other, called Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds.

The parade and the banquet were held Wednesday evening. About one hundred and fifty were in line, all of whom filed into the banquet hall at the close of the parade to enjoy the feast prepared for them, and to listen to the speeches that followed. Mr. McGrew was selected as toastmaster. Responses were made by Mr. Betts, Colonel Schley, T. E. Orr, Thomas Rigg, Colonel Dodd, L. Lincoln Orr, Dr. Lea, C. Blanton and Miller Purvis. The latter closed the banquet with a special tribute to the memory of John L. Cost.

The American Poultry Association was called to meet in the afternoon of Thursday in a tent upon the fair grounds, the interior of which was so cold and unattractive that the meeting adjourned in the evening to meet in a room in Hagerstown. A committee was appointed to look up the possibilities of a national charter for the association, the question of copyright in this and other countries freely discussed and all facts pertaining to the Standard and its control freely thrashed over. All in all, the meeting was a pleasant one, and the visit of Dr. Holden to Hagerstown gave the opportunity to those who had never met him to become more closely acquainted. President Holden traveled from the Portland Exposition to Hagerstown to be present at the meeting. The full list of the Hagerstown awards will be published next week in the columns of The American Fancier.

## The Chicago Show

A letter just received from Mr. Dietz, of the Chicago Fanciers Association, announces that they believe a plan has been reached which will unite the two organizations in Chicago, and that they will hold a joint exhibition the last week in January, the dates announced by the National Fanciers and Breeders Association. Joy be with the Chicago fanciers. May they continue a unit and never divide and hold two shows again.

## Standard-bred Poultry

There is a long-established precedent for calling poultry and stocks "thoroughbred." There is but one true thoroughbred, and that is the race horse. Neither the trotter nor the pacer, nor any of our family of horses, outside the race horse or the Arabian have the right to the title of thoroughbred.

The proper name that should be used when speaking of poultry is standard-bred. The present high grading of our poultry is due to the establishment of the standard for the description of them. While it might be possible for us to apply the term thoroughbred correctly to the Game fowl, it would not be right and proper in the perfect sense to continue this down through the long line of birds and varieties that have been established through cross-mating and the additions made to the original game fowl family. If we begin to speak of them as standard-bred poultry, we would be ascribing to them that which naturally and properly belongs to them, and it would be the up-building of a strong reputation for the fowls and the book that describes them. If the entire membership of the poultry fraternity would speak of the breeds and varieties described in the Standard as standard-bred fowls, they would soon establish a strong reputation both for the fowl and for the book.

Nothing in the whole world has done so much for the breeds and varieties of poultry as the Poultry Club of England and the American Poultry Association of America. These two are the foundations of the standard-bred poultry business, and they have guarded, improved and upheld the quality of the poultry by constantly strengthening the Standard description and revising it to meet the advancements in poultry culture.

There are only one or two more features of verbal description that should be changed and the change adhered to. We speak of the penciling in the hackle and saddle, when we really intend to say the striping in hackle or saddle. We speak of penciling quite too often when we intend to describe striping. Striping is the dark lines in the hackle and saddle feathers of several birds and varieties. Penciling, in fact, is the marking, such as we have in the Partridge, Cochins and Dark Brahma females, while lacing describes the dark edging on the feathers of Wyandotte and Sebright fowls. There are other similar features which the experts

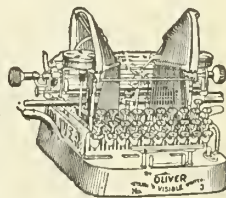
use much too often, and there is no better time than the present to change this, and begin to use the proper phraseology.

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at Illinois State Fair, September 30 to October 7, 1905, made a record unequalled in history of poultry breeding; viz., winning First-prize Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet; Second-prize Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet; Third-prize Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet. First-, Second- and Third-prize Breeding Pen. Also SPECIAL PRIZE for Best Hen in American Class. One hundred and thirty-four White Rocks on exhibition. How was that for a clean sweep? If you had any doubt as to the Fishel White Rocks being

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## PREPARING FOR SHOW-ROOM

Every exhibitor, large or small, is quite anxious for any information that will aid him in preparing his stock for the exhibition room. When this is true how can we wonder or be surprised at the amateur, who anxiously inquires, "How can I best prepare my birds for a respectable presentation in the exhibition hall?"

The one feature most required for the proper presentation of the stock in the exhibition hall is to have them hatched from good, healthy stock and properly grown to a complete maturity. No specimen will make an extraordinarily good exhibition fowl that has not been well grown into a strong, vigorous specimen, having fine constitution. This is necessary from the fact that confinement in the show-pen in the exhibition hall is very enervating to all specimens cooped therein.

Presuming that each specimen under consideration has been carefully grown and selected for the purpose, we will attempt to advise our readers of the possibilities of preparing them for the show-room. Always remember, however, that the rules of associations make faking a disqualification, and the new rule in the Standard recommends that every specimen shown by the individual exhibiting a fake specimen be discarded from the show-room.

This brings up for consideration the question as to what is "faking." In the language of the new Standard, just issued, faking is described as "removing or attempting to remove foreign color, side-sprigs; trimming of combs except in Games; artificial coloring; splicing feathers; injuring the plumage of the entry of other exhibitors; plugging up holes; staining of legs, or a self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge, 'all of which must be found out,' in the language of one of our most prominent fanciers, 'before it is fatal.'"

We would refer our readers to page 28, in the new Standard, as to general disqualifications. This page should be carefully studied by each and every exhibitor. It will be noticed that in the middle of that page that side-sprigs, or sprigs on all single-combed varieties, is a disqualification. This is a very striking innovation or the sad return of the rules of the Standard to make a disqualification of the growth of a sprig on the side of the comb, and in placing in the hands of the judge the opportunity to disqualify a specimen that has a slight scar or an appearance of having been tampered with to remove a side-sprig. The definition of "faking" says that "any self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge is faking, and faking is a disqualification." A comb that has a scar upon the side of it that may have come from being picked by another when a chick, might, in the opinion of the judge, disqualify the best specimen in the show.

These words of caution are recorded here as a prelude to the possibilities of carefully preparing birds for exhibition. If, perchance, an expert finds it necessary to remove a side-sprig from an otherwise beautiful comb upon the head of a grand exhibition fowl, he will carefully remove same with a very sharp razor. After it has healed a very coarse piece of sandpaper will be bent over the end of the finger, and by careful manipulation of this piece of sandpaper over the scar, first a few rubs forward and backward, then up and down over the same

space will cause the screening of the scarred place very much like the mesh of a half-toned engraving, so that when the part heals up it will have obliterated the smooth appearance caused by the razor, may possibly create so perfect an imitation of the comb itself as to make it possible for the strongest magnifying glass not to prove that the comb has been tampered with.

Another feature that is classed as a disqualification on this same page, and one, perhaps, that has been more frequently and more awkwardly used than any other one, is the coloring of the shanks of exhibition specimens. Butter color, iodine, and all kinds of dyes have been used in an attempt to bring back to a perfect golden tint the shanks of an elegant specimen

kerchief rubbed against the shanks would be stained; and we have seen it so beautifully done that a white cloth soaked with alkali would not prove that they had been stained. On the one hand the accomplishment of the expert has gained the desired end without any one being able to prove that they had been tampered with, while on the other hand, the awkward application of the amateur was his own accuser.

Another feature of faking or disqualification is the removing of foreign color from the face of a fowl. We have known experts to take off the entire outer skin of an ear lobe and trim from under the skin the white enameled color in the lobe. When this had been entirely removed, the skin would be replaced, fastened down with collodium, the whole being permitted to heal up; the result being that the white enamel was entirely removed, and the specimen that should have been disqualified in its natural condition was

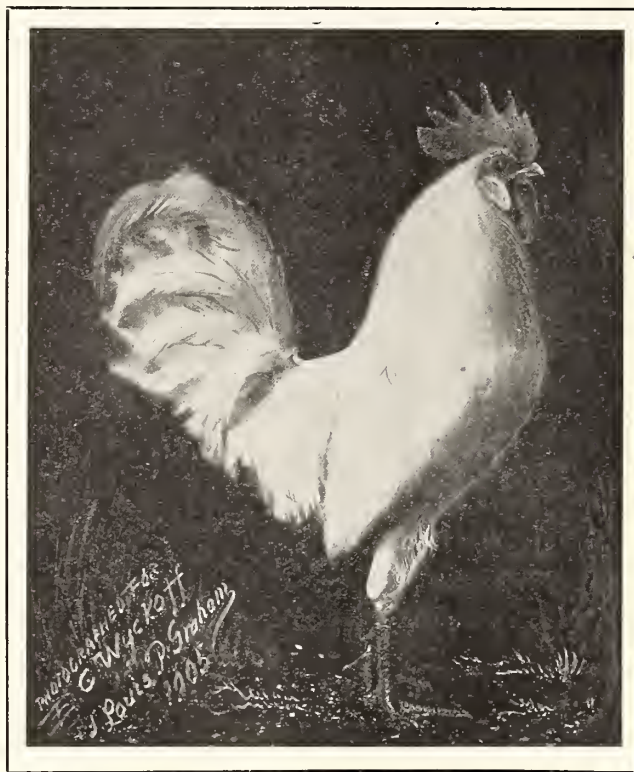
awkwardly done, the imperfect disposition of the dye is telltale evidence that ruins the prospect of the manipulator.

Every specimen that is sent to the exhibition hall, no matter what color the plumage may be, should be thoroughly tub-washed to gain the best prize. This has been so frequently described that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it again. However, in the washing of fowls, in the preparation for the exhibition hall, there is one feature that demands more than passing attention, and that is the placing in presentable condition the shanks of the smooth-legged fowls. The Standard says: "If the judge thinks that some of the holes or rough places in the shanks are caused by the removal of feathers from the same, the specimen may be disqualified. Often there is a clash between the exhibitor and the judge, the former claiming that rough holes were not caused through the removing of stubs or feathers; the judge, thinking otherwise, disqualifies a specimen."

### PREPARING THE SHANKS

To have a perfectly smooth shank that might otherwise be rough or unattractive, soak the shanks twice a day for several days with kerosene oil. After this has been done, suspend the specimen in a hammock, as above illustrated, permitting the shanks to hang down through the holes in the swing. Set this upon a chair or stool; with a bucket of warm water, a woolen rag and a cake of sapolio, polish or wash or rub down to a smooth surface the entire shanks and feet of the specimen with a woolen rag dipped in water and thoroughly covered with sapolio. We have known a patient exhibitor to work five or six hours in this way with a pair of rough shanks until they were as smooth as glass, and as rich in color as is possible for a yellow shank to be. After these shanks have been thoroughly polished, and placed in the finest condition in this way, wash them absolutely clean with warm water, and anoint them with a mixture of one-half alcohol and one-half sweet oil. Place the specimen in a coop with a perfectly clean floor that may be covered with chaff or cut straw. The following day anoint the shanks again with the mixture of alcohol and sweet oil. Before sending to the show thoroughly tub-wash the specimen, shanks and all, and afterward dry nicely. Never use anything upon the shanks, the face, comb or wattles but pure, cool water. Specimens treated in this way often make a grand appearance in the show-room that might otherwise have been disqualified in bad condition.

The preparation of the specimen for the show summed up in one paragraph is as follows: Perfect health, perfect condition, absolutely free from all possibilities of disqualification of proper weight, shape, formation and color of plumage. If all of these requirements are met to the strongest extent, the specimen is eligible to win. What to feed and how to feed is a question oftentimes propounded. Feed them just as you would to have them in the very best of condition for any other purpose. Never force them into unnatural weight by overfeeding, for an unnaturally fed specimen will lose as much on the cut for condition as he is likely to gain in the weight clause. Try to grow your specimens for exhibition into a proper size to meet the requirements of the Standard and make it unnecessary to overfeed them to keep them or have them in proper standard weight.



WHITE LEGHORN

that has been bleached out perhaps by age or the alkali of lime in the stall where he has stayed. The most successful of all these applications is the use of sweet oil, which has been strongly colored by annatto, a product sold in the drug stores. If the sweet oil is very highly colored with this annatto, and the user will take the shanks of the fowl and wash them absolutely clean and free from every bit of dirt and foreign matter, then soak the shanks in warm water until they have been softened and the pores well opened up, dry with a soft towel, and with a woolen rag, thoroughly rub over all of the shanks, toes, sole of the feet with a thorough application three or four times of this preparation, and allow it to dry perfectly, and follow up each day with a coating of this until the shanks are of the desired shading of color; then take a woolen rag and thoroughly rub and polish the shanks until they have a natural living shade most desirable to that specimen, it will take more than ordinary proof to satisfy that they have been colored, provided the work is well done. If awkwardly done any one can discover it. We have seen it so badly done that a white hand-

able to pass muster under the successful manipulation of an expert. Others, again, in attempting to do this, have so mutilated the ear lobe as to cause it to have the appearance of having passed through a severe battle with some other bird.

Another feature classed as faking is the splicing or the dyeing of the plumage. We know that long sickle feathers are often so successfully spliced into the quill of one of the tail feathers as to obliterate all possibility of detection. If awkwardly done, it is quickly discovered. We know that through the use of what is called the Japanese system of dyeing feathers, it is possible to lay the point or side of a wing feather on a pane of glass and by using the Japanese process, which is the applying of a very strong dye to the web of the feather with a small artist's tool or paint brush, the feather can be so successfully dyed after two or three applications as to utterly remove the possibility of detection. After being dyed, if the whole feather is thoroughly washed with soap and water—in fact, the whole specimen thoroughly cleansed, no one can detect the difference or the fact that the feathers have been dyed. On the other hand, when

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## TRAINING FOR THE SHOW-ROOM AND NOTES ABOUT EXHIBITION POULTRY

It is quite impossible to overestimate the value of the good training of fowls intended for the exhibition hall. For the training of these specimens, coops of the proper size, to conform to the size, shape and general make-up of the pens that are to be used in the show-room, should be selected. In this the fowls should be kept, first for a few hours at a time, and then finally confined therein for a day or two in succession until they become perfectly familiar with living within the coop, and lose all timidity from being confined therein and handled by those who have them in charge.

These fowls should also be taught not to become frightened at the presence of strangers, women, children, dogs and animals that might possibly visit the exhibition hall where they are to be kept. If you have a lot of exhibition fowls so well trained for the coop that they will scarcely notice the approach of strangers, and will simply look somewhat excited at the presence of a barking dog, you may feel reasonably well assured that the specimens will stand the test of the disorder and surroundings of the exhibition hall.

Considerable trouble comes to those who fail to teach their fowls to stand naturally in the coops and to confront those who approach them rather than to turn from and cower into the corner of the coop. A specimen that will walk boldly up to the judge as he approaches the door of their coop and look at him as much as to say, "Well, here I am for your inspection," wins the admiration and confidence of the judge at once. Those that turn from him and do anything they can to avoid being handled seldom, if ever, gain the much-desired awards.

Teach your specimens that you send to the exhibition hall to be ever ready and on the alert for some one to open the coop door and handle them. Such a specimen is usually designated as a perfectly trained specimen, properly prepared for the examination of the judge and the eyes of the exhibitors. Such a one has many points in its favor, even before a partial examination for quality has been made. The first impression of the specimen in the coop has a lasting influence on the judge so long as he has this specimen under consideration.

For the final finishing touch for the show-room, be absolutely certain that the specimen is thoroughly clean and free from dirt or bad color of any kind. It is always best to thoroughly wash a specimen before it is sent to the show-room. No matter of what breed, variety, or color it may be, it will be greatly improved by a thorough washing. Even though this may not be done the comb and head parts should be thoroughly cleaned with luke warm water and a sponge, the shanks and feet thoroughly washed and scrubbed with a good stiff brush, so that when the specimen is shown he will be as clean as it is possible to have it. This is called good condition, and nothing counts for more than this in close competition.

When the specimen is taken to the show-room, always see that it is carefully placed in the exhibition coop several hours before he is to be judged. It is best to coop, water and feed them the night before. Give them plenty to eat and drink at this time. Then, if they are to be judged in the morning, do not feed or

water them any more until after they have been judged.

The time to begin to prepare for the exhibition hall is as soon as the young chicks commence to run about. Carefully look them over and examine them so as to become familiar with their contour and make-up. As the feathers begin to grow, the color and markings will quickly tell those of experience what the prospective quality of those young chicks are, and by giving special care and attention to the best of them you will grow to maturity a lot of young fowls that will prove to be much better than they would have been if allowed to continue to go on in one flock, all receiving the same attention.

To make a show winner is not the work of a few days or weeks prior to sending them to the exhibition hall. It demands a series of long months of care and attention to bring them to the finest finish, and grow them to a proper size, strength and muscular conformation that is demanded for the best. The present demands of the show room do not accept medium quality as the best, as it is absolutely necessary to commence early in the game to make next winter's exhibition fowls.

Those who succeed never allow the grass to grow under their feet, as the saying is, but are continually on the watch to have and maintain a flock of exhibition fowls throughout, so that from year to year everything they possess is of that quality which makes the blue-ribbon winners. They never neglect the least or most simple thing they can do that adds to the comfort, growth and handsome plumage of their stock. This is the price that must be paid for quality. The best of quality can not be had in any other way. If you desire to be successful in the show-room, gird on the armor of determination and continued efforts to have them as they should be.

The selection of the best is a problem that confronts every grower of standard-bred poultry. In the first place, the one who selects must be thoroughly conversant with the demands of the exhibition hall and the pranks and self-opinions of the judge, if you will. But above all things remember that you must be almost if not quite as expert at selecting the best before you leave home, as will be the judge who will pass upon them when they reach the show-room.

It is never too soon to begin the proper feeding of the specimens intended for the exhibition hall. These may be frequently chosen when between six or eight weeks old, providing the eye and experience of the selector is equal to the occasion. Such ability only comes after long experience. The reason that the older readers are the most successful in the exhibition hall is because they have studied the problem, and improve by their experience gained through hard knocks and long-continued care of their poultry at home and in the exhibition hall.

Often we are tempted to select but a few in preparation for the exhibition hall. It is better by far that you should select all the likely specimens at first and colonize them to themselves, and as they improve and grow older, select those of the poorest

quality and ship them off for the filling of orders. This will leave in your possession the cream of all you have grown that season, and it is never a difficult problem to sell the best; never be in a hurry to do this, for if you will succeed as an exhibitor and a breeder the following season you can not possess too much of the highest quality for your matings from which to grow your future stock.

No one feature of an exhibition fowl counts for so much as does the comb and other head points. What might be an otherwise very attractive head is frequently marred by an ill-shaped or crooked comb, or badly formed wattles or earlobes. These defects may often be improved. Here is where the experience counts. The working and manipulating of a crooked comb into a straight presentable one, the smoothing out of the wattles, or the flattening down of the earlobes becomes as easy to a well-trained manipulator as it does for the surgeon to work into shape any badly formed portion of the face of a child.

This may be done without being accused of faking. A little glycerin or vasoline taken between the fingers and rubbed against the badly-shaped comb may soften and work it into good form. If this is continued for a number of times a defective member may be straightened out and wattles may be improved in the same way. Never be tempted to make use of the

knife or scissors to trim or cut in a way that may be apparent to an amateur when he sees it. There are some slight surgical operations that may be performed in this way that are legitimate, but when it comes to cutting for the improvement of formation, it is seldom, if ever, a successful piece of work for the judge will soon detect it.

Fowls that have feathers on their shanks and feet may be very much improved for the exhibition hall by removing, at least sixty days prior to the exhibition, all the broken, badly-formed or colored feathers, provided they have grown long enough in the shanks and feet to have become hardened, so that the removing of them will not cause a blood flow from the shanks or toes. Old, hard, broken feathers may be removed sixty days prior to the exhibition with almost a certainty that new fresh feathers will have grown in by the time the date of the exhibition is at hand. For the heavy feathering of the large Cochins a little longer time is needed. For others the time mentioned is quite sufficient.

Nothing is better to add luster to the plumage than sunflower seed. We have known Cochins, Brahmas and Langshans to be completely fitted for the exhibition hall with whole corn and sunflower seed. This combination seems to produce long, heavy, fluffy plumage with a fine luster, and plenty of flesh and weight.

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Remember, this is for one month only, and that is November.

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At this special price, positively no orders filled before November 1, nor after November 30. Now is the time to send your season's orders and reap the benefits. A Special Circular on Feeding for Eggs furnished free to everybody. Send for one. We sell all kinds of Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies and issue the most complete catalogue published.

**EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. N,**  
26 and 28 Vesey Street  
New York City



# General Management

This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

## Indian Game Bantams

It is a pleasure to note the increasing interest that is being taken in bantams. Nearly every community has its "bantam cranks." What looks better than a fine flock of them? Since the first introduction of bantams many varieties are being bred, some of which are remarkably beautiful. They are birds both useful and profitable, and lay a large egg in comparison with their diminutive bodies and a good many of them also if properly fed and cared for. The profit derived from a flock of them is more than any person not familiar with the little creatures would imagine. Attend the shows and note the prices that are being paid for them.

For a number of years we have bred different varieties, but during the last few years have bred mostly all Cornish Indian Game Bantams, besides our larger fowls. This breed of Bantams is rare in this country, but more of them are seen each year at our shows. At Hagerstown last fall all the classes were filled. Ever since these Cornish Indian Game Bantams have been brought to public notice they have gained favor rapidly. The demand for them already proves their popularity.

In color they are beautiful; the bright brown shafts and the glossy green double-lacing make a pretty contrast. The legs and skin in both sexes are a very bright, deep orange yellow. Face, wattles and comb are a rich red. They are very plump bantams.—Spangler Bros.

## The Black Cayuga Duck

This is just a word from the Cayuga section about the Black Cayuga Duck, its habits and quality. I have been a breeder of these noble birds for thirty-four years and have shown them since 1871 at the exhibitions. This was at Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., 1871, when the Standard called for a full white breast free from a mottled appearance. Let us persevere, however, and we will get the breed to what it now should be, a glossy all-black bird that is particularly beautiful when the sunlight plays on its green sheen.

This duck has been bred so long in this country that all trace of its origin is lost. Tradition says that it descended from a sort of wild duck that stopped in Cayuga Lake on its flight north in the spring. They generally stop a month and feed in the fields about the country. Sometimes their nests are found with their eggs. The Cayuga that is bred to-day are the American breed. England can not claim this breed; it is distinctly an American production, and combines in a marked degree many excellent qualities with so few faults that it is worthy of the fostering care of American breeders. If proper care be taken in the selection of breeding stock, if the size is increased and hardness maintained and no inbreeding, there is reason to believe that there will be a

greater demand for this stock at home and abroad.

The Cayuga Duck should have a glossy black head, dark hazel eyes, a dark bill, a gracefully curving neck, clad in black feathers with a greenish luster, a long, broad back, a long, finely-shaped, plump body of a glossy black hue and long, well-folded black wings. The primaries of the duck sometimes are a dark brown and the coverts of the drake a very green black with the tail feathers black and the feet and shanks black. The plumage of the drake should be glossy black with green reflections.

The body of the Cayuga is golden yellow when dressed for market and the average weight for the drake is eight pounds, for the duck seven pounds. I have had Cayugas weigh, when very fat, eighteen to twenty pounds to the pair. The Cayuga is extremely hardy and ranks among the best layers, producing eighty to ninety eggs in the spring, sometimes laying in the autumn. The flesh of the Cayuga is considered by competent judges to be of the highest quality. Care in feeding must be taken as they fatten easily. They are quiet and mild in disposition and are rarely able to fly, a two-foot board being sufficient to restrain them.—Clarence W. King.

## Japanese Bantams

*Gallus Bankiver* is a native not only of India but also of some islands in the Pacific. Major Theodore Stemberg while with the American Army in the Philip-

pinas wrote me that there were several varieties of them in those islands. This is not to be wondered at as the *Gallus Bankiver* is one of the most variable species of any bird or animal living. The Japanese were not slow in discovering that and have produced more decided varieties of poultry than any other people. They did not seem to care so much for color as our modern fanciers, but form and size was their hobby. Their long-tailed Phoenix fowls and little bantams are still wonders. Any fancier who has tried to change shape, size and color knows the difficulties he has to contend with; but when we look at the long tails of some of their fowls and broad, upright pointed tails of their Bantams we must give the Japanese the credit of producing the neatest oddities in feather. Look at the short, broad bodies, the next to no legs, neat combs and wattles, in colors to suit any fancier, and tails carried like banners and you will see the Japanese Bantam.

After being bred for many years of different colors and of any particular marking it is easy for a fancier to see why they vary so much, for by putting any two or three varieties together, say white and black and any other color, we get chicks of a great variety of colors. There is a wide field for selection, breeding in line and producing a new variety in colors, such as buff, mottled, penciled, gray or golden and I have had them in patches of black and white somewhat resembling a piece of quilt patchwork. With all these peculiarities it would be no wonder to see many more admirers take them up.




Curiously enough they are good layers and compared with the little cost of food, they are not unprofitable. Although good sitters they are inclined to be rather wild with their chicks. I have found the Pekin Bantams the best mothers, as they teach their chicks to be tame. Although some Japanese Bantams are very tame, it depends much upon their treatment. They are not as tender as some fancy bantams, and when full grown are quite hardy. They are active but keep very close to where they are brought up, and with good feeding do not require much room.—Henry Hales.

## Questions and Answers

### CAPONIZING

Q. Do you think it will pay me to grow poultry for capons? I would like to consider this matter during the winter so as to make my calculations another year for or against this branch of poultry growing. If I am to have capons I must provide the kind of stock for the coming year that is the best for caponizing. What would you advise?—W. H., Portsmouth, N. H.

A. The growing of capons is quite like growing turkeys. Those who are successful with them make considerable money. We all know that they who fail can not make money. The best fowls for turning into capons are the larger sizes, such as the American or Asiatic breeds, Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks of all kinds seem to be most popular. If you will notice the columns of The Feather you will see an article giving full information on caponizing and other poultry products of like character. We think you will be interested in our article on capons and caponizing. Please look it up.

Can I help you to mature your plans for next season's poultry work? Is your laying stock properly housed to remain healthy, and are your feeding methods such as to produce profitable results? Are you going to rear any winter Broilers or Roasters? There is money in this if handled right. I can tell you of methods that will produce profitable results. Simple methods that the beginner can follow with success, and methods that may help you—the experienced breeder. If at all in doubt on any point in poultry culture, tell me your plans and let me advise with you. If you contemplate the purchase of an incubator or brooder, do not fail to investigate the merits of the MODEL. They are high-class machines for practical work, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Catalog mailed upon request.

**CHAS. A. CYPHERS**  
**316 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**



LIMBER NECK

Q. I am asking you, a favor. I have three very fine hens and they have something that I can not remedy. Their necks are twisted so their heads are up side down. Can you inform me what it is and what to do for it? Also can you say where the Black Minorcas originated in the first place, and who introduced them into this country first.—A. C. B., Mahwah, N. J.

A. Your hens have what is called limber neck. This comes from a ptomaine poison and is quite difficult to cure. Hold the hen's head up and fill the crop with warm water, then turn the head to the ground holding her up by the feet and gently work all the water out. Do this two or three times so as to wash out the crop, each time working the crop gently with the hand so all the water and contents of the crop will come out through her mouth. When the crop is thoroughly washed out give a full tablespoonful of castor oil, one in the morning and one at night. This may help them. If it does, feed them bread soaked in milk for a few days; if not, may as well kill them and end their misery.

Minorcas came from the Mediterranean countries. Some breeders claim that they were the original of all Leghorns. Originally they were not so large as at this time. They were taken up in England and improved in size, shape and color. As we now have them the best quality is the outcome of selecting and breeding for this type of a fowl. I can not say who first brought them to this country, perhaps some of our readers can.

Poultry Houses

I have read with much interest the article on poultry houses in the August Feather. The house is of the first importance, feed next, breed next. I use the connected apartment houses without the scratching shed, but contrary to the advice given in your article above referred to, we use plenty of glass in front, as we build for winter here and the hens live outdoors in the summer.

Our hen house rooms are ten feet, front space, each room and the windows for each space are 6x3 feet reaching from the eaves to the ground. The windows are the old fashioned kind, twelve light windows and two sashes are set one on top of the other and fastened with slats at the side. Then they are hung on rollers like a barn door. In summer they are swung back leaving the room practically an open room in hot weather. We have one of the Potter roosting platform arrangements and if we ever get things fixed just as we want them will furnish all our hen-rooms with these arrangements as they are a saving of so much time and labor. Whatever the size of the roosts, a platform under them makes practically that much more floor space in the hen-house.

I have used the muslin windows and do not like them as they keep out the sunshine so much needed in cold weather.—Mrs. May Taylor.

"I have received a sample copy of The Feather and I think it just the paper I have been looking for. Enclosed you will find my subscription."—Emma Barnes, R. F. D., Pacific Junction, Iowa.

"I take The American Fancier and also The Feather and can say they are both O. K."—Jos. W. Pfisterer, Evansville, Ind.

## BUSINESS WORLD

We have a letter from Superintendent Betts, who states that the Hagerstown Fair was the most successful, financially, that they have had for years. The gross receipts were almost five thousand dollars more than had ever been taken in for the fifty years they have been running. This is glorious news for the fraternity.

Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, N. Y., did a great winning at Hagerstown. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, proprietor of same, is to be congratulated on his maiden attempt at showing poultry. In his selection of Mr. Corey he certainly has done well.

At Trenton there was a great display of pigeons. None attracted more attention than did the Passaic City Squab-pigeon Co., who showed a beautiful lot of Homers and selected squab breeders. The business of squab growing is becoming so general that all these people are doing remarkably well.

Mr. U. R. Fishel did great business in the line of winning at the late Illinois State Fair. Whenever Mr. Fishel makes a thorough attempt to do the trick he usually comes home decorated with the blues and the reds. White Plymouth Rocks become more popular every day.

A neat little booklet, bearing the name of Charles Nixon, Washington, N. J., has reached our desk. This little book is full of original information to all interested in White Wyandottes. We know that Mr.

Nixon would be glad to send one of them to any one who would write to him for one of the same.

Those desiring complete information on the use of wire fencing should make application to the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., of Adrian, Mich., for one of their souvenir editions entitled "A Trip Through Our Mills." There are so many new kinds of fencing and methods of building same that all should have the latest information when they can obtain it so easily.

The Geo. T. Stahl Company, of Quincy, Ill., is anxious to have everybody interested in their new method of raising a few chickens. Their new arrangement makes it possible to care for them either in the basement, the kitchen or the parlor with success. All should look up this new plan of business.

Gedney Farm Poultry Yards, under the management of Frank W. Gaylor, are making wonderful strides forward in quality. We have just received a letter from Mr. Gaylor, stating that never before have they had such quality in their young stock, and he invites all his friends to come to White Plains and visit him and the yards.

We are just in receipt of a letter from Karl L. Hermann, Laurel, Md., who states that he did remarkably well with his Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds at Hagerstown. Mr. Hermann wishes to know whether he shall call them Rhode Island Reds or American Reds. We have referred him to the next meeting of the American Poultry Association.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. A. C. Hawkins in this issue of The Feather. Mr. Hawkins has the royal blue blood of the finest quality always on tap for his many

customers. Look up the advertisement and note the many varieties that he breeds to perfection.

Mr. Thomas H. Telford, of Petersburg, Ill., breeder of Bantams, died last April. His business is being conducted most successfully by the widow, Mrs. Thos. Telford. All fanciers interested in Bantams will have a double interest now in the Telford strain, as fanciers are always anxious to lend assistance to the widows of departed fanciers. Bantams of the finest kind can be had of Mrs. Telford by addressing her at Petersburg, Ill.

"Enclosed please find fifty cents for another year's subscription to The Feather. I like it very much. I have seen quite a number of poultry papers but I think The Feather is the best of any of them because it has more helpful topics."—Edwin Daniels, La Crosse, Wis.

**5,000 FERRETS.** These animals exterminate rats, drive out rabbits. Prices on Circular free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio.

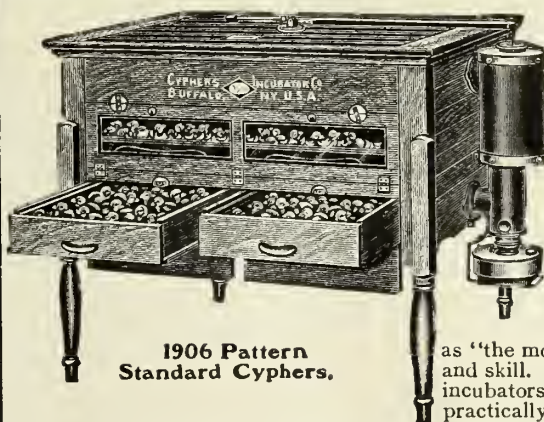
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Cockerel for Sale  
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**Riverdale Poultry Yards**



14 years a breeder of  
**B. P. ROCKS.**  
White Wyandottes  
S. C. W. Leghorns  
No man's fowls are better than mine. 15  
**Eggs, \$1.50,**  
from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.  
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## AN INCUBATOR TRIUMPH



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Such as Never Before Has Been Achieved  
in the History of the Art of Incubation.

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as "the most perfect hatching machine" ever devised by human ingenuity and skill. It represents the highest degree of excellence yet achieved in incubators, both in principle and mechanical construction. It overcomes practically every defect, every inconvenience and every objection urged to artificial incubation as performed by machines of other types. It not only consumes less oil; it not only is safer; it not only hatches a larger percentage of the eggs entrusted to it, but it produces larger, stronger, healthier and more vigorous chicks and ducklings than any other incubator ever built. That is our guarantee to the poultry fraternity and we mean it.

We want the opportunity of proving our claims.

If you, reader, are thinking of buying an incubator, and want what the most successful poultrymen have declared to be by odds the most perfect hatching machine invented, kindly send your name and address and we will mail you, postpaid, a copy of our preliminary pamphlet, "A Step Nearer Perfection in the Making of Incubators," and will also list your name to receive a copy of our complete catalogue for 1906, "Poultry Raising made Easy and Profitable," which will be ready for mailing in December. First Come First Served. This new catalogue is to consist of 228 pages, 8 by 11 inches, and will contain a large amount of valuable information, including a complete illustrated description of our full line of manufactures, embracing the following popular Cyphers specialties.

Mealed Alfalfa,  
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Chicken Punches,

Feed Cookers,  
Lice Powder,  
Lice Paint,  
Fumigating Candles,  
Egg Preservative,

Poultry Remedies,  
Chick Food,  
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Scratching Food,

Cut Clovers,  
Shredded Clovers,  
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Food Hoppers,  
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T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor, Washington, D. C.  
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NOVEMBER, 1905

### Editorial Gossip

November sounds the call for the gathering of the finest poultry in the exhibition hall. During the week of November 6 will be held in London, England, the great Crystal Palace Show. During the week of November 13 will be held in Grand Central Palace, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, the November Show of the East. Entries to this will close October 30. All are urged to send forward their entries to Secretary Gauss, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.

In connection with the greatest events in the mind and existence of poultry fanciers we issue this month a special number in the interest of exhibitors, whom we try to tell how to avoid being handicapped by disqualifications in the show-room. We also publish for your benefit the methods that may be applied to overcome the demands of the disqualifying clauses.

The new Standard is in the hands of thousands of fanciers throughout the country. The demand for it is very large indeed. We are anxious that every reader of The Feather should have one of these. You can have a copy of the new Standard of Perfection and The Feather, one year, for \$1.50. Even though your subscription may not have expired, you can take advantage of this offer and advance your subscription to this paper another year. We have just finished our new illustrated publication offering club rates, prizes and gifts of many kinds and character to all those who may take it upon themselves to help to swell the subscription list of this paper. All our readers have a copy of this, and either they or their friends may take up the question of gaining subscribers for us in a manner both profitable and advantageous to the solicitor.

The great Hagerstown Fair was much larger and more interesting this year than ever before. It was the golden jubilee, the anniversary of fifty consecutive years of holding the Hagerstown Fair. The new superintendent, Mr. Betts, with the aid of the long-time secretary, Frank Spahr, is to be congratulated upon the largely increased entry and the greatest attendance of fanciers ever known to the management of that fair. There were

238 separate exhibitors, over forty-three hundred entries, and the quality better than one might hope for. It is very encouraging, indeed, to see in October shows of America young stock fully matured, as large and well-feathered as they were formerly seen in the December shows. This proves conclusively the possibility of the show season beginning in October and ending with the closing days of March. The exhibits of poultry should become profitable business to both the show management and exhibitors the same as in England.

We are glad to notice the revival of the pigeon interest at the fall fairs, as well as an increased interest in the winter shows. A few new faces are met with this year in the fancy; one of these—the Potomac Pouter Lofts—have gathered about them the finest specimens of their kind, perhaps, in the whole world. The indications are that there will be larger and better displays of pigeons all along the line this year than ever before.

In a recent issue of this paper we made mention of the fact that there was a likelihood of large special offerings at New York on Barred Plymouth Rocks. We can now state definitely that there has been raised a large fund that will be divided between New York and Chicago on Barred Plymouth Rocks. In addition to this there will be a large amount of cash specials offered at New York throughout the American and Mediterranean classes. Already more than half the space available has been rented for the coming Garden Show.

Mr. H. V. Crawford, secretary of the New York Madison Square Garden Show, paid a visit to this office last week. He informed us that Messrs. Lambert and Schwab might judge the Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mr. Ross Hallock, of St. Louis, the White Wyandottes, and Fred Crangle the White Plymouth Rocks, and Richard Oke, of Canada, the Orpington classes. This looks as if matters were shaping themselves for an overwhelmingly large exhibit at the coming Madison Square Garden Show.

Secretary Roberts, of the Boston Show, informs us that there is plenty of cash and pleasure in store for all exhibitors

at the coming Boston show during the week of January 16. Mr. Roberts has given up his active business employment at Pawtucket and gone back to his farm, so as to enable him to devote his entire time to the caring for his farm, his poultry and the great Boston Show. We hope to be able to publish a list of judges in an early issue for the New York, Boston and Chicago shows.

Chicago Fanciers Association will hold their show the week following Boston and Cincinnati. It seems to be an astonishing surprise to the entire East that Cincinnati should have selected the Boston Show week for their meeting and the meeting of the American Poultry Association. Boston has had the same dates ever since they organized ten years ago. Their show dates were announced during the meeting last January. Every one throughout the country recognizes the fact that the week of January 15 or 16 belongs to Boston. For Cincinnati and the American Poultry Association management to have selected that week seems to be an outspoken statement to the members throughout the East that their presence is not expected at the Cincinnati meeting.

Some members of the American Poultry Association from Ohio, present at the Hagerstown meeting, stated that the selection of the Boston week would not injure the best interests of the Western exhibitors.

In all kindness and for the best interest of standard-bred poultry, the American Poultry Association, and the Cincinnati organization, we request that they carefully consider this matter, and, before it is too late, change the dates of their show, so as to make it possible for the membership of the American Poultry Association throughout the entire country to be present at the next meeting in Cincinnati. To avoid even the appearance of evil is not a bad plan to follow in the poultry business and politics as well. Do not make it possible for one-half of the membership to imagine at least an intentional slight from those having the right to name the dates of the next meeting at Cincinnati.

At the meeting of the American Poultry Association in Hagerstown thirty members were added to the list, ten of which were life members and twenty annual members, the majority of whom reside west of Pennsylvania. There is no getting away from the fact that the present secretary of the American Poultry Association is a remarkably fine solicitor in the interest of memberships to the association. There was no hesitation among the Western members present at the Hagerstown meeting in the plain, open and above-board statement that Mr. Eugene Sites, of Elmira, Ohio, would be elected President, and Mr. T. E. Orr re-elected secretary at the Cincinnati meeting. This confident statement expressed by those most interested in the certain outcome of such an election did not seem to be relished by prospective candidates from other localities. One more enthusiastic than the rest remarked that if the supposed should happen he would turn his back to the association and never even mention its existence again. As time softens anger and tempers the feelings, we imagine that he will be present at the future meetings of the association for many years.

There will be two shows at New York City this winter. What is known as the Great Eastern Poultry Show will be held at Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, during the week of November 13. This is horse show week in New York and should attract an enormous crowd. Mr. C. E. Gauss, Flushing, L. I., is the secretary of this show.

The tenth annual show of the National Fanciers Association, of Chicago, will be held in the Coliseum, the week of January 22. Mr. Kimmey, the world-known secretary of this great organization, has better things than ever before to offer to the fancy. All should go to Chicago.

We have a letter from John A. Murkin, jr., in which he states that they have an organization formed to hold a great poultry show in Nashville, Tenn., next January. This association has a charter and is determined to be a lasting organization and to make fine inducements for exhibitors.

Miller Purvis, editor of Poultry; J. H. Sledd, of Industrious Hen, and his friend from Tennessee, D. Lincoln Orr, ex-president of the American Poultry Association; Geo. L. Harding, of Binghamton, N. Y.; L. S. Bache, of Boundbrook, N. J., and H. V. Crawford, of Montclair, N. J., all visited the office of The Feather at the close of Hagerstown Show. Mr. Crawford informs us that the Madison Square Garden Show will be greater than ever this year. Large sums are to be offered in special prizes.

Colonel Dodd was at Hagerstown and was at the banquet. It is worth a trip from the state of Maine to Hagerstown just to hear Colonel Dodd make a speech. His flow of sweet, soft and attractive language is well worth listening to. We believe that he should be called "The Silver-tongued Orator of the Fancy."

## A SPECIAL Combination

In order to more thoroughly complete our plans of organization, we have decided to make this Special Combination Offer to all lovers of Poultry and Pigeons of

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should also benefit financially by the increased membership credited to the San Francisco function.

D. A. Nichols, J. F. Crangle and J. H. Drevenstedt, as a committee of the Costly Fishing Club, placed a floral offering on the grave of the late president, John L. Cost, on Tuesday, October 10. G. O. Brown, an old friend of Mr. Cost, accompanied the committee. In the evening, at an informal meeting of the club, Mr. Crawford presiding, resolutions were drawn by D. Lincoln Orr and A. L. Sparks and adopted by the members of the club present, disbanding the club forever. It was the best tribute to the memory of the dead leader, fancier and friend.

Mr. W. S. Gladney, jr., superintendent of the Trenton (N. J.) Show, writes regarding the latter: "We had a great show and I considered it the best we ever had. Fifteen hundred birds were penned and of a quality hard to beat. Although two of our judges did not show up all the prize cards were on the coops at 5:30 p. m. the first day of the show. The marked catalogue was ready at 3 p. m. Wednesday. Asiatic classes, light and only fair in quality. As usual the American classes were large, more than ever this year. There was a fine string of young Barred Rocks and good competition in White and Buff classes. A surprise was sprung in Partridge Plymouth Rocks, the classes being large and the birds equal in color and penciling to Partridge Wyandottes, the first cock being the best I ever saw. Wyandottes in all classes were good. Mediterraneans brought out the best representation of these varieties ever seen at Trenton or most any other show; equally good all through, and especially so in White and Buff Leghorns where the classes were large and some rare birds were shown. Black Minorcas came out with a surprising entry and quality was A1. Bantams were great in quality and made up of good classes, Game Bantams being especially fine and a feast for the eyes of a game crank to enjoy. First Black Red Game Bantam Cock won cup for best bantam in the show. He was a great little bird. Pigeons made the usual fine showing. The dates for the next show are September 24 to 28, 1906.

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we record the most serious illness of A. A. Parker. So grave is his condition that fears are entertained of his recovery. We have known Mr. Parker a great many years and always found him a true friend, a splendid fancier and a perfect gentleman. His success as a Black-red Game Bantam breeder and exhibitor is too well known to call for extended comments now. He was in a class by himself. He started right years ago and by intelligent waiting succeeded in building up the now famous "Parker strain," that has won so much glory at all the big shows. It was always a pleasure to talk and visit with Parker, the genial nature of the man as well as his brood views on matters relating to the fancy being responsible for all the happy hours spent in his company. His friends, and they are legion, will join us in wishing him a speedy recovery and years of active service in the Game and Game Bantam fancy.

It is also with regret that we announce the serious illness of Mr. H. J. Quilhot, of Johnstown, N. Y. For the past month he has struggled for life, a severe attack

of pleurisy confining him to his bed and at times fears were entertained that he could never see or judge another poultry exhibit. We are glad to state that his recovery is now assured and trust that when the gong sounds at Madison Square Garden on January 6, Judge Quilhot will be on hand to place the ribbons on the Bantams as of old.

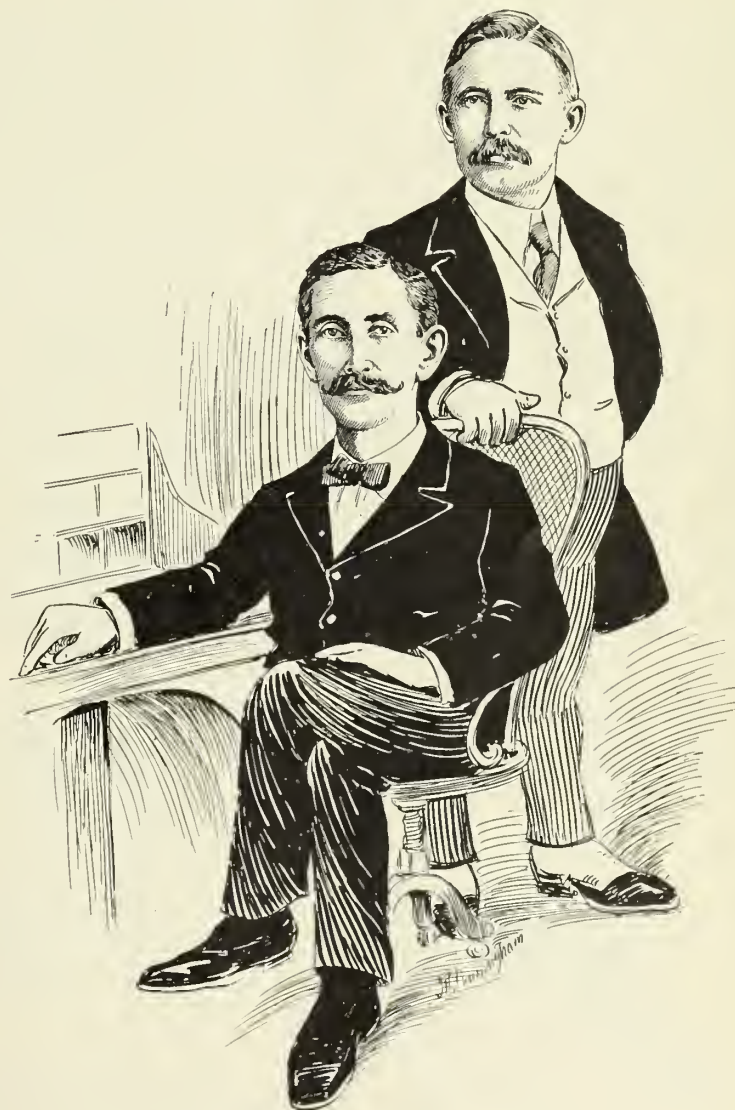
Premium lists for the big Gloversville (N. Y.) Show are ready, and as this is the first of the big winter shows outside of New York City, a large entry is expected. The list of specials is very large and should "fetch the boys." Mr. Jacob H. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y., is the secretary and will be glad to send a copy of the premium list of all who apply. The show takes place November 20 to 25.

W. A. Smith, of Whitney's Point, N. Y. is traveling the circuit with a great string of birds this year. He is "making good," his winnings at Hagerstown being the largest of any exhibitor there. His side-partner, Braun, takes fine care of the

birds on the trips. Both are now on the Southern circuit, being at Atlanta last week. They will take in Birmingham, Alabama; Dallas, Texas, and wind up at Charleston, S. C., in November. Mr. Smith was one of the first big string exhibitors to make the circuit years ago. The class of birds carried ten years ago would not coin enough money at even a small county fair to pay for the feed consumed during the week's stay. Times have changed and it takes very good birds to win at fall shows, especially in the good old brown October days. "Deacon" Smith realized this years ago and started in to get the best to be had. It cost a few more simoleans to start with, but it paid in the end. At Atlanta, Mr. Smith was twelve hundred dollars ahead of the game and bids fair to reach the two thousand mark before December 1. This is not a bad showing for three and one-half months' work.

A member who voted for New York as the proper place for holding the next annual meeting of the American Poultry

## Gallery of Fame



F. B. BETTS

J. L. NIX

### A GREAT PAIR

OUR ARTIST has given us a great pair to draw to in Mr. Nix and Mr. Betts of Prairie State Incubator fame. These two gentlemen are now devoting their time to pushing their machines to the furthest corners of the world. Everybody knows of the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, and everybody knows, also, of their wonderful popularity among poultrymen for doing the work of hatching and raising chicks. Our readers will be more than pleased to see this pose of them under the lime-light of popularity, and we are glad to place them in their niche in our Gallery of Fame.

The adjourned meeting of the American Poultry Association was called for 3 o'clock in the afternoon of October 12 at the Hagerstown Fair grounds. Owing to the fact that several members of the A. P. A. were busy judging and several others had business engagements elsewhere the attendance was rather light. Neither was the evening meeting as well attended as it should have been. It all goes to show that meetings held in connection with poultry shows are not calculated to advance the best interests of the old society. Adjourned meetings especially are a nuisance and can not be taken seriously by thinking fanciers.

President Holden came all the way from Minneapolis, Minn., and Secretary T. E. Orr hoofed it from "Matt. Quay's" state to Maryland to attend the A. P. A. meeting. The old society foots the bills of both of these gentlemen, and for what sane reason? We were glad to meet President Holden and Secretary Orr; both are good officers. But why should special meetings be held? The few new members taken in do not pay the expenses of the meeting. The only business-like move made at the meeting was the appointing of George E. Howard and T. E. McGrew to act as a committee to procure a charter of incorporation for the American Poultry Association under the federal laws of the United States.

Mr. H. V. Crawford, of the finance committee of the A. P. A., expressed himself quite forcibly regarding the lax and at times arbitrary methods pursued by the officers of the old association. It is also well to inquire why Mr. Crawford was deposed as chairman of the financial committee, an office which he has held for a number of years previous to the Minneapolis meeting.

The two Orrs—"Link" and "Tom"—were very much in evidence at Hagerstown. Neither has lost any desire for notoriety or office from what we can learn.

Mr. Eugene Sites, of Elmira, Ohio, is a candidate for president of the A. P. A., and will go to Cincinnati with a strong following to help push him into the coveted chair.

Mr. Miller Purvis, the gifted oratorical editor of Poultry, is outspoken for E. G. Wyckoff and will nominate him for the office of head ruler of the A. P. A. at the Queen City meeting next January. There are other candidates, no doubt, but the two we mentioned are both well and favorably known to the fancy, and either would make a good officer.

A special meeting of the A. P. A. has been called to take place at San Francisco, Cal., during the week of the State Poultry Show. Both President Holden and Secretary Orr being engaged there as judges, makes a meeting possible without any expense to the society. The latter



Association was requested to change his vote by another member, which he did and Cincinnati got the benefit of it. And yet some of our editorial brethren and a few "high-minded" members of the A. P. A. tell us that there are no politics in the old organization as now conducted. Several of the gentlemen who are showing a fine Italian hand in their present manipulations of the affairs of the society, are entitled to much credit for political acumen and the success they have attained in some directions. The good they have done, we shall be always glad to chronicle; for the bad, if any, we must allow Father Time to exact the penalty. The only real regret we have is that several officers of the American Poultry Association have written altogether too many letters that would not bear the limelight of publicity in the poultry press as well as they should. Fine politics are not floured with peanuts.

The poultry show at Atlanta on the Georgia State Fair grounds was a very good one. The Coliseum building in which it was held is admirably adapted to the purpose, the floor space being great, admitting of wide aisles and single tiers. The light is splendid; in fact, it is the best building we ever saw for the purpose. The cooping was not uniform, many of the exhibitors showing in their own coops. The classification in the American and other leading classes was very good, enabling the judges to properly see and handle the birds. Owing to the fact that the building was not to be had until Monday morning of the week of the show, there was much delay and confusion in arranging the coops and exhibits. It was Wednesday morning before judging started, but it was completed Thursday night. To Messrs. Downs and Riels much credit is due for the hard work they did in arranging this big show at the eleventh hour. They marked early and late to get the tags on coops, members of the Atlanta Poultry Association and some of the exhibitors also lending a helping hand.

It was seven years ago that the writer was at Atlanta and judged and handled the birds. That was a big show in the Brahma Rock and Langshan classes. This year the Rocks more than held their own, the Brahmas were not as strong in numbers, and the Langshans, once the idol of Atlanta, was conspicuous by its absence. The other classes were far in advance of the past show and indicate the great advancement made in poultry culture of the South.

White Rocks were particularly strong in number and quality, first cock and hen being in very fine feather and of superior excellence, the hen winning the Ivory Soap cup. The first three cockerels were beauties in shape, style and color. Pullets were a fine lot with several excellent pens. In Barred Rocks first hen, first and second pullets were very strong in type, fine in color and excellently barred. First cock and cockerel outclassed the others. Buff Rocks were very good in quality, winning females being especially fine in evenness of surface color. Silver Wyandottes a feast, Holzhauser having a grand lot of birds on exhibition. White Wyandottes were fairly strong females leading decidedly in quality. Buff Wyandottes were few but good. Rhode Island Reds rounded out the American classes with a really strong collection of high class birds.

Leghorns were strong in quality, especially the White which were much above the average, first cockerel being a chalk white bird, good comb, head and lobes, fine style and shape. S. C. Brown cockerel, winner of first and second, as well as pullets, were very good in color. Buffs had some high-class birds.

Black Minorcas were good, the first pen especially so. Both Light and Dark Brahmas were above the average in quality. Indian Games were very strong, some exceedingly fine hens and pullets being shown. Ornamental Bantams had good classes, the Buff Cochins leading, winners being high grade. Black-red Game Bantams had the best and strongest classes we have seen this season, competition being very keen. First cock is certainly a wonder in reach, station, fine in head, very short in back and good in color. First pullet was another star in shape and style. There was a big lot of water-fowls and odds and ends, the prizes being divided between the big strings of Smith, Brown and Wurst. With a little more preliminary hustling Atlanta will have a record-breaker next year.

The winter show at Atlanta in December promises to be a very large one and the indications are that it will prove a financial success as well. In 1907 a great show is contemplated for Atlanta and the American Poultry Association will be invited to hold its annual meeting there. As Atlanta is one of the most southerly and also centrally-located cities in the heart of the great poultry-raising section of the South, we believe a meeting of the A. P. A. would prove of some value, not only to the South and its fanciers, but to the country at large. Poultry raising in the South is very much on the increase and thousands of new fanciers have sprung up in the past few years. The A. P. A. and northern fanciers appreciate this when considering the big annual shows where the old society meets. A good string of birds sent from the North, East and West to Atlanta at such a meeting will do much for the welfare of the fancy. It will bring the fanciers of all sections in closer touch with each other. We can assure those who have never visited Atlanta and met the fanciers of that great city, that they will be treated splendidly.

### What Poultrymen Think

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"I am much pleased with The Feather which has just been presented to me by the Prairie State Inc. Co., from whom I have lately purchased machines. I think I shall not be without it again."—Mrs. J. N. Gant, 82 Embargo St., Columbia, Tenn.

"The Feather is a good poultry and pigeon paper."—Wm. Huba, jr., Albany, N. Y.

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# PIGEONS

## Pigeon Culture

The much-talked-of display of toy pigeons at the Allentown Fair brings to our minds the great pleasure to be derived from a well-selected collection of toy pigeons in a well-kept loft, with some set purpose for guidance in caring for them. Of all this, nothing is more necessary than the careful mating of the parent birds for producing pigeons of all kinds and character, whether in the process of squab breeding, breeding for pleasure, or the production of fine quality for the exhibition hall. Properly mating the pigeons and the careful guarding and protection of these matings is one of the main secrets of success.

In the consideration of this proposition of mating, we stated some time since that we believed that it was to the interest of those who sell pigeons for producing squabs to see to it that they furnished working mated pairs. In other words, that they should charge a price for furnishing absolutely mated pairs that had been mated long enough to become working pairs; that these pairs should be shipped so as to reach their destination together as a pair, and not shipped as mated pairs because two of them had been kept together for a few days and then all cooped in a large basket and shipped across the country for the purpose of breeding squabs. When people purchase twenty-five or more pairs for squab growing, and have these fifty birds placed in one box or basket, and shipped to them any distance whatever, great or small, they need not expect that even reasonably well-mated pairs, male and female, will fly from this enclosure into a strange loft and remain constantly as should well-mated working pairs. The only way to succeed in having sent to you well-mated working pairs, is to purchase them from some one who will absolutely mate and ship them in separate enclosures by pairs to you, so that you may take them from the shipping crate in pairs and shut them up in your nest boxes as pairs, and have them as they should be. This can not be done by any squab-grower or shipper at the very low price at which some expect to purchase. When people are willing to do this the shipper should be held absolutely to account for keeping his part of the contract. But, where pigeons are purchased at a price little more than actual cost of rearing them, and the purchaser desires to have them reach him at as low cost for express as possible, the shipper can not afford to pay for separate shipping crates and all the expenses necessary for ship-

ping the stock in this manner to the purchaser.

We noticed some time ago an article in Farm Poultry on the mated pigeon proposition. This lecture, largely based on the definition from the dictionary, has more in it than any one can imagine. We would like to know whether the writer of this article ever had a complaint from his shipments of mated pigeons. If there is one man in the country making a practice of shipping squab breeders in pairs, that has succeeded so well as not to call forth any complaints of any one of the mated pairs, we should like to know of him and his methods. The facts are, entirely too many people call two pigeons that have lived together in the same loft a pair, and sell them as such.

As stated above, the only true way to have a mated pair of birds is to confine them in the mating coop until you are satisfied that they are male and female; that they have become contented, one with the other as a mated working pair. Whenever they are removed or changed from one loft to another, they should go together separately in a box of some kind. When they reach their new home they should be shut into the mating box or the nesting box (if constructed for that purpose), for a few days until acquainted with their surroundings and until they have had time to renew the relationships of a mated pair. In this way and in this way only can you be absolutely certain of receiving a pair that will be a working mated pair in their new home. We have seen many broken relationships of a mated pair in transit where three or four pairs have been boxed together.

### WINTER CARE

There are two well established methods for the care of your breeding stock of pigeons during the winter months. Some isolate the males from the females in separate enclosures, having in mind the remating of the pairs again in the spring; others never break up the union of pairs as long as they are successful and profitable workers. In the breeding of squabs, this latter plan is the best. Never separate a good working pair that are constant, and which produce fine, large squabs. It is always best to remove from the breeding loft all unmated specimens, either old or young; never leave any of these in the breeding loft, for they are a continual temptation to the working birds, and are often a means of destruction to the young in nest as well as the eggs. As soon as the young, if any are kept in the loft, become old enough to play about and pay atten-

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tion to one another, remove them from the breeding loft. If one of a pair should die, remove the other, and after the lapse of a week or ten days, place the surviving one in the mating coop with a suitable mate of the opposite sex, and keep them there until they have become mated.

If these methods, as above described, for mating, selling, purchasing, caring for the birds in the loft and excluding of unmated specimens, and the remating of those that may have lost their mates, are followed out, there should never be a murmur of dissatisfaction about results in the growing of pigeons for any purpose whatever. Whenever these rules are discarded and overlooked there is always danger of trouble, dissatisfaction, and fault-finding from the purchaser or the beginner in the care of pigeons.

Old stagers, in the managing of pigeons, seldom, if ever, mention the disadvantages of unmated pairs. They never trouble them. They know too well how to handle them. The large number of persons that have gone into the squab-growing business in the last few years have created such a demand for squab breeders as to tempt the selling and shipping of specimens that should never be sent out. We had a letter a short time ago from a large shipper who states that he sends to his customers as breeding pairs young pigeons less than three months from the nest. In the name of all fairness, what must we think of those who send as mated breeding pairs young peepers, just three months from the shell, under a guarantee of their being properly mated pairs fit for the producing ten-pound-to-the-dozen squabs for market? No pigeons of any kind, breed, or quality, will produce on the average strong, heavy-weight, marketable squabs, unless they are at least nine months or a year old. Those who attempt or hope, or are persuaded to believe that pigeons under four months old will produce as many squabs as those that are assured that they will be thoroughly well disappointed.

In caring for the squab breeders during the winter, we should advise, as above, the retention of the mated pairs together in a loft to themselves. If you do not care to have them pay any attention to the production of young during the cold winter months, remove the nest pan, clean out the nest-boxes, shut them up, if you will,

to keep the pairs out; or, it is better to permit them to roost within their own nest-boxes, but remove all the necessities for nest-building, such as pans, nest-dishes, hay, straw, or material of any kind for building nests.

Do not feed any hemp seed, and but little wheat. Allow them to live largely upon cracked corn and a small allowance of wheat and peas, with plenty of grit and water. In this way they can be nicely wintered and kept at the least outlay for food. As soon as spring approaches and you desire them to return to nesting and the growing of squabs, feed more wheat, a very small amount of hemp seed, a larger proportion of peas and other small grains mixed in. Whenever your loft is so constructed that the squabs will not freeze to death within the house during the winter months, then the same method of feeding and caring for them should be continued during the entire year, winter and summer alike, except in the very cold seasons when they should have a little more corn than during the summer months.

Pigeon breeding for profitable results obtained from same can only be accomplished by those who thoroughly understand handling them—the result of experience obtained in keeping them. For these reasons we always advise every one who intends embarking in the growing of squabs for market in the hope of making a profit therefrom, to begin in a small way with ten or a dozen pairs with the understanding that they will not make a cent for the first year. Work hard, study the business so as to train yourself for the possible outcome of profit. When this information and experience has been gained, grow gradually into the possession of a large plant that will return you a profit. As surely as you jump into the handling of a large number without proper experience, disappointment and financial loss must follow. Only those who have the experience and know how to handle them gain the profit. The beginner in this must have poultry schooling and education, the same as for any other business.

During the last weeks of September we visited a friend who expects to have not less than three thousand mated pairs in his squab lofts next year. Ten years ago he began with a few dozen pigeons for producing squabs. The first three seasons

was an absolute loss with considerable outlay to him. Since that time he has made so much money from growing squabs as to have greatly added to his houses, until now he has the capacity for the above-mentioned number. He was greatly discouraged at the close of the second year. The bright light of prosperity came to him during the third year in the business. Every year since that time has added to his numbers and profit. He to-day claims that squab growing is a most profitable business to follow, when you thoroughly well understand it, but a most interesting and losing game when you do not fully understand it. "No one," said he, "can handle pigeons profitably for producing squabs until they have had at least two or three years careful training in the experience of handling them at a loss." These are the reasons continually given through our columns to those who anticipate embarking in the growing of squabs.

### The American Pigeon Club

It would be well for the members to consider and suggest their ideas for a method of changing the amendment clause in our constitution. It has been found impracticable—in fact impossible—to obtain a majority vote. The members simply won't vote in sufficient numbers to constitute a majority, and there are some amendments that are absolutely necessary to be made for the good of the club and its members. It would be of great benefit if the members would give their ideas and discuss this question in the pigeon journals.—E. C. Duffy, Secretary.

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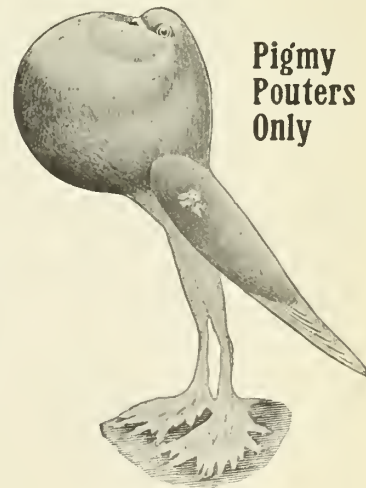
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## DATES CLAIMED

We are pleased to print the following corrected list of show dates in The Feather. Secretaries are requested to report to The American Fancier any show not listed below, as the list will hereafter be printed from time to time in that publication.

1905

Nov. 13 to 16.—Garnett, Kans. Eastern Kansas Poultry Association. C. H. Rhodes, judge; Hattie A. Wald, secretary, Greeley, Kans.

Nov. 13 to 19.—Houston, Tex. Henry S. Fox, Jr., secretary.

Nov. 14 to 17.—Fulton, Mo. F. N. Hereford, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Nov. 16 to 18.—Warsaw, Ill. Warsaw (Illinois) Poultry Association. Paul Helse, secretary. W. Russell, judge.

Nov. 17 to 18.—Lincoln, Kans. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Burton Smith, secretary.

Nov. 20 to 22.—Newton Falls, Ohio. Ira C. Keller, judge. C. H. Herner, secretary-treasurer.

Nov. 20 to 23.—Seaford, Ont. J. A. Daly, secretary.

Nov. 20 to 25.—Gloversville, N. Y. Fulton County Poultry Society. Stanton, Zimmer and Drevenstedt, judges. Jacob N. Blunck, secretary.

Nov. 20 to 30.—Falmouth, Mass. I. K. Felch, judge. R. E. Small, secretary.

Nov. 21 to 24.—Muscatine, Iowa. Muscatine Poultry Association. F. M. Ziegler, secretary. R. F. D. No. 7. Ben S. Myers, judge.

Nov. 21 to 24.—Tabor, Iowa. E. H. Harrison, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Nov. 21 to 24.—Westhaven, Conn. David Nichols and D. J. Lambert, judges. E. J. Crawford, secretary.

Nov. 22 to 25.—Carthage, Mo. C. A. Emry, secretary. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Nov. 22 to 25.—Holyoke, Mass. The Holyoke Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Messrs. Felch, Ballou, Shove, Pierce and Crangle, judges. Geo. Barnett, Jr., secretary.

Nov. 22 to 25.—Milan, Mo. J. A. Niblo, secretary. F. H. Shellaharger, judge.

Nov. 22 to 25.—Warsaw, Ky. Warsaw Poultry Club. O. A. Bogardus, secretary.

Nov. 24 to 30.—Charleston, S. C. T. J. McCarty, secretary.

Nov. 25 to Dec. 1.—Charleston, S. C. The Charleston Poultry Association. E. C. Voigt, superintendent of poultry. Dr. S. T. Lea, T. J. Marshall, judges. F. J. McCarty, secretary.

Nov. 27 to 28.—Pierce City, Mo. S. E. Carlin, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Nov. 27 to 29.—Plainsville, Kans. R. L. Ordway, secretary. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Nov. 27 to 30.—Booneville, Mo. Chas. Miller, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Nov. 27 to Dec. 2.—Sheboygan, Wis. West Shore Fanciers Association. A. H. McIntire, secretary.

Nov. 27 to Dec. 2.—San Francisco, Cal. Geo. D. Holden, T. E. Orr, Geo. H. Burgott, Henry Berrar, judges. J. C. Williams, 25 New Montgomery Street, secretary.

Nov. 27 to Dec. 2.—Erie, Pa. Northwestern Pennsylvania Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. W. C. Pierce, judge. F. E. Thompson, secretary.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.—Moline, Ill. Plow City Poultry and Pet Stock Association. J. M. Rapp, judge. Oscar M. Hogberg, secretary.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.—Warren, Ohio. Address Easton Ohio Poultry Association, Warren, Ohio.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 2.—Great Bend, Kans. T. W. Southard, judge. Rev. S. Olinger, secretary.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 2.—Mason City, Iowa. Upper Iowa Poultry Association. M. V. Biekel, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.—Corfu, N. Y. Brace, judge. Chas. Phelps, secretary.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.—Mobile, Ala. E. R. Hayssen, secretary.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 2.—Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Sydney G. Smith, secretary. F. H. Shellaharger, judge.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 8.—Warren, Ohio. D. K. Moser, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Nov. 29 to 30.—Deleon, Texas. R. T. Bowman, secretary. Savage, judge.

Nov. 29 to Dec. 2.—Mt. Sterling, Ill. The Western Illinois Poultry Association. Eugene Hambaugh, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Nov. 29 to Dec. 2.—Corvallis, Oregon. Roht. Johnson, secretary. C. G. Hinds, judge.

Nov. 29 to Dec. 2.—Dover, N. J. W. H. Bldgood, secretary.

Nov. 29 to Dec. 2.—Sanatoga and Schuylkill Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Samuel Kurtz, secretary, Sanatoga, Pa.

Nov. 29 to Dec. 2.—Sanatoga, Pa. S. W. Knotz, secretary.

Nov. 29 to Dec. 5.—Delta, Ohio. Ira C. Keller, judge. M. B. Hatten, secretary.

Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.—Danbury, Conn. Nichola, Drevenstedt and Card, judges. C. H. Brundage, secretary.

Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.—Minneapolis, Kans. C. H. Rhodes, judge. D. D. Gage, secretary.

Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.—Miami, Ind. T. John G. Wells, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Nov. 30 to Dec. 3.—Jackson, Mich. Jackson Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Lyman H. Hill, secretary. Frank Heck, judge.

Dec. 4 to 6.—Henessey, Okla. T. O. H. Palm, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Dec. 4 to 6.—Taylor, Mo. C. H. Rhodas, judge. A. A. Taylor, secretary.

Dec. 4 to 6.—Union, Iowa. Geo. Hauser, secretary. F. H. Shellaharger, judge.

Dec. 4 to 7.—Bofe, Iowa. A. R. Thornton, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Dec. 4 to 7.—Antwerp, Ohio. C. A. Bissell, secretary.

Dec. 4 to 8.—Macomb, Ill. Ira H. Sheets, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Dec. 4 to 8.—Lancaster, Mo. Brier Hays, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Dec. 4 to 8.—Marshalltown, Iowa. H. C. Hansen, secretary. Theo. Hewes, judge.

Dec. 4 to 9.—Rofe, Iowa. Rofe Poultry Association. D. T. Helmlich, judge. A. R. Thornton, secretary.

Dec. 4 to 9.—Springfield, Mass. Springfield (Mass.) Poultry Association. E. S. Evans, secretary.

Dec. 4 to 10.—Sixth annual exhibition of the Fanciers Association of Indiana. E. A. Pierce, secretary; Theo. Hewes, president, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 5 and 6.—Easthampton, Mass. D. J. Lambert, judge. W. B. Drury, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 6.—Greenfield, Mass. B. E. Nozes, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 8.—Portland, Me. A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; N. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass.; W. B. Atherton, Boston, Mass.; Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, Me., judges. A. L. Merrill, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 8.—Risingsun, Ohio. Risingsun Poultry Association. Ira C. Keller, judge. Merle Reack, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 8.—Walden, N. Y. Drevenstedt, judge. H. W. Millsbaugh, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 8.—Leominster, Mass. Leominster Poultry Association. M. Rhodes, judge. Miss Maud Bloomer, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 9.—Emporia, Kans. Lyon County Poultry Association. D. M. May, secretary. J. J. Atherton and John Dudley, judges.

Dec. 5 to 9.—Bethany, Ill. The Moultrie County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Walter Roney, secretary. S. B. Lane, judge.

Dec. 5 to 9.—Lyon County Poultry Association, Emporia, Kans. D. M. May, secretary. J. J. Atherton and John Dudley, judges.

Dec. 5 to 9.—Providence, R. I. W. J. Brown, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 9.—Youngstown, Ohio. T. E. Orr, judge. C. E. Watwood, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 9.—Wilkes-Barre, Pa. D. T. Miller, secretary.

Dec. 5 to 9.—Purdin, Mo. J. S. Hill, secretary.

Dec. 6 to 8.—Adams, Mass. John J. Culey, secretary.

Dec. 6 to 8.—Owasso, Mich. Jas. Tucker, judge. Bert Lovett, secretary.

Dec. 6 to 8.—Paterson, N. J. Jas. Handford, secretary.

Dec. 6 to 9.—Alameda, Cal. C. A. Tracey, secretary. C. G. Hinds, judge.

Dec. 6 to 9.—Craig, Mo. E. A. Kellogg, secretary. F. H. Shellaharger, judge.

Dec. 6 to 9.—Stewartville, Minn. Geo. D. Holden, judge. L. G. Tubbs, secretary.

Dec. 6 to 9.—Waco, Tex. J. R. Davis, secretary. G. Knebel, judge.

Dec. 6 to 9.—Webb City, Mo. C. A. Emry, judge. C. Baker, secretary.

Dec. 6 to 9.—Youngstown, Ohio. Mahoning and Shenango Valley Poultry Association. Chas. E. Watwood, secretary.

Dec. 6 to 13.—Charleston, S. C. Charleston Poultry Association. T. J. McCarty, secretary.

Dec. 7 to 9.—Savannah, Mo. C. H. Rhodes, judge. C. C. Schmitt, secretary.

Dec. 7 to 9.—Webb City, Mo. C. Baker, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Dec. 7 to 9.—Stewartville, Minn. Stewartville Fanciers Association Poultry Show. George D. Holden, judge.

Dec. 7 to 9.—Marshall, Tex. K. A. Powers, secretary. Savage, judge.

Dec. 7 to 10.—Stamford, Conn. R. M. Clark, secretary.

Dec. 7 to 12.—Stanberry, Mo. Robert Lanner, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Dec. 8 to 9.—Elgin, Tex. A. J. Jarmon, secretary. R. A. Davis, judge.

Dec. 9.—Ashton, Ill. Mrs. Geo. E. Noggle, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Dec. 11 to 15.—Jacksonville, Ill. O. L. Vaught, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Dec. 11 to 15.—Dwight, Ill. Dwight Poultry Association. Ben S. Meyers, judge. H. A. Wood, secretary.

Dec. 12 to 15.—Beverly, Mass. The Essex County Poultry Association. Daniel P. Foster, secretary, 113 Dodge Street.

Dec. 11 to 15.—Montgomery, Ala. J. L. Hay, secretary.

Dec. 11 to 15.—Davenport, Iowa. J. P. Voss, secretary. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.

Dec. 11 to 15.—Ft. Wayne, Ind. P. A. Heller, secretary. W. C. Ellison, judge.

Dec. 11 to 15.—Burlington, Ontario. A. P. Westval, Toronto, Canada, director.

Dec. 11 to 16.—Warren, Ill. T. J. Roundtree, Nora, Ill., secretary. F. H. Shellaharger, judge.

Dec. 11 to 16.—Fort Wayne, Ind. T. E. Orr, judge. P. A. Heller, secretary.

Dec. 11 to 16.—Rochester, Minn. Southeastern (Minn.) Poultry Association. Louis E. Nietz, secretary. Geo. D. Holden, judge.

Dec. 11 to 16.—Sehring, Ohio. Ira C. Keller, judge. M. J. Stevens, secretary.

Dec. 11 to 16.—Oconomowoc, Wis. Oconomowoc Poultry and Pet Stock Association. H. J. Larson, secretary.

Dec. 11 to 18.—Elwood, Ind. Elwood Poultry and Pet Stock Association. S. W. Swihart, secretary. S. B. Lane, judge.

Dec. 12 to 14.—Milford, Mass. J. P. Remick, secretary.

Dec. 12 to 14.—Valley, Nebr. The Platte Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association. F. F. Devore, secretary. J. L. Todd, judge.

Dec. 12 to 15.—Quincy, Mich. A. L. Massey, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Dec. 12 to 15.—Flint, Mich. The Genesee County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. F. P. Wildman, secretary. T. E. Orr, judge.

Dec. 12 to 15.—Salem, Ore. F. A. Welch, secretary.

Dec. 12 to 15.—Monroe, N. C. Marshall, judge. T. F. Dillon, secretary.

Dec. 12 to 16.—Waverly, Iowa. Waverly Poultry Fanciers Association. B. L. Burbank, secretary.

Dec. 12 to 16.—Missouri State Poultry Association. H. P. Mason, Fayette, Mo., secretary.

Dec. 12 to 16.—Fayette, Mo. Theo. Hewes, C. Rhodes and C. A. Emry, judges. H. P. Mason, secretary.

Dec. 12 to 16.—Decatur, Ill. F. L. Stevenson, secretary. S. B. Lane, judge.

Dec. 13 to 15.—Prophetstown, Ill. A. B. Case, secretary. W. C. Ellison, judge.

Dec. 13 to 15.—Kingston, N. Y. Drevenstedt, judge. F. E. Miller, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 15.—Hamden, Conn. Nichols, judge. W. W. Gale, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 15.—Bristol, Va.-Tenn. R. L. Cannon, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 16.—Corsicana, Texas. Navarro County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. C. E. Pappworth, secretary. H. B. Savage, judge.

Dec. 13 to 16.—San Diego, Cal. H. M. Stiles, secretary. C. G. Hinds, judge.

Dec. 13 to 16.—Fresno, Cal. Geo. Andrews, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 16.—Blondon, Pa. E. G. Wilkinson, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 16.—Holland, Mich. McClave, judge. L. S. Sprietsma, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 15.—Brookton, Mass. Geo. S. Hutchinson, 52 Center St., secretary.

Dec. 13 to 16.—Beverly, Mass. B. M. Gray, Wendham, Mass., secretary.

Dec. 13 to 16.—Blandon, Pa. E. G. Wilkinson, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 16.—Fostoria, Ohio. Chas. Mann, secretary.

Dec. 13 to 17.—Corsicana, Tex. C. C. Pappworth, secretary. Davis and Savage, judges.

Dec. 14 to 16.—Temple, Tex. Mrs. E. W. Mathews, secretary.

Dec. 14 to 16.—Rutherford, N. J. Rutherford Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. E. J. Irwin, secretary.

Dec. 14 to 17.—Greenfield, Ill. H. C. Smith, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Dec. 15 to 16.—Vevay, Ind. Switzerland County Poultry Association. Ernest Dangle, secretary. Theo. Hewes, judge.

Dec. 17 to 23.—Sullivan, Ind. Sullivan County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. H. E. Speake, secretary.

Dec. 18 to 22.—The Southeastern Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Beresford, S. Dak. B. F. Weymer, Belle Plaine, Iowa, judge. J. E. Redding, secretary.

Dec. 18 to 22.—Tristate Fanciers Association. Watertown, S. Dak. Thos. F. Riggs, judge. Rose E. Sanford, secretary.

Dec. 18 to 22.—Long Branch, N. J. The Riverside Poultry and Pet Stock Association. E. C. Walwright, Little Silver, N. J., secretary.

Dec. 18 to 20.—Columbus, Nebr. C. H. Rhodes, judge. W. H. Swartsley, secretary.

Dec. 18 to 20.—Humeson, Iowa. Geo. W. King, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Dec. 18 to 20.—Parsons, Kans. A. E. Blaker, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Dec. 18 to 22.—Sullivan, Ind. H. E. Speake, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Dec. 18 to 23.—Colorado Springs, Colo. W. S. Trowbridge, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Dec. 18 to 23.—Hazleton, Pa. J. E. Anderson, secretary.

Dec. 18 to 23.—Evansville, Ind. Wabash Valley Association. D. T. MacClement, secretary.

Dec. 18 to 23.—Columbus, Nebr. Platte County Poultry and Stock Association. W. H. Swartsley, secretary. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Dec. 18 to 23.—Haubstadt, Ind. Wabash Valley Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. D. T. MacClement, secretary. Evansville, Ind. Ben S. Myers, judge.

Dec. 18 to 23.—Concord, N. H. New Hampshire State Poultry Association. H. C. Shaw, Milford, N. H., secretary.

Dec. 19 to 21.—Woonsocket, R. I. E. W. Cook, secretary. Slattery, R. I.

Dec. 19 to 22.—Albany, Ore. Claud W. Vunk, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 22.—Winsted, Conn. Score Card Exhibit. W. R. Graves, Springfield; Halstead Scudder, Glen Head, R. I.; W. H. Card, Bristol, Conn., judges. L. C. Capwell, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 22.—Bedford, Iowa. S. C. Avery, secretary. F. H. Shellaharger, judge.

Dec. 19 to 22.—Frankford, Conn. John H. Cassell, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 22.—Warren, Pa. L. J. Scheaur, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 23.—Pouca City, Okla. T. J. Flem Smith, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 23.—Seattle, Wash. Chas. McAllister, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 23.—Catlin, Ill. C. F. Byerly, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 23.—Clisco, Tex. A. H. Johnson, secretary. Savage, judge.

Dec. 19 to 23.—Atlanta, Ga. H. F. Bells, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 23.—Molns Store, Pa. Geo. W. Hatt, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 23.—Ponca City, Okla. T. J. F. Smith, secretary.

Dec. 19 to 22.—Manchester, N. H. Chas. H. Tobie, assistant secretary.

Dec. 20 to 22.—Clarksburg, W. Va. T. E. Orr, judge. W. H. Lewis, secretary.

Dec. 20 to 22.—Clarksburg, W. Va. Clarksburg Poultry and Pet Stock Association. W. H. Lewis, secretary. T. E. Orr, judge.

Dec. 20 to 22.—Cleveland, Tenn. A. J. Lawson, secretary.

Dec. 21 to 22.—Kinmundy, Ill. The Kinmundy Poultry Association. W. H. Shriner, secretary. O. L. McCord, judge.

Dec. 21 to 23.—Wakita, Okla. T. C. L. Bickerdike, secretary. Sand Creek, Okla. T. C. A. Emry, judge.

Dec. 21 to 23.—Weeping Water, Nebr. C. H. Rhodes, judge. W. W. Davis, secretary.

Dec. 25 to 27.—Meriden, Kans. C. H. Rhodes, judge. O. C. Sechrist, secretary.

Dec. 25 to 27.—Wellington, Kans. Mrs. Ellen R. Clayton, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Dec. 25 to 28.—Gordonville, Mo. G. S. Summers, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Dec. 25 to 30.—Mankato, Minn. Holden, judge. J. W. Kallmann, secretary.

Dec. 26 to 29.—Fremont, Nebraska. W. H. Haren, secretary.

Dec. 26 to 29.—Marletta, Ohio. H. A. Emmel, Mars, Pa., judge. A. I. Spencer, Parkersburg, W. Va., secretary.

Dec. 26 to 29.—Fremont, Nebr. W. H. Havens, secretary. J. L. Todd, judge.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Wichita, Kans. N. M. Odell, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Beatrice, Nebr. The Southeastern Nebraska Poultry Association. H. C. White, secretary.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Duluth, Minn. Duluth Poultry Association. H. E. Edmunds, secretary. Theo. Hewes, judge.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Freemont, Nebr. W. H. Haven, secretary. J. L. Todd, judge.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Gallatin, Mo. Davless County Poultry Association. F. M. Parker, secretary.

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Premium Scratching Feed..... per 100 lbs.	1.25
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Premium Molting Feed..... per 100 lbs.	1.25
Premium Plain Mash..... per 100 lbs.	1.25
Premium Beef Mash..... per 100 lbs.	1.50
Premium Morning Mash..... per 100 lbs.	1.25
Premium Canadian Peas..... per bushel	1.50
Premium Sunflower Seed..... per 100 lbs.	3.50
Premium Granulated Charcoal..... per 100 lbs.	1.50
Premium Granulated Bone..... per 100 lbs.	1.65
Premium Beef Scraps..... per 100 lbs.	2.15
Premium Cracked Corn..... per 100 lbs.	1.25
Premium Wheat Bran..... per 100 lbs.	.85
Premium Cow Feed..... per 100 lbs.	1.25
Premium Horse Feed..... per 100 lbs.	1.25
Premium White Kafir Corn..... per 100 lbs.	1.15
Premium Millet Seed..... per 100 lbs.	1.35
Premium Chicken Wheat..... per bushel	.85

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Dec. 26 to 30.—Lansing, Mich. Central Michigan Poultry and Pet Stock Association. J. A. Turner, secretary, 703 Seymour Street. F. W. Travis, judge.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Wichita, Kans. N. M. Odell, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Aberdeen, Miss. A. Brannin, secretary. S. T. Lea, judge.

Dec. 26 to 30.—Littitz, Pa. W. J. Stanton, Chas. T. Cornman, Frank G. Bean, judges. J. W. Bruckart, secretary.

Dec. 26 to 31.—Ravenna, Ohio. The Portage County Poultry Association. Harry Beck, secretary. Ben S. Myers, judge.

Dec. 26 to 31.—Oregon, Ill. Ogle County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. W. C. Pierce, judge. L. H. Valentine, secretary.

Dec. 27 to 29.—Parkersburg, W. Va. Parkersburg-Marletta Poultry Association. A. I. Spencer, secretary. H. A. Emmel, judge.

Dec. 27 to 29.—East Palestine, Ohio. East Palestine (Ohio) Poultry Club. C. F. Early and Phil Fell, judges. Wm. Hought, secretary.

Dec. 27 to 30.—East Greenville, Pa. Perkiomen Valley Association. C. A. Mack, secretary. Theo. Wittman, judge.

Dec. 27 to 30.—East Greenville, Pa. W. Theo. Wittman, judge. C. A. Mack, secretary.

Dec. 27 to Jan. 1.—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Poultry Association Thirteenth Annual Show. Elmer Dixon and Harry H. Collier, judges. Mrs. C. A. Pratt, secretary, 3203 South Seventh Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Dec. 28 to 30.—Clay Center, Kans. C. H. Rhodes, judge. M. B. Caldwell, secretary, Bronghton, Kans.

Dec. 29 and 30.—Eldorado, Ill. Warren Sloan, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Dec. 29 to Jan. 1.—Wallingford, Conn. New Haven County Poultry Association. D. A. Nichols, W. H. Card, judges. Wm. J. Hogan, secretary.

Dec. 29 to Jan. 2.—Toronto, Canada. H. Durston, secretary.

1906

Jan. 1 to 5.—Goshen, Ind. J. A. Zollinger, secretary. W. C. Ellison, judge.

Jan. 1 to 5.—Jackson, Mo. Charles Behrens, secretary. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Jan. 1 to 6.—Nashville, Tenn. John A. Murkin, jr., secretary.

Jan. 1 to 6.—Peoria, Ill. Frank Heck, W. S. Russell, Theo. Hewes, judges. C. L. McCord, Danville, Ill., secretary.

Jan. 1 to 6.—Eaton, Ill. Crawford County Poultry Association. O. H. Smith, secretary. Theo. Hewes, judge.

Jan. 1 to 6.—Elgin, Ill. Elgin Poultry Association. Chas. McClave, judge. M. E. Meredith, secretary.

Jan. 1 to 6.—El Reno, Okla. T. Oklahoma State Poultry Association. L. G. Adams, secretary. C. A. Emry, judge.

Jan. 1 to 6.—Nashville, Tenn. Tennessee State Poultry Breeders Association. John A. Murkin, jr., secretary.

Jan. 1 to 6.—Hamilton, Ohio. The Southern Ohio Poultry Association. A. W. C. Hoffman, secretary. I. K. Felch, judge.

Jan. 1 to 6.—Salina, Kansas. Benj. A. Bearnes, secretary.

Jan. 1 to 7.—Danville, Ill. Illinois State Poultry Association. O. L. McCord, secretary. W. S. Russell, W. C. Pierce, Jas. A. Tucker, Frank Heck and Geo. A. Heyl, judges.

Jan. 1 to 7.—Montpelier, Ind. L. L. Howard, secretary. S. B. Lane, judge.

Jan. 2 to 4.—Olney, Ill. E. E. Dalton, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Jan. 2 to 5.—Austin, Minn. Mower County Poultry Association. J. P. Wood, secretary. W. F. Rigg, judge.

Jan. 2 to 5.—Waxahachie, Tex. C. T. Spalding, secretary. A. B. Shaner and R. A. Davis, judges.

Jan. 2 to 5.—Lynn, Mass. J. Fred Watson, W. B. Atherton, D. P. Shove, C. S. Flanders, judges. Chas. E. Hunt, secretary.

Jan. 2 to 6.—Storm Lake, Iowa. D. J. Willet, secretary. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Jan. 3 to 6.—Beverly, Mass. Arthur Elliott Peabody, secretary.

Jan. 3 to 6.—Port Marion, Pa. Interstate Poultry Association. Wick Hathaway, judge. H. C. Davis, secretary.

Jan. 2 to 6.—New York. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J., secretary.

Jan. 2 to 8.—Adrian, Mich. Jas. A. Tucker, J. W. Muluix, judges. J. E. Holyoke, secretary.

Jan. 3 to 6.—Cambridge, Ohio. Cambridge Fanciers Association. D. J. Lambert, judge. James C. Sarchet, secretary.

Jan. 29 to Feb. 3.—Oakland, Ill. Oakland Poultry Association. T. E. Shaw, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Jan. 4 to 6.—Rochelle, Ill. W. McHenry, President. Chas. McClave, judge.

Jan. 5 to 7.—Zion City, Ill. Zion City Poultry Association. C. L. Greer, secretary.

Jan. 5 to 7.—Cattlin, Ill. C. W. Byerly, secretary. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Jan. 5 to 7.—Oakland, Ill. V. W. Annin, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Jan. 8 to 12.—Augusta, Ga. J. W. Killingsworth, secretary.

Jan. 8 to 12.—Owensound, Ontario, Canada. Robt. H. Cannon, secretary. I. K. Felch, judge.

Jan. 8 to 12.—Sioux Falls, S. Dak. D. Holden, judge. Stacy S. Metcalf, secretary.

Jan. 8 to 13.—Evansville, Ind. H. J. Reims, secretary.

Jan. 8 to 13.—Denver, Colo. J. R. Wilson, secretary. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Jan. 8 to 14.—Chilton, Wis. Chilton Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ben S. Myers, judge. A. Stransky, secretary.

Jan. 8 to 14.—Los Angeles. Mrs. O. K. Burbridge, secretary.

Jan. 8 to 14.—Rochester, N. Y. Geo. J. Keller, secretary.

Jan. 9 to 12.—Ann Arbor, Mich. Washtenaw Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Geo. R. Cooper, secretary. Theo. Hewes and James Tucker, judges.

Jan. 9 to 12.—Peterboro, N. H. F. G. Field, secretary.

Jan. 9 to 12.—Middletown, Conn. W. J. Kelft, secretary.

Jan. 9 to 13.—Lake Geneva, Wis. Frank Heck, judge. F. M. Higgins, secretary.

Jan. 9 to 13.—Enid, Okla. The Garfield County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. I. W. Sherick, secretary. F. W. Hitchcock, judge.

Jan. 9 to 13.—Findlay, Ohio. Hancock County Fanciers Association. Clark Parker, secretary. Phil Fell, judge.

Jan. 9 to 13.—Greenfield, Ohio. C. S. Panett, secretary. Eugene Sites, judge.

Jan. 9 to 13.—Lake Geneva, Wis. Lake Geneva Poultry and Pet Stock Association. F. M. Higgins, secretary.

Jan. 9 to 13.—Naperville, Ill. Naperville Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. E. M. Schwartz, secretary. Lambert, judge.

Jan. 9 to 13.—Topeka, Kans. State Poultry Show. Thos. Owen, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Jan. 9 to 14.—Dallas, Texas. Loring Brown, Kunehel and Purdy, judges. —, secretary.

Jan. 10 to 12.—Monmouth, Ill. S. L. Hamilton, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Jan. 10 to 13.—Newcomerstown, Ohio. Tuscarawas County Poultry Association. Frank D. Mulvane, secretary. Theo. Hewes, judge.

Jan. 10 to 13.—Tiffin, Ohio. Chas. McClave, judge. V. Crabtree, secretary.

Jan. 10 to 13.—Montpelier, Ohio. Montpelier (Ohio) Poultry and Fanciers Association. Julius Starrer, secretary. O. L. McCord, judge.

Jan. 10 to 17.—Tiffin, Ohio. J. C. Murray, secretary. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Jan. 12 to 15.—Tiffin, Ohio. V. Crabtree, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Oshkosh, Wis. Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Charles McClave, judge. Frank W. Radford, secretary.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Delavan, Wis. Jas. A. Tucker and S. B. Johnston, judges. W. E. Pfeffer, secretary.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Delavan, Wis. Southwestern Wisconsin Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Jas. A. Tucker, Thos. F. Bigg, judges. W. E. Piffer, secretary.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Canton, Ill. Leigh Harris, secretary. D. T. Helmlich, judge.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Nebraska State Show (location not decided). L. P. Ludden, secretary, Lincoln, Neb. W. S. Russell, judge.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Portland, Ind. Eastern Indiana Poultry Association. Chas. McFarland, secretary. S. B. Lane, judge.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Salt Lake City, Utah. Thos. J. Fanning, secretary. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Jan. 15 to 20.—St. Joseph, Mo. A. G. Samuels, secretary. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Jan. 15 to 20.—Rockford, Ill. Rockford P. and P. S. Association. Chas. L. Gilbert, secretary. Frank Heck, judge.

Jan. 16 to 19.—Dalton, Mass. Dalton Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. Wm. H. Griswald, secretary. I. K. Felch, judge.

Jan. 16 to 20.—Queen City Poultry Association, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Geo. D. Holden, judge. Stacy S. Metcalf, secretary.

Jan. 16 to 20.—Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Thos. J. Foy, secretary.

Jan. 16 to 20.—Charlotte, N. C. H. P. Schwah, judge. W. B. Alexander, secretary.

Jan. 16 to 20.—Boston, Mass. S. H. Roberts, South Attleboro, Mass., secretary.

Jan. 17 to 19.—Knoxville, Tenn. R. S. Porter, secretary.

Jan. 17 to 23.—Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta Poultry Association. C. O. Harwell, secretary.

Jan. 18 to 22.—Auburn, N. Y. Auburn Fanciers Association. W. J. Stanton, H. J. Quillhot, Geo. W. Wehh, Andrew Riddell, L. M. Hallenbeck, Clarence W. King, judges. Chas. E. Dalton, superintendent. J. H. Scott, secretary.

Jan. 19 to 23.—Albert Lee, Minn. Freeborn County Poultry Association. R. B. Thompson, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Jan. 21 to 27.—La Crosse, Wis. La Crosse Progressive Poultry Association. Theo. Hewes, judge. H. J. Hahn, secretary.

Jan. 22 to 25.—Salamanca, N. Y. C. H. Miller, jr., secretary.

Jan. 22 to 27.—Sheldon, Ill. Sheldon Poultry Association. Orin Holliday, secretary. O. L. McCord, judge.

Jan. 22 to 27.—Springfield, Ohio. J. H. Shafer, 35 Gottwald Building, secretary.

Jan. 22 to 28.—Milwaukee, Wis. Feathered Stock Association. C. G. Loehner, secretary, 1717 Walnut Street, Milwaukee. W. S. Russell and G. D. Holden, judges.

Jan. 23 to 25.—North Adams, Mich. W. G. Caster, secretary. I. K. Felch, judge.

Jan. 23 to 26.—North Adams, Mass. I. K. Felch, judge. W. G. Carter, secretary.

Jan. 23 to 28.—Chicago, Ill. Fred L. Kimmey, secretary.

Jan. 24 to 26.—Pittsfield, Mass. R. T. Kent, secretary.

Jan. 25 to 29.—Mooreville, Ind. Mooreville Poultry Association. C. L. Hallam, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Jan. 29 to Feb. 3.—Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland Fanciers Club Co. F. L. Gruelch, secretary.

Jan. 30 to Feb. 3.—Mitchell, S. Dak. Wm. Scallin, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Jan. 31 to Feb. 3.—Hudson, Mich. The Southern Michigan Poultry, Pigeon and Game Fanciers Association. Jas. A. Tucker, J. W. Muluix and H. A. Boles, judges. H. A. Boles, secretary.

Jan. 31 to Feb. 4.—Schenectady, N. Y. J. L. Whitmyer, secretary.

Jan. 31 to Feb. 5.—Toledo, Ohio. Toledo Fanciers Association. Alva T. Baker, secretary. Theo. Hewes, Butterfield, Myers and Tucker, judges.

Feb. 5 to 10.—Walla Walla, Wash. J. E. Levy, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Feb. 5 to 11.—St. Paul, Minn. H. J. Goette, secretary. W. S. Russell, judge.

Feb. 15 to 19.—Norwalk, Ohio. Chas. O. Jackson, secretary. Chas. McClave, judge.

Feb. 19 to 24.—Pittsburg, Pa. Pittsburg Fanciers Club. Chas. McClave, S. Butterfield, G. O. Brown, judges of poultry. G. T. Erbe, A. J. Edwards, judges of pigeons. G. C. Sutch, secretary.

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\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two customers from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

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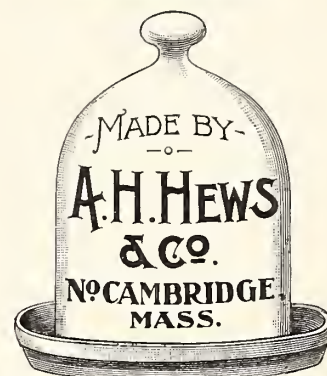
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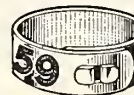
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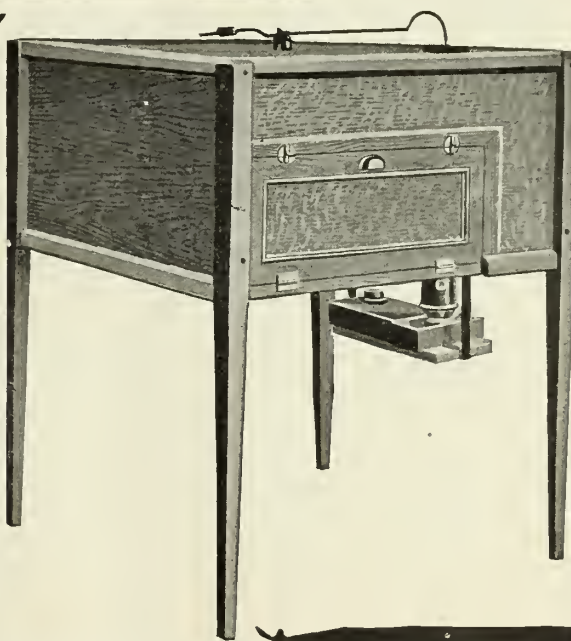


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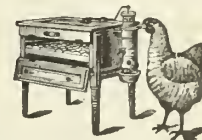
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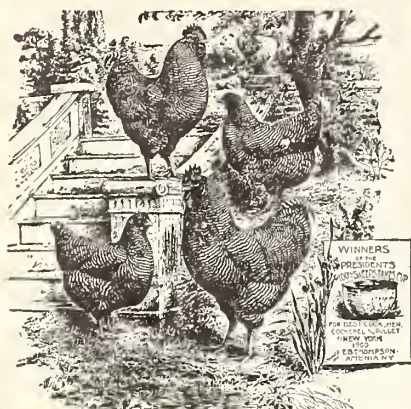
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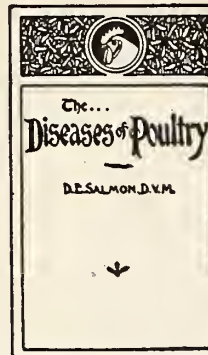
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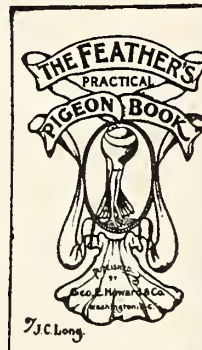


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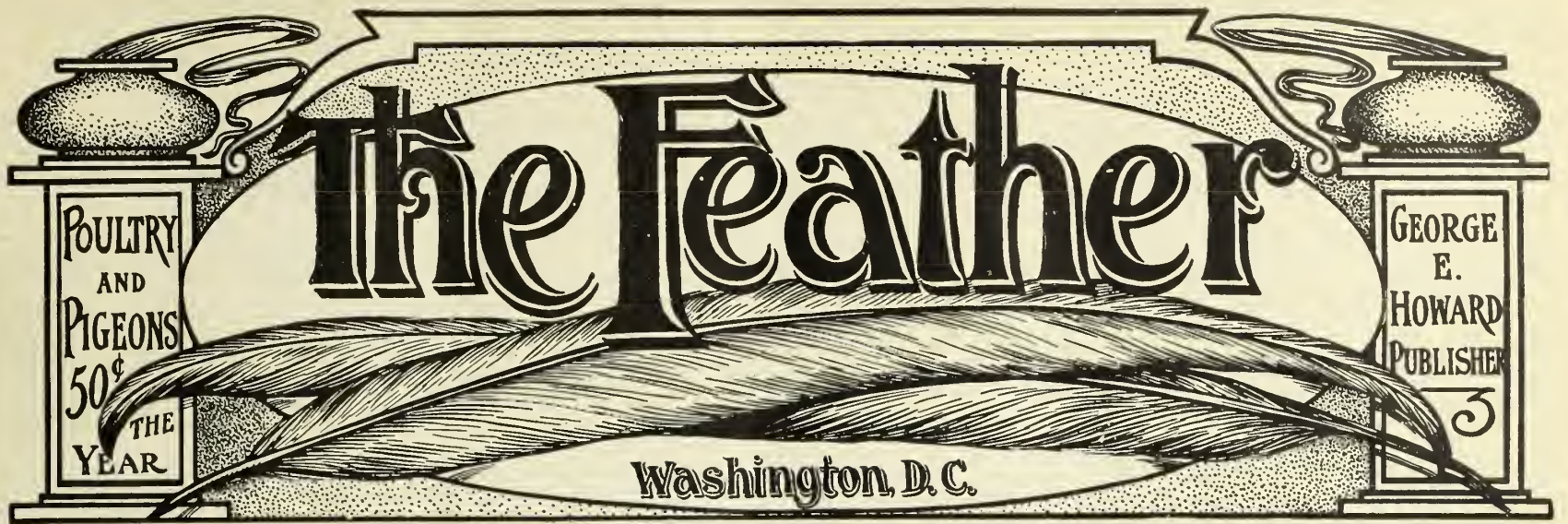
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Volume XI

Washington, D. C., December, 1905

No. 3

## MARKET POULTRY

For the next few months, throughout the vast expanse of territory over which poultry of all kinds is grown for market, there will be a busy period of shipping alive, slaughtering, dressing and shipping poultry to market. Unfortunately entirely too much of this will be done at little or no profit to the grower. There are reasons for this, all of which can be traced to those who grow and market the poultry.

During the month of November there was offered for sale in the markets of the great metropolitan centers of this country, from Chicago to Boston, dressed turkeys at prices ranging from fifteen to forty cents per pound; dressed chickens, from nine to thirty cents per pound; ducks and geese from twelve to twenty-eight cents per pound, and even higher. All of these would be called dressed poultry. The difference in price scarcely describes the variations in quality. Some of the lower grades would be classed for the lower East Side trade in the city of New York. The better grades went to the aristocratic districts of all the large cities. Each grower of poultry selects his own market for his product. The price he gains is entirely of his own making. If thriftless and negligent in the feeding and care for the poultry, it will be sold at little or no profit; if careful, energetic and patient in the proper growing of same, all poultry sent from his farm or yards will return a handsome profit.

Last winter, while lecturing at an agricultural college in the state of New York, we witnessed a vivid presentation of these conditions. A farmer came to the door of the hotel at which we were stopping and offered some broilers for sale. The hotel-keeper called my attention to them. He asked the man what he called them, and was told that they were broilers. "When were they hatched?" asked the writer. "About the middle of September," was the reply. This made them five months old, and they weighed less than a pound and a half apiece, and were so poor and skinny and so dark in appearance that the keeper of the hotel would not pay even five cents a pound for them. While, on the other hand, another grower of poultry presented for sale the same day broilers that weighed almost two pounds at nine weeks old. This is a fair example of the possibilities to be gained from good

quality, and the losses that are the result of inferiority. The hotel-keeper refused the one at five cents, and willingly paid thirty cents a pound for the better grade.

It is within the ability of every person to have the better quality of poultry for market at all times. The foundation of it all is keeping the better grades of poultry for raising the young stock; proper feeding from start to finish is a great necessity. As soon as the young stock is

yard fattening; others, pen fattening. The practise of crate fattening by hand and of using the stuffing machine is quite prevalent. Every advantage possible is taken to have the stock in prime condition, so as to gain the very highest price for same.

### YARD FATTENING

Yard fattening is used where there are no other conveniences for properly finishing or feeding the market stock. If one should attempt to feed a whole flock into market condition, many of the old hens and the laying stock as well would become overfat, eliminating a profitable egg yield from these. Yard fattening refers to a

on rich, fattening foods, they lack inclination to eat and do not improve.

Many of the growers of poultry throughout the south-shore districts of New England feed what are known as soft roasters in this fashion. These are usually grown from Brahmas, and are kept in small yards with low-set buildings, and straw litter upon the floor for them to roost upon instead of perches. These roasters are young stock that are confined at the beginning of the old season in these yards, and fed into prime condition for the market. They are usually grown slowly and regularly in these yards until about two weeks prior to being marketed, when they are forced and fed for a quick finish.

Ducks and geese may be fattened under the same treatment, being confined in small yards, with a shed for a shelter when they wish to go to it. They are fed constantly all the rich mash foods they will eat until they will become as fat as it is possible to get them. Poultry that are allowed to run at large, ducks and geese that are permitted to run about and swim in the water never gain good, plump roasting conditions the same as they will when confined in pens and fed for the purpose.

### PEN FATTENING

The only difference with the yard and the pen processes is that the fowls of whatever kind or character, either land or water-fowl, are confined in sheds and fed in the same manner as they are fed in the yards. The pens confining them more closely than the yards, must have more attention so as to insure cleanliness, and as soon as the fowls are in proper condition for market, they must be slaughtered at once. Those who use the pen fattening, usually do not have sufficient ground to devote to the purpose to allow a yard for the stock to run about in. Either of these methods may be practised. We have seen chickens, ducks and geese all confined in one room, which was a large wagon shed, the floor of which was covered over with gravel. Feed troughs were provided all around the wall. To prevent the stock from quarreling with one another or getting into the troughs, strips are nailed over the same, and the stock fed large amounts of rich, fattening mashes. It is astonishing how quickly they can be brought into good market condition, slaughtered, sold, the building raked over and cleaned up, and a new lot started.

### CRATE FEEDING

Crate feeding, while entirely new to some, has been practised in the older coun-



OUTSIDE FATTENING CAGES WITH SHEDS BEYOND

permitted to stop growing, or go back as the saying is, just so sure are they never to become valuable as market poultry. The regular quick growth to maturity, the proper feeding to have them plump and tender and the proper killing and dressing for market are all of absolute importance for success.

It is rather popular among the people of this country to speak slightly of the manners and methods of those in other lands who make a practise of growing poultry of all kinds for market. Scarcely a single grower in the whole of England would think of sending to market any poultry that had not been purposely fed for the best condition prior to being slaughtered and sent to market. Some use

yard fenced off to itself, in which fifty or a hundred head of stock may be confined and fed into market condition. In warm weather open sheds are used for shelter; in colder weather a building sufficiently well constructed to serve as a protection from climatic conditions is necessary and in which there is sufficient room for the fowls confined in the yards to roost at night. These fowls are fed from three to five times per day on rich, fattening mash foods, just what they will eat up readily when food is given out each feeding time, and ten to twenty per ct. gain can be made in poultry thus fed for market within a two-week limit. Beyond this they do not seem to gain very much, the reason being that after feeding constantly



tries for many, many years. This is followed in divers ways. The crates or coops in some localities are built out in the open, or under trees or sheds, or placed in files in buildings purposely erected for them. The crates are a kind of wooden coop used to confine from two to five fowls, according to size, and are so constructed as to be self-cleaning, so as to prevent the possibility of their becoming befouled or dirty during the three weeks usually consumed in the finishing of the stock fattened therein.

In using these crates, fowls of the same age should be confined separately: male birds alone in young stock, females alone in either old or young stock. Old cock birds are seldom used for crate fattening; they are fattened in pens or yards, where they do quite as well as in the crates. Troughs for feed and water are built along the front of the coop. The fowls confined therein are fed on a rich, fattening mash food, as much as they will eat from three to four times per day. No food is left in the trough to sour or go to waste. Each time the poultry has finished feeding all that is left is removed, and either disposed of or kept where it can not sour, so as to be cooked again and fed at the next feeding time. The mash food, the water and the grit are all served to them in the same trough.

Poultry fed in this way gain very fast up to the twelfth or fourteenth day. After then, no improvement to any extent can be hoped for, and the fowls so fattened are best dressed and sent to market at once, unless the stuffing machine is to be used.

#### THE STUFFING MACHINE

The stuffing machine, or feed machine, as it is sometimes called, is an appliance used, through which is fed to poultry that has been crate fattened up to the fourteenth day, rich warm gruels of superior fattening quality. These gruels are of about the consistency of cold molasses, and are fed lukewarm to the poultry through the stuffing machine. A tube is inserted in the mouth of the fowl, down the throat, past the windpipe toward the crop. With a slight pressure of the foot upon the pedal of the machine, the crop is quickly filled through this tube with the gruel, and the fowl returned to the coop. They are thus fed twice, and occasionally three times a day. This process may be carried on from five to nine days after the fourteenth day of crate feeding by hand. As soon as the fowl is finished and the food ceases to be of benefit, they should be slaughtered and marketed at once.

The successful operators in crate fattening and of the stuffing machine are those who have had sufficient experience to know by the touch of the hand when there is sufficient food in the crop and when the carcass is properly finished for market. They should also be able to detect at a moment's warning the failure of any process of fattening, so as to slaughter them immediately and send them to market before the feed turns against them, diarrhoea sets in, and they are spoiled for the best quality of market poultry.

#### FOODS USED

In this country the yellow-skinned and yellow-meated fowls are preferred. To bring them to the greatest perfection, one-half yellow corn meal, one-fourth ground oats, a little bran and middlings, with a little flour to stiffen the dough, should be fed. It should be cooked to a very thick, dry consistency and fed when just a little warm.

For the finishing of the white skinned and pinkish white-meated fowl, one-half ground oats, one-fourth ground barley, a

little wheat middlings, rice flour and wheat flour, are used, cooked to the same consistency, and fed when just a little warm. This adds to the attractiveness of the white-meated fowl, the same as the other helps to enrich the golden-yellow color of the other. In using the stuffing machine about the same mixtures are used, thoroughly cooked into a thick gruel. The best mixture for these foods is boiled milk, either sweet, skimmed, or sour, thoroughly well cooked and used for moistening the meal. During the last three or four days of feeding some beef tallow melted and cooked in with the mash food or gruel adds considerably to the quality of the meat of the poultry.

Turkeys may be confined in good sized yards and yard-fed into the best condition. The most practical method for fattening turkeys is to feed them many times a day on wheat and corn. Feeding every two or three hours keeps them close to the feeding place and prevents them from wandering far away in search of food. So soon as they learn that they are to be fre-



MODERN POULTRY-FITTING PLANT, SHOWING METHOD OF CRAMMING

quently fed in a certain locality, they are quite apt to remain near at hand and to come voluntarily to this location about the right time to be fed. No poultry can be so much improved by proper strong feed than can turkeys. The plumper and fatter it is possible to have a young turkey, the more attractive it becomes and the higher price it will bring in the markets. Some of the young turkeys that are fed and fattened for market in and about westerly Rhode Island are as plump at eight or nine months old when sold, as are turkeys that have been fed for several years into plumpness in other localities. It is the finish and the quality of the Rhode Island turkeys that makes them so valuable in the higher-priced markets of the world.

#### Canopy-covered Colony Coop

The most sensible new feature for growing young chicks is the canopy-covered colony coop recommended in a recent exchange. This is built much after the fashion of a soldier's tent in shape. In front is stretched over poles, a heavy muslin awning to shade the opening of the colony coop, and to provide a shaded, retired place for the young growing stock.

## CANADIAN POULTRY FEEDING

Fattening Chickens in Crates Under Government Supervision

The fattening crates in use at the government stations are six feet long, sixteen inches wide and twenty inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are two inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick. The frame is covered with slats placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths of an inch wide and five-eighths of an inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only three-eighths of an inch thick. Two-inch spaces between slats in front enable the chickens to eat from the trough. The bottom slats and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches apart, and the slat nearest the back is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the

for fattening chickens that are of medium size, of a broad, square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart, and, above all, with a good constitution.

If only a small number are to be fattened, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box may be made the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed from the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front and lengthwise of the crate to form the door. The laths are put up the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crates. A board should be loosened in the top to remove the chickens, and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes are also required.

#### CANADIAN RATIONS

A satisfactory ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white flesh. Oats, finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness that is not desirable. Ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low-grade flour are the most suitable meals. Some satisfactory meal rations are:

1. Ground oats (coarse hulls removed).
2. Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included).
3. Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.
4. Equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.
5. Two parts ground barley, two parts low-grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk. On the average, ten pounds of meal require from fifteen to seventeen pounds of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt should be added. When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk can not be obtained for mixing the mashes, animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the ration.

The chickens should remain in the crates not more than twenty-four days. Some will fatten more readily than others. These should be picked out a week before finished, and during this last week it is well to feed a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough along with the mash, about one pound tallow per day to fifty or sixty chickens.

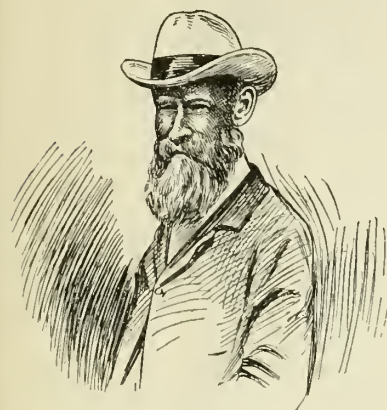
Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be sulphured again three days before being killed. Feed them lightly the first week. A small quantity of food should be fed along the troughs; as this is eaten, add more, but not as much as the chickens would consume. They should be fed and the troughs cleaned and turned over three times a day. Give them water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week. The remainder of the time the chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the trough should be cleaned and turned over. Water and grit should be supplied as in the first week.

Chickens fattening in crates sometimes pluck the feathers from one another. This habit is caused by an irritation at the roots of the feathers, resulting from overheated blood or parasites. The remedy is to remove the affected chickens and feed the others more skim milk in their mashes.



## SELF-FEEDERS

### Advantages and Disadvantages



G. G. TILLINGHAST  
Proprietor of the Vernon Farm

Some years ago the writer visited the Tillinghast plant at Vernon, Conn., and told in this and other journals of the self-feeding methods used at that plant, which is the largest of its kind in the world. Not the largest poultry plant, but the largest that we have seen that had its origin within the conception of the owner and gradually enlarged and developed by him into the most original combination plant in the world.

This interesting establishment has so many original and exclusive appliances as to place it in a class by itself, and its owner has the right to claim for himself exclusive precedent over all others in the establishment of new methods for the production of high-quality standard-bred stock; eggs for hatching that possess more than the average fertility; market eggs and poultry at a profit, all of which is accomplished under methods of care and feeding that are novel and so far as we know exclusive to this one poultry farm.

We attribute to nature's food supply the full share of credit due, for its much-needed aid so freely given to make possible the successful carrying out of the methods as planned by Mr. Tillinghast, for without this, failure must be assured under the method of feeding used. The stream that flows through the valley furnishes a plentiful water supply as well as a natural barrier or fence for the enclosures. The elevated ground that descends with wild berries of all kinds. This furnishes a continual supply of fruit and insects, which are more than usually plentiful along this ridge. These natural foods with the single by-product grain supply form the food ration that brings success. Without nature's liberal aid no one could hope to succeed in the growing of poultry who follows the plan used by Mr. Tillinghast.

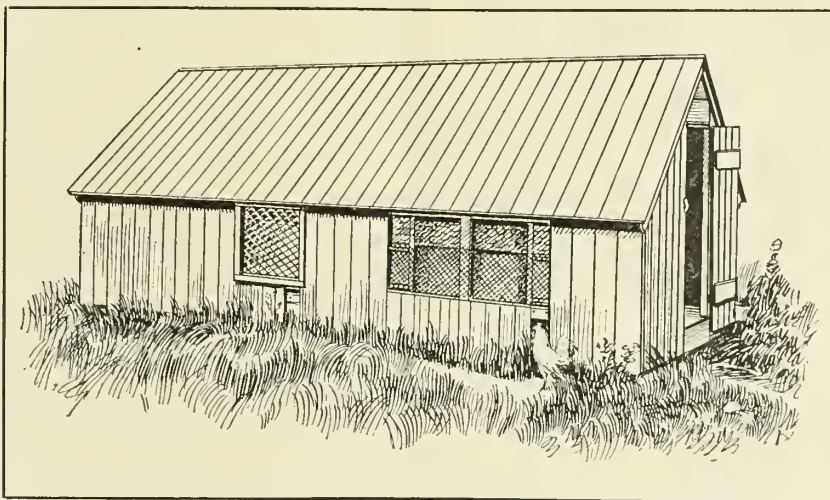
The entire grain supply for fowls, both old and young, is fed from self-feeding hoppers, nothing but wheat screenings being used. The hoppers hold about two bushels and are filled once a week. The screenings are purchased in carloads direct from the large mills of the north-west. Besides the screenings some meat scrap is fed; in winter a very little cracked corn. The novelty of the management is the feeding of the screenings as the entire grain ration and the filling of the large hoppers once each week with them, from which the poultry, both old and young, must help themselves or go without.

The young chicks are fed the screenings as soon as they will eat, and they see but little else in the way of grain so long as they stay upon the farm. The young cockerels make fine broilers. The pullets grow

to a good size and produce a lot of eggs. Some splendid show specimens come from this plant, and the mature stock are most attractive, all of which shows conclusively that success can come from the use of screenings as an entire grain ration for laying hens, providing they have the range to glean over and a fairly good supply of animal food or meat diet.

The entire farm is planted with fruit trees, the colony houses or buildings are scattered about the farm, the sacks of screenings are hauled to them by horse and wagon, and the fowls seek their water supply from the running brook that traverses the farm. This makes possible the caring for of the largest possible number of hens with the least amount of labor. The question worth considering in this matter is the value of the self-feeding appliance as to economy of cost of both feed and labor.

Mr. Homer W. Jackson, who has made



Colony house used on this farm. This one is used for White Leghorns. The roosting place in these houses is in the rear of the back window. Front part is used for feed boxes and scratching shed.

a lot of experiments with poultry for The National Stockman, writes us as follows: "I found that self-fed hens consumed more grain than the comparison pens got, which were fed (approximately) three-fourths grain feed, corn in the morning, and all the mash they wanted at night. Part of the increased cost of the eggs was due to larger consumption of feed and part to the higher cost of the grain in the self-feeder (oats, wheat, etc.). The self-fed hens generally weigh more than the others by the end of the first month, sometimes remain stationary as compared with the pens on regular fed diet, and sometimes they gain. Hens self-fed lay more eggs but they cost more."

With Mr. Tillinghast's method he claims they cost less and he gets more of them. Mr. C. K. Graham, of Connecticut Agricultural College, visited this plant a short time since and writes us as follows:

#### MR. GRAHAM'S OPINION

"It is almost impossible to talk poultry to a person without being told of from one to a dozen failures in the business, and when we are told repeatedly of a man who is 'making money with hens' it arouses a curiosity as to where the difference comes in.

"The writer has visited a great many of the poultry plants of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and in nearly every case the proprietor had a hobby about feeding. Some were 'dry-mash fiends,' others advocated beef scraps, and it was an excep-

tion to find two who would agree on a feed, and yet a great many of them seemed to be making money. In fact, most of them were making a good living, but at Vernon, Conn., I saw what might safely be called the most economical plant I have yet had the pleasure of visiting, and after going from house to house over nearly the entire plant I am satisfied that on the day of my visit, August 7, he was getting at least a forty-five per cent. egg yield, and most of the hens were in molt.

"The plant covers over eighty acres, and is made up of colony houses 10x20 and a few 8x16, made of inch boards for sides and roof, costing about \$20 each. The only furniture in them is a hopper made of an old packing case and which probably cost (including labor) fifty cents, a smaller hopper for beef scraps and three or four soap boxes for nests. In the other end of the room are three or four perches, placed about three feet from the floor. No dropping boards. The houses all have earth floors, and Mr. Tillinghast told me that they had not been cleaned or the manure removed since last fall. Nevertheless there was no foul odor in any of them. This I credit to the open doors and

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and ALMANAC for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickendom, and no one can afford to be without it. Price only 15c.

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at Illinois State Fair, September 30 to October 7, 1905, made a record unequalled in history of poultry breeding; viz., winning First-prize Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet; Second-prize Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet; Third-prize Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet. First-, Second- and Third-prize Breeding Pen. Also SPECIAL PRIZE for Best Hen in American Class. One hundred and thirty-four White Rocks on exhibition. How was that for a clean sweep? If you had any doubt as to the Fishel White Rocks being

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U. R. FISHEL, Box F, Hope, Indiana



windows and the airy way in which they are built.

"The most interesting thing about the plant, however, is his method of feeding. Practically his only feed is wheat screenings, fed from hoppers which he fills once a week. With this he feeds plenty of beef scraps and during the colder months a little cracked corn.

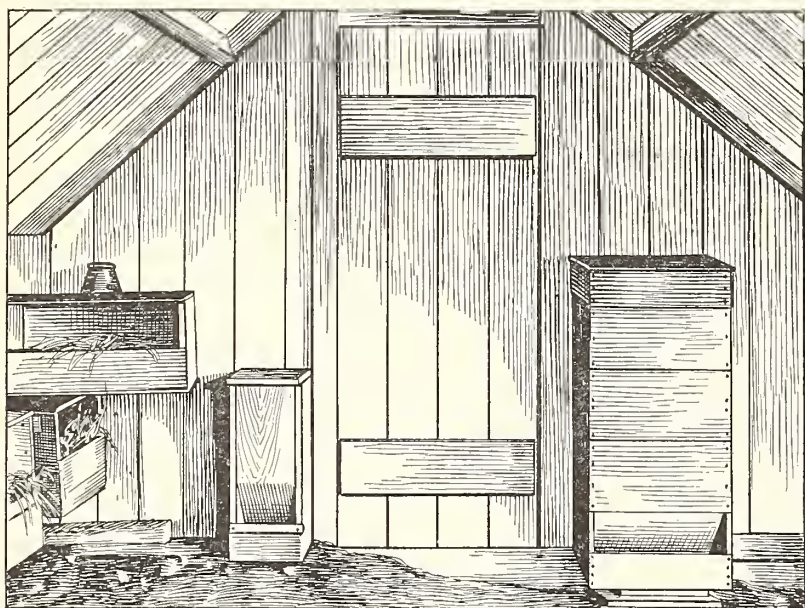
"His chicks are fed screenings from the day they leave the incubator, and after the first week he begins to add beef scraps to the ration, and it is seldom that I have seen a more healthy lot of pullets than he now has. I say pullets, because being Leghorns, he sold the males as soon as he was able to distinguish them and moved the balance to small sheds attached to the regular colony houses, where after a day's confinement they were allowed free range with the older fowls, and ate from their hoppers, but roosted in their own quarters.

"Naturally the labor problem is a small one on a plant like this, and yet when I say that at the time of my visit Mr. Til-

the above. It is always well to consider both sides of a question and select therefrom that which seems to be of advantage:

"Hopper or self-feeding grain-box feeding of poultry may be all right where only average results are expected from a minimum amount of work and attention. Such feeding is certainly an improvement on dumping triweekly to weekly a lot of shelled corn in some bare spot near the poultry house.

"But to poultrymen and fanciers I would say this, try this new system with caution. If you have worked out some good method for rearing and feeding your poultry, stick to it and leave the hopper system severely alone. Young stock thus fed will not eat nearly as much as they should eat. Think of raising your children by allowing or supplying them with constant access to a loaded table! I want my chicks always with a zest for food and this being guaranteed I can get them to eat at least twice as much as I can when fed hopper



Looking from the interior of the colony house toward the door, showing hoppers and nest boxes.

linghast was doing all the work connected with these twenty-five hundred laying hens and about four thousand pullets, I can understand your doubting me. But he is fortunate in having a nice stream running the entire length of his farm, so of course has no water to carry as the birds have free range and during the winter are allowed to eat snow as a substitute."

When we consider all these facts we are led to believe that there are more ways than one of handling poultry for profit. We know that Mr. Tillinghast has done well with his fowls. He has the advantage of the natural insect and fruit diet for his fowls during three-fourths of the year. The balance of the time he feeds liberally of meat, and some is fed the whole year round. Therein lies the secret of his success in feeding wheat screenings alone for grain diet. Without nature's willing donation and plenty of meat no good results would be obtained from such methods.

Below we give the opinion of Mr. Wittman, which is very much in opposition to

style. To be successful I must, every fancier must, have his youngsters under his eye once or more times daily. This lazy man's hopper-style feeding does not encourage this, rather the opposite.

"It has always been my aim to have the best fed poultry anywhere and to this end I skip a meal whenever, by reason of temperature and a dozen other things which influences appetite, I notice that the same is requisite to keep an edge on the appetite.

"Feeding and rearing is half the show-room winning. A full half. Hence I prefer, too, to use only stone two-part fountains of a size not larger than half a gallon size. This forces me to fill them with clean, fresh water twice daily. In hot weather three times daily. But it pays. It is a requisite, and you could not give me free gratis a water fountain needing filling only weekly.

"A strong objection everywhere, especially in city and village yards, against the feed-hopper is the way it attracts vermin, sparrows, mice, rats, cats, and even dogs." —W. Theo. Wittman.

# PIGEONS

## About Squab Breeders

In the last few months the writer has paid special attention to gathering information relative to the value of large, heavy pigeons as squab breeders. The unusual activity and perseverance in a determined effort to establish squab plants has attracted attention all over the world. The Runt is the largest, heaviest and least active of all pigeons. Next to the common Runt, as it is usually termed, is the Hen pigeon, or Florentine Runt, or Maltese Hen pigeon, so often mentioned in previous issues of our papers.

Numerous crosses of both these varieties of Runts have been made with Homing pigeons, with Dragoon and Princess varieties. None of the crosses seem as popular as those that have produced what are known as the Mondaines and Carneaux pigeons. We hope in the near future to tell our readers all about these varieties. There is one point to be carefully considered, and that is when you purchase of these cross-bred varieties or the true-bred Runts, carefully examine the specimens and be thoroughly satisfied that they have the color of skin and flesh that you desire for the young squabs that you will grow for market. Delve down among the feathers and examine carefully the skin and flesh of the specimens, for more than likely the young will possess the same color, flesh and skin as the parent birds. Some have been sadly disappointed in the attempt to produce squabs from those heavy pigeons, owing to the fact that when the squabs were dressed for market they presented a very unattractive appearance caused by the dark color of the skin and meat. Some localities do not object to this. In other localities, it is very objectionable indeed.

We saw at the late Hagerstown Fair a lot of squab breeders named Swiss Mondaines. These have the appearance of being produced from a promiscuous cross of all kinds and colors of Homers, including the Duchess and Princess pigeon with a large pigeon of the Runt family that has the shell crest on the back of its head quite like the Archangel. These Mondaines are strong, active pigeons that produce from six to eight pairs of young in a season and that average from ten to twelve pounds per dozen—some individual ones are heavier than this. The average weight given to us by one of large experience in this variety confirms the above statement. The one great consideration in handling the Mondaines is to select the individuals that have the nice, clear, pinkish white appearance when dressed for market. Some of these show the dark grizzled colors of flesh and skin so undesirable. This comes as the result of bad crosses. Such should never be used for squab production.

The breeder who owns the squab and poultry plant where these Mondaines are grown informed us that he labored against fate for three years at an actual loss in producing his squabs. Finally, experience taught him that which we have so faithfully presented in all our writings in the interest of squab breeding, that good, high-quality squabs of reasonable

weight will always sell well in the market and return a profit to the grower, while undesired, inferior quality must be handled at a loss. The lowest price obtained by this grower for his product in the last twelve months was three and one-half dollars per dozen, while the highest price obtained was five dollars. Lower prices came when the squabs were most plenty; the highest, when they were scarce. He has learned to grow the greatest number during the season of scarcity, and the rest during the time of plenty. His squab breeders are selected with the utmost care, and the squabs are sent to market in the most presentable fashion.

The above statement gives the lowest price obtained by this grower as three and one-half dollars per dozen, or a little better than twenty-five cents each. Do not consider this as an established price for all squabs sent to market. For while this individual was obtaining the lower prices in the New York market, they were offering for sale in both Washington and Fulton markets in New York City squabs at one and one-half dollars per dozen at retail. Those offered at the low prices were the inferior quality that always bring the cheap prices in the market, and you can rest assured that either the quality of the breeding stock is wrong, or the management of care and feeding deficient. The standard for squabs in the market is from nine to fifteen pounds per dozen. The Jumbo squabs grown by a few successful managers weigh a pound or a pound and a quarter each, and have sold during the last year as low as thirty cents each, and as high as sixty cents each for the best quality. There are but few growers that have been able to get even forty cents for this quality. Only one or two have gone above fifty cents, and we know of but one that has obtained more than fifty cents apiece for the Jumbo squabs. Careful consideration of the market and the kinds of breeders to use leads to the following conclusion:

First, that the average growers should begin with pure-bred Homers, selected for size, quality and color of skin and meat. Homers that will not produce young averaging nine pounds per dozen or over must be branded as either of inferior quality or badly managed.

Second, as you grow into the knowledge of squab breeding you can branch out into the larger and heavier quality; that is, the more expensive specimens. Many people who speak of breeders that produce Jumbo squabs, refer to specimens that produce squabs weighing from ten to twelve pounds to the dozen. The real Jumbo squabs, as properly classed in the New York market, all weigh a pound and a quarter or over for each specimen. Squabs under this weight would not be properly classed as Jumbo squabs. Go gradually into the larger varieties, and select them with care. Otherwise you may be sadly disappointed.

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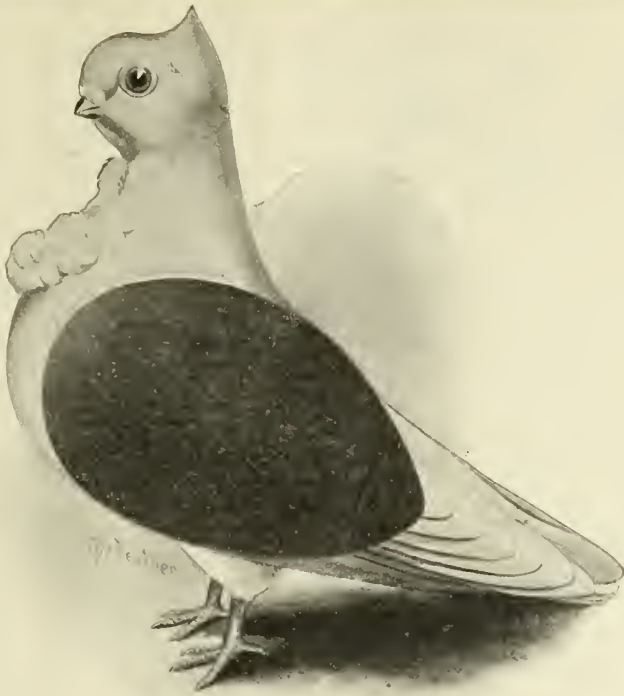
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BLACK-WING TURBIT

### A Little about Pigeons

I have been keeping pigeons for the last nine years, but when it comes to writing an article for publication I feel my lack of ability in this line. However, if the readers of this paper will not criticize too harshly I will try and write something that may be of passing interest to them.

About nine years ago I commenced to keep pigeons, though on a very small scale, and common ones at that. I kept the birds in little houses on tops of poles and the birds always had their freedom. They were strong and healthy and were so tame that when I was near them they would fly on my head, shoulders and on my hands when I would hold them out, and sometimes they would follow me around like dogs. I was always good to them and never would scare them so that is how I made them so tame.

At that time I did not know of any pigeon and poultry papers containing articles on breeding, housing, feeding or anything of that kind. What I learned I had to acquire by experience, without any one to teach me. In one instance I was told that it took four weeks for a pigeon egg to hatch; of course, I was not long in learning how many days it did take. Well, you can imagine how happy I was when I saw my first young pigeon (the other egg did not hatch, but I thought this was doing good for the first time). It was remarkable how fast this one did grow; in about five weeks it was out of the nest and on the floor. I raised several birds from my old birds.

I kept only common pigeons until about four years ago, when a sample copy of a poultry and pigeon paper wandered into my hands. After reading it all through, I thought that this paper was the one for me to take, and I at once sent to the publishers a year's subscription. After reading in one or two numbers articles on fancy pigeons and numerous advertisements offering Homers, Fantails, Pouters, Tumblers and birds that I never heard of for sale, I picked out whom I thought would give me good birds for my money. I then sent for two pairs of Homers, thinking that they would be the best to begin with, as I saw more advertisements offering Homers for sale than any other variety. Before I sent for them I had a place fixed ready for them, so that they

would not get with my common ones, and, after four or five days of anxious waiting, I received the birds O. K. and in good condition. After I put the birds into their new home a few minutes, I saw that they were mated, and it was not long until they built their nest and laid. On the seventeenth day after they laid one of the pairs had two youngsters, but one of the young only lived a few days. The other pair hatched the next day.

During the last four years I have had several different varieties of pigeons, but the Homer and the Muffled Tumbler suit me better than any other variety. I wish to say before I forget it that I disposed of all of my common pigeons in about a month after I got the Homers, and I have not had any since.

The Homer is called by many the Carrier, but not by one who breeds them or knows the difference between the two. The Carrier is a much larger bird than a Homer. I heard a man once say that the Carrier had hardly sense enough to eat. If this were so, I do not believe that a bird, taken five hundred or a thousand miles from its home and liberated, would ever fly home. No; the only way it would come would be to put the bird in a box and send it by express. The Carrier is simply a fancy bird, and is not used in flying. I am getting a little off of my subject. The Homers are the only birds that are used in conveying messages long distances, and are also the best for squab breeding. At present the Runts are being puffed up in the poultry and pigeon papers. While it is a fact that they are larger birds than the Homers, yet, when it comes to raising a large number of squabs in a year the Runts are not in it. Many advocate crossing the Runt with the Homer and using the offspring from this cross for breeders. This gives a good-sized squab and will breed a larger number in a year than the pure Runts. This may be better, but for me I want the straight Homers constantly, culling out the small ones and keeping the largest of them for breeders. For flying purposes, it does not matter so much about the size as long as they are strong and healthy.

The Tumbler is a very interesting little bird, much smaller than the Homer and, with his jaunty, upright, little step, his

merry, bright eyes, and long boots he will make friends wherever he goes.—J. Homer McMunn.

### Wide Perches

There is no advantage in placing perches one above another, stair fashion, in the hypotenuse of a triangle. If they be thus arranged, the distances of the perches from each other must be measured on the base of the triangle, from the fact that the droppings fall perpendicularly. They should be far enough apart to avoid soiling the plumage. If there is no economy of space in this arrangement, there is no argument for it. Fowls will jump from the lowest perch to the next and so on to the highest, and then quarrel. They all want the highest place. It is preferable to have the perches placed on a level platform to catch the droppings. It may be just high enough to be handy in cleaning, and the perches about one foot above it. All perches should be movable so as to facilitate the application of

kerosene when necessary to every part. Perches should be at least two inches wide and rest firmly in a slot or mortise. Fowls will cling to one edge of a wide perch, and the width will give opportunity to rest the weight on the shanks. A very narrow perch makes it necessary to bear the weight on the breastbone, mainly in one spot, and thus it becomes bent to one side. This deformity is caused in many instances by roosting on the eime of a barrel, or on the small limbs of trees. Old fowls have their bones hardened so that they will stand the pressure without bending, but all should have wide perches.

### SQUABS



sell for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to 1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in one month; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our free book, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,

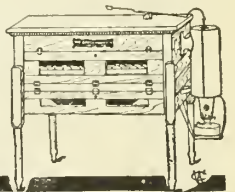
34 Howard St.,

Melrose, Mass.

## BANTA INCUBATORS & BROODERS

are backed by 14 years of successful use by poultrymen all over the world. Our new 1906 machines have a new, solid brass regulator, automatic in every way, which controls ventilation. No guesswork—we sell them and guarantee them to give you entire satisfaction—and give you all the time you want to test them. Send for free catalog.

BANTA-BENDER MFG. CO., Dept. 21, Ligonier, Ind.



## RAISE SQUABS — IT PAYS

We will teach you the business, beginning to and, if you start with our straight-bred Homer stock—the only stock that can be depended on or successful squab-breeding. None better at any price. We raise all of our breeders and know their good qualities, and the

MATING OF EACH INDIVIDUAL PAIR IS GUARANTEED.

We are practical high-grade squab-raisers in every sense of the word, shipping the finest squabs that reach the New York market. If we can succeed you can. Visitors welcome at our farm to inspect our stock of 11,000 Homers. Our

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET tells the most important facts about this fascinating industry; write for a copy at once—IT IS FREE.

ATLANTIC SQUAB CO.

Box. S, DA COSTA, N. J.

## A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

### WE TEACH YOU HOW TO PICK OUT YOUR LAYING HENS

Don't kill the laying hen—the hen with money in her. Learn our secret. Know how to select the laying hen from the non-laying hen. This profitable information will teach you—  
1st. Not to kill the hen that is laying.  
2nd. To pick out the non-laying hen.  
3rd. To know how far advanced the hen is toward the laying point.  
4th. To avoid wintering hens that are not likely to be good winter layers.  
5th. To know how to select the hen having strong laying powers for breeding purposes.  
6th. To know the hen that has entirely lost her power of egg production.  
7th. To know how to sort out the hens in summer or fall that have ceased laying for the year.  
8th. To know the hen that has become weakened in her laying powers.  
9th. To know how to buy hens in the early winter that will make good winter layers, and dispose of them at a large profit after receiving their crop of eggs.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, SEPT. 30 TO OCT. 7, 1905.

The following are a few of the gentlemen who have taken our system. Read the names. You will find that every man stands high in the poultry fraternity: Springfield, Ill., October 3, 1905.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that T. F. Potter has demonstrated to our entire satisfaction the Potter System of selecting the laying hen from the non-laying hen, and we are convinced that his system is absolutely certain.

F. H. Shellbarger, West Liberty, Iowa.  
H. H. Fike, Libertyville, Ill.  
Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T KILL A HEN WITH MONEY IN HER LIKE THIS

A. G. Murray, Springfield, Ill.  
D. T. Heinle, Jacksonville, Ill.  
U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.  
J. Brinkman, Chicago, Ill.

Our free circular explains in detail how to obtain this valuable information. It is free. Write for it to-morrow.

T. F. POTTER & CO., Box F, Downers Grove, Ill.



# General Management

This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

## The 1906 Nebraska State Show

The Nebraska State Poultry Show will be held as usual in Lincoln, Nebr., at the University Armory, January 15 to 20, 1905. Premium lists may be had from Luther P. Ludden, secretary. The past year the fanciers of this state have been working very harmoniously together and this coming year's show bids fair to eclipse anything that the State Association has ever held. The past season's many exhibitors from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas availed themselves of the opportunities this show affords for exhibiting and selling stock in this country. Lincoln is known as one of the best selling shows in the West. The association prides itself on the beneficent aid it is receiving from the state annually, and on the method which is used to satisfy all exhibitors as regards the payment of their premium money before the show is closed. This show has never been held once without paying all its premiums before the birds were taken from the exhibition hall. Fanciers living in southeastern Iowa, northern and eastern Kansas, South Dakota, Colorado, Missouri and Nebraska can avail themselves of a lot of free publicity if they will only show their birds at Lincoln. Our premiums are very liberal and the superintendent, Mr. E. E. Day, is known as one of the best in the West. He has successfully handled more than one big show. Last year he handled the Nebraska State Show for us and we were so well pleased with him that we appointed him superintendent again this year. He takes extra good care of the birds and sees that they are quickly and properly returned when the show is out. He gives them every advantage as regards position and location in the show-room when they arrive, and in this way tries to give every exhibitor a square deal. He is ably assisted by a half dozen caretakers who clean out the coops and feed and water regularly. Why not send your birds to Lincoln? Do not fail to remember our dates and be sure to get the premium list from the secretary.—A. D. Burhaus.

## Questions and Answers

### LIVER DISEASE

Q. Some of my poultry have been dying of late and upon examination I find that their liver is from three to four times its normal size. Can you give me some cause for this loss?—A. D. A.

A. It is quite usual for poultry to be troubled in this way. Too much grain with no vegetable diet of green food and lack of grit and exercise may cause the trouble. Feed your poultry more bulky food. Make them scratch hard for all the food they get, and give more wheat and green stuff and less corn and other fattening foods. If this treatment is followed it will cure as well as prevent the trouble.

Q. Is tobacco dust as good a lice powder as anything else, and would it be improved by adding slacked lime? 2. Does kerosene oil in which naphthalene flakes have been left make a good liquid lice killer and disinfectant? 3. How can I improve the following formula for chick food: fifteen pounds of cracked wheat, twenty-five pounds of cracked corn, fifteen pounds of millet seed, ten pounds of hulled oats?—O. E. R., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A. Tobacco dust, like snuff, will destroy lice, but it is not very nice to have about hens that care for young chicks as the dust is apt to get into their eyes and injure them. Never use slacked lime or sulphur at all as an insect destroyer, or to put on the body of poultry. The lime is very irritating to the skin and the sulphur is neither good for the eyes nor the body. There are many insect powders sold, and the Persian insect powder sold by the pound at the drug stores is very excellent. 2. Kerosene oil in which naphthalene balls or flakes has been dissolved makes a good liquid lice killer and it is not a bad disinfectant, but if poultry-houses are kept perfectly clean, no disinfectant will be needed except good fresh air and sunshine. 3. Twenty-five pounds of cracked wheat, twenty-five pounds of hulled oats, twenty pounds of cracked corn, fifteen pounds of millet seed, seven pounds of beef scrap and eight pounds of very small grit will make a better mixture for a chick food, and this will give you one hundred pounds. Your specification calls for too much fattening food in the forty pounds of corn and millet combined.

If you do not have the beef scrap, leave that out and use the balance; if used, by all means have fresh, clean, sweet smelling beef scrap for the chicks.

### BAD ROASTING PLACES

Q. I have been very much troubled in the last year or two with crooked breast bones in my turkeys and heavy poultry that I grow for market. Can you tell me how to prevent this, as it lessens their value by making such a bad appearance.—E. J. B.

A. When heavy poultry of any kind roosts upon a fence, board or a very narrow roost it is apt to bend or curve the breast bone. The way to prevent this is to provide round poles or two-and-one-half-inch planks for the growing stock to roost upon. The heavy weight of the fowls roosting for many hours during the night on the tender breast bone causes the curvature and makes a very unattractive appearance.

### MAKE HASTE SLOWLY

Q. I have a few questions I would like to ask you regarding poultry raising.



## POULTRY SUPPLIES

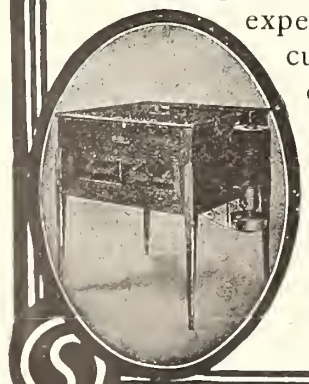
of every description, Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators, and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Sprav Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding poultry and pet stock. Our Immense Illustrated Catalogue gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T

W. V. Russ, Prop.

26 and 28 Vesey Street,

New York City



Can I help you to mature your plans for next season's poultry work? Is your laying stock properly housed to remain healthy, and are your feeding methods such as to produce profitable results? Are you going to rear any winter Broilers or Roasters? There is money in this if handled right. I can tell you of methods that will produce profitable results. Simple methods that the beginner can follow with success, and methods that may help you—the experienced breeder. If at all in doubt on any point in poultry culture, tell me your plans and let me advise with you. If you contemplate the purchase of an incubator or brooder, do not fail to investigate the merits of the MODEL. They are high-class machines for practical work, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Catalog mailed upon request.

**CHAS. A. CYPHERS**

**316 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**



We can only state what has been done. There are many people who make a good living out of a poultry plant such as you describe, and there are quite as many more who lose every cent they invest. If you intend going into the business, start on a small scale, not using more than two or three incubators, and grow slowly in the business. The Barred Plymouth Rocks are as good as any fowl that you could take hold of for the purpose. Many persons have an idea that they can make a large sum of money out of keeping poultry. The idea alone does not do the work; you must thoroughly understand what you undertake before you can ever hope to succeed with same.

My advice would be that you start with not to exceed three incubators, and spend a season learning the lesson of poultry culture. If at the end of the first year you have been successful, then you can increase to the extent of your ability to manage same.

## BUSINESS WORLD

### BILTMORE POULTRY DEPARTMENT

We are always delighted with improvements, and have recently learned that sweeping changes have been made in the management of the poultry department of the Biltmore Farm. Mr. J. Robert Livingston, a well-trained handler of standard-bred poultry, has been placed in charge. Mr. Livingston is a man of work and not of words. He has been quite successful in the past in handling many varieties, and we look for great things from the Biltmore Poultry Farm.

The writer has gone over the Biltmore estate many times in years gone by, and was impressed with the possibilities of what it might become under proper management. We therefore hope that under Mr. Livingston not only the farm, but the entire fraternity of the South will have an addition to the poultry interest that will prove of great benefit.

Mr. Livingston is a member of the White Plymouth Rock Club and is wonderfully wrapped up in this variety of valuable fowls. It is thought, therefore, that his influence will be beneficial to this variety in bringing it into more prominent notice throughout the South. Biltmore has the greatest turkey range in the world. The vast expanse of territory yields grand food supply for the young turkeys, and if there is any place in the world where they should be grown healthy and strong and prove of value in the renewing of vitality of other flocks throughout the country, it would be on the ranges of the hillside of Mt. Pisga, part of the Biltmore estate.

Although fly time is past, the necessity for exercising constant vigilance against the spread of vermin is still important. Mr. D. B. Smith, of Utica, N. Y., manufactures a line of sprayers which greatly facilitate a successful warfare against all such pests. His machine for spraying whitewash is certainly worth the attention of any one who has use for such an article around poultry-houses and other buildings. Those who have used the Standard Fly and Lice Killer will appreciate the value of the Lightning Whitewash Sprayer, as it is called. The Lightning Whitewash Sprayer can also be used for washing wagons, windows, etc. As it has

considerable force and sprays twenty feet high, it may be used for spraying trees. Kindly mention this paper when answering Mr. Smith's advertisement.

Mr. D. C. Peoples, of Ulrichsville, Ohio, has been most successful this year in producing high-class Cochin fowls. That country seems to be a great place for growing Cochins.

The gentleman who visited Mr. Geo. H. Northup's Minorca farm and bought so many high-priced birds, made a recent visit to the same locality and bought all the good ones that Mr. Northup could spare. There seems to be a great demand for the rose-combed variety of Black Minorcas.

The American Leghorn Club has offered a surprisingly attractive list of special awards for the Madison Square Garden Show. In all varieties three for first and two for second, are offered. The premium list of the New York Show will be rich in special prizes this winter. All those interested should have a copy.

The Middletown Poultry Club of Middletown, Ohio, has been thoroughly reorganized and will hold a show during the week of December 6-9. This will be an attractive event to poultrymen throughout Ohio.

There will be held under the management of the State Poultry Association at Wilmington, Del., a poultry show during the week of January 8, immediately following the New York Show. This will be an attractive event and should have the encouragement of the entire fraternity.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this issue of the paper of the Diffenderfer

Lofts and Bantam Yards. These people have always had a fashion of having the best of everything. All interested in Pigmy Pouters or Bantams should write to them for information.

### Testimonials

"My money is well spent when I advertise in The Feather, as my best buyers come through it. From the classified ad last fall I made a fifty-dollar sale in ten days after paper was out."—C. L. Shink, Luray, Va.

"I find your paper a most valuable advertising medium."—R. L. Blanton, Suffolk, Va.

"I enjoy each issue of The Feather very much indeed, and look forward to its arrival each month with pleasure. I have been instrumental in having several of my friends subscribe for it. Best wishes for your success."—Lawrence Embree.

"I think The Fancier is without doubt the best paper in America from a fancier's standpoint."—John Ramsay, Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada.



1st Pullet, Special, Best Wyn. Ivory Soap Special for best White Bird.

## Winter Care of Stock



C. E. Morrison

Money lost by not knowing how to feed, house, water and exercise stock in winter can never be regained by regrets. Subscribe for that stock paper, considered authority by thousands of readers—

## Blooded Stock

and read the December number. This number will be devoted exclusively to Christmastide and winter care of stock. Mr. C. E. Morrison will conduct a symposium of expert opinion gained from the experiences of stock breeders—East, West, North and South. You can afford 25c and learn \$25 worth. Write order now.

Blooded Stock, Box 223, Oxford, Pa.

## ROCK HILL POULTRY FARM

Our WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE LEGHORNS and BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS

won world-wide reputation at Hagerstown as did our

SILVER-PENGELED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

We won 41 firsts, 36 seconds and three prizes in the most strongly contended classes in the show at Hagerstown. We also won many specials on our several varieties. Write to us for full particulars.

GEN. E. A. McALPIN, Proprietor.

F. W. COREY, Manager.

OSSINING, N. Y.

# INCUBATOR PROGRESS!



1906 Pattern Standard Cyphers.

### LONG ISLAND, N. Y. Chicks and Ducklings.

Earmingsdale, L. I., N. Y., July 10, 1905. I have had great success with my 1906-Pattern Standard Cyphers. I set hen eggs and duck eggs. Out of 276 fertile hen eggs I got 254 strong chicks, 92 per cent plus. Out of the 165 fertile duck eggs I got 146 sturdy ducklings, 88 per cent, plus.

Belle Fleuer Poultry Yards, A. B. SOBOTSKER.

### GEORGIA. 93 Per cent. Hatch.

Station A, Atlanta, Ga., June 26, 1905. With your 1906-Pattern Standard Cyphers Incubator we hatched 196 strong, fine chicks out of 210 fertile eggs. The 1906 pattern is certainly superior to all others.

Long View Poultry Farm, F. L. MIXON, Manager.

### PENNSYLVANIA. 90½ and 95 Per cent. Hatches.

I have taken two hatches from my 1906-Pattern Standard Cyphers. The first trial I got a 90½ per cent hatch, the second 95 per cent hatch. Have used several different makes of incubators, but find the Cyphers the best in every particular.

C. F. LORISIL.

**Bear In Mind** that these latest pattern Genuine, Patent Diaphragm, Non-Moisture Cyphers Incubators are not offered to you untried or untested. They have been operated with uniform success in all parts of the United States and Canada by the best known men in the poultry business, by men whose names stand for integrity and reliability. The above condensed reports are but fair samples. Hundreds of others equally strong and convincing are published in Our New Catalogue for 1906 entitled, "Poultry Raising Made Easy and Profitable." This New Catalogue consists of 228 pages, 8 x 11 inches, and contains a large amount of valuable information, including six chapters on poultry raising for profit, the raising of broilers, roasters, capons and ducks for market, poultry keeping on the farm, photographs of America's leading successful poultrymen and illustrations of the largest poultry plants in the world; also a complete illustrated description of our full line of manufactures. A Copy Free, postpaid to those sending their address and the names and addresses of two neighbors who raise poultry. Write us today addressing nearest office.

**Cyphers Incubator Company,**  
Factory and Home Offices, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Facts Talk!** Anybody in this great free country can "CLAIM" almost anything, but PROOF IS WHAT COUNTS. When the leading successful poultrymen in the United States and Canada declare the 1906 PATTERN STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATOR to be "The Most Perfect Hatching Machine Ever Devised by Human Ingenuity and Skill," and YOU are thinking of buying an Incubator, it certainly will be to your interest to investigate. AND THAT IS ALL WE ASK. We claim eighteen distinct and valuable improvements in the 1906-Pattern Standard Cyphers Incubator that add greatly to the Certainty of Results. Our guarantee is that the latest pattern, genuine Cyphers will hatch larger percentages of bigger, stronger and more vigorous chicks and ducklings than any other incubator on the market—this, or your money back.

### Highly Endorsed By Men You Know.

#### ALABAMA. 94, 98 Per cent. Hatches.

Birmingham, Ala., R. F. D. No. 5, Aug. 22, 1905. Your 1906-Pattern Standard Cyphers is the most complete hatcher on the market, the easiest to handle and most economical. We made three hatches, getting 30 per cent more chicks than ever before. June hatch 94 per cent, July 88 per cent, August hatch 98 per cent. We are going to replace all our old-style machines with the 1906 pattern.

Very truly yours,  
Frances Poultry Co., S. FRANCES, Prop.

#### IOWA. 96 Per cent. Hatch.

From my first trial with your 1906-Pattern Cyphers I got a hatch of over 96 per cent. Every chick strong and healthy.

Yours respectfully, THOS. F. RIGG.

#### CANADA. 95½ Per cent. Hatch.

Received your 220-Egg 1906-Pattern Cyphers Incubator and I got a hatch of over 95½ per cent. Chicks strong and healthy. Your machine is about perfect.

London, Ont., June 26, 1905.

Yours truly, WM. McNEIL.

#### MICHIGAN. 92 and 91 Per cent. Hatches.

Have run two hatches through my 1906-Pattern Standard Cyphers. The first time I got 92 per cent, plus; the second time, 91 per cent. All fine, strong chicks. I can see no way to improve this machine.

Dearborn, Mich., September 21, 1905.

SAMUEL D. LAPHAM.

**NOTE!** For reports from other States of the Union see complete catalogue.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: 23 Barclay St., New York; 26-30 Union St., Boston; 310 Fifth Ave., Chicago; 329 Sansome St., San Francisco; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City; 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C., England.





GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor, Washington, D. C.  
T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor, Washington, D. C.  
J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Corresponding Editor Johnstown, N. Y.

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
Subscription, 50 cents a Year in Advance.  
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Subscriptions in the District of Columbia, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
ADVERTISING RATES per Insertion 10 cents a line, agate measure, 14 lines to an inch. Discount card on application.

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**ADVERTISERS** must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

The HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

DECEMBER, 1905

### Editorial Gossip

We hope that the greater part of our readers will receive this issue of The Feather by Thursday of this week, the great Thanksgiving feast-day of the nation. This issue of the paper is most appropriate for this season of the year, being especially devoted to utility or market poultry. A report from the New York markets indicates an overflow of dressed poultry of all kinds during the week of November 15, which demoralized them somewhat, and helped to fill the cold-storage plants in that locality.

In 1895, just ten years ago, there was shipped into the New York market one hundred and ten thousand packages of dressed poultry from the 1st of May to the 31st of October. This year there were shipped 202,537 packages. During October, in 1903, turkeys averaged in the wholesale markets of New York a little less than fifteen cents per pound; 1904, eighteen cents; while in October, 1905, they were worth nineteen and three-quarter cents. These quotations are for Western dressed turkeys. Notwithstanding this, the indications are that the Thanksgiving turkeys will cost more this season than last.

The editor of the New York Produce Review admits that the entire poultry products of the United States per annum are worth about five hundred million dollars, but takes issue with the fancy on the claim that one-tenth part of this should be credited to the fancy. His estimate is that the sale of standard-bred poultry, for fancy quality of poultry and eggs, does not exceed from five million to ten million dollars per year.

It is reported that one hundred young turkeys and three hundred young chicks will keep every boll weevil and every other insect from forty acres of cotton. Mr. Birdsong, who tried the experiment, reports it most successful. In substantiation of this, this gentleman won the prize this year for the largest stock of cotton, his individual stock bearing one hundred bales of the white product.

We regret very much to state that the November show held in New York was not a financial success. The experience of many, many years in the poultry business has taught many of us, and should have its

influence over the beginners, pointing to the fact that but few cities, if any, are sufficiently large to support two poultry shows in one season. When we published the last number of The Feather, we felt fully assured that the breach had been closed between the two Chicago associations, and that there would be but one show in this city. We regret to state that there is no full assurance that this is the case. A two-page letter just received from Mr. George S. Bigelow, of Chicago, leads us to the opinion that the controversy has not yet been properly settled. If all interested in these matters would remember that it is for the good of the fancy for every one to do right and to submit to the majority of breeders as to what was best for the interest of all, there would be very little, if any of these difficulties. We are not well enough acquainted with the situation to know, but we have confidence enough in the Illinois fanciers to believe that this matter can and will be adjusted; we trust that it has been before this. Get together, fellow fanciers, and work together for the best interest of all. Do not allow local controversies to stand between the poultry exhibition and standard-bred poultry.

In the last issue of The Feather, and in a recent issue of The American Fancier, we stated plainly our opinion as to the clash of show dates of the Cincinnati and the Boston shows. In the November 18 issue of The American Fancier we published a letter from the secretary of the Cincinnati Show. We make notes of same in another column, and notwithstanding the position taken by Mr. Foy, we yet feel that some one is responsible for this unfortunate condition.

A question recently propounded was: "Will poultry-raising be overdone?" In answer to this we have at hand a copy of a Nashville daily paper, in which is published an entire page on the value of the egg business to the South and the entire world, giving a list of products and their relative values. In this list the Southern contemporary places eggs and poultry first, cotton third, wheat fourth, hogs fifth, and tobacco at the end of the list. When we stop to consider the millions of dollars spent by state and national governments to aid the cotton, hog and tobacco growers, is it not astonishing that the one individual agricultural interest that stands

head and shoulders over all these, the egg and poultry business, should receive so little attention from our legislative and executive bodies throughout the country?

A scientist, writing in one of the New York papers, gives as the reason for birds molting, that it is a wise provision of nature for the safety and life of the bird. If they had added that the worn-out clothing of birds and fowls demanded renewing at least once a year, the same as the clothing worn by us, the reason for the molt might have been more complete. The covering or clothing of fowls, horses, even sheep and all kinds of birds and animals must be renewed. If this were not the case, they would become so filthy and grewsome as to be unhealthy and destructive to the health of the wearers.

In the October issue of Poultry the secretary of the American Poultry Association tells us of the good things that the association has done, and calls attention to the fact that one of the most-needed things for the association is a large increase of life memberships from the ranks of poultry fanciers who have heretofore been indifferent. In other words the secretary feels that the association needs some new life drawn into its veins.

The editor of Poultry further states "that it should become the ruling power among poultrymen as is the kennel club among dog fanciers and the trotting association among horsemen." This should be, but never can be under the present organization. "The power of the American Poultry Association is immeasurable," says the editor of Poultry. This is without question, but as long as the association is conducted for the benefit of individuals, it is useless to write one day what you think is needed and the next day cast your vote in the opposite direction.

Mr. Sewell, in his recent visit to England, possessed himself of some wonderfully fine models for illustration of the poultry grown in England. We are more than attracted to the photographs taken of the prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks in England. So far, but one of these presented by the artist would be considered a Plymouth Rock at all in shape in this country. This is an object lesson of the difference in types as bred in the two countries. We trust that the American fanciers will stick to their individuality as did the breeders of American Cochins. If they will, the American type will gain the supremacy as it should. The true American type is the great egg and meat-producing fowls.

We have just received from the secretary-treasurer the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the American Poultry Association, admission of new breeds, etc., to be considered at the next meeting to be convened in Cincinnati the third week in January. It is our purpose to take this up, point by point, and go through it carefully, and communicate with the readers of The Feather and The American Fancier our opinions from a business basis on the propositions presented.

Every one cultivating an increased egg-yield among their poultry should study the most profitable condition possible to have in the egg-producers. Learn through experience and careful observation how heavy the hens should be for the best egg-production. When you become familiar with this, you may feel satisfied that you

have gained a great advantage and can be guided in the after feeding, having in view the best possible condition for the heavier egg-yield.

Notwithstanding the fact that one of our contemporaries seems to take unusual delight in finding fault with the Agricultural Department for issuing no-account bulletins to the farmers, it is gratifying to inform our readers that there has been a combined distribution of many millions of the poultry bulletins issued from this department. Several hundred of the best agricultural papers have copied within the last year the entire contents of Farmers' Bulletin No. 200 on Turkeys. We scarcely think the many millions of readers of this bulletin will coincide with the critic who finds fault with them.

The advice in many papers to allow the hen to select her own ration would be very good if all hens had the opportunity to forage over the entire fields of nature and select for themselves. Where the poultry is more or less confined we must study the situation and provide for their wants as nearly as we possibly can in accordance with our understanding as to what the ration should be composed of.

Our worthy contemporary, The Poultry Advocate, gives a very interesting account of the gradual advance of a poultry plant into a profitable poultry farm. This plant was established in 1887 with ninety-four hens, which delivered a yearly profit of \$144.03 to the owner. This plant has been gradually increased, and in eighteen years has grown to the proportions of five hundred hens, and up to date has returned a profit of \$8,643.99 to its owner. This is the result of experience gained through careful management, and can be imitated by all who are anxious enough to succeed to give their careful consideration to the study of same.

A correspondent writes: We make no allusion to those large establishments where chicken raising is carried on for market purposes exclusive of the egg trade. This branch may be profitable to those who are near a city market, but to the poultry raiser, living perhaps a considerable distance from the market, who wishes to make the most and best of his stock, it does not pay so well.

To such we say, raise every pullet your premises will accommodate. Treat them in such a manner that they will lay early and constantly through the winter, and you will make more money than you can by raising chickens to sell for broilers unless at the fancy prices that such things bring in cities. Most country breeders have no such market for what they chance to have to sell, and the small price that they obtain at the country hotel, or the house of the wealthy citizen by no means pays for the extra trouble and hens to fatten for sale, but do not make it care that early chickens cost. Of course, if you have a large number of fowls, there would necessarily be cockerels and old your business to sell dead stock instead of making live hens give you hundreds of eggs every year of their lives.

It is now well to arrange the windows that are left open so that the fowls that are freely molting will not be obliged to roost in a direct draft between two windows.





We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. I. K. Felch. Although a pioneer and veteran of the fancy he was still hale and hearty when we last saw him less than a year ago. We trust that his full restoration to health is but a matter of a very short time and that he may be able to attend and judge poultry shows for years to come.

Another old veteran fancier, Mr. Philander Williams, was prevented by illness from attending the Great Eastern Poultry Show held at New York last week. But "Uncle Phi" hopes to be out in time to see the Madison Square Garden Show in January.

The Springfield (Mass.) Show promises to be a record-breaker in quality and quantity of birds exhibited according to the latest reports. It will be judged by the decimal score-card, which is a distinctive feature of this well-managed exhibition.

The Olean Poultry Association will hold its annual show at Olean, N. Y., January 10 to 14. Mr. Geo. Fobes is the secretary.

From an English letter sent to a friend of Mr. W. C. Denny, of the Cornell Incubator Company, the following bit of news may prove interesting: "Unusual interest is being displayed by English breeders this season in American breeds and the American Shows. I am of the opinion that a lot of English breeders will go to the States with their best birds for Boston, New York and Chicago Shows. If this is done the American fanciers will have plenty of evidence that they do not raise all the good birds." We are glad to learn of this friendly invasion and trust the visiting English exhibitors will have no cause for regrets in coming over with their birds. A real international poultry show is something we are all looking forward to and the fact that the fanciers on the other side of the pond are thinking of making a start here, should lead American exhibitors to realize the advantage of showing their birds in England and in Canada in the future.

This reminds us that the Madison Square Show of Canada is on December 11 to 15 at Guelph, Ontario, and will eclipse all previous exhibitions in quality and quantity.

Business is booming with the Cornell Incubator Company. The latter has established agencies in all the commercial centers so that customers can obtain goods more promptly and get them at factory prices. This means a saving of both time and freight rates. Among the dealers with whom the Cornell Incubator Company closed a contract to handle their machines the next three years is the well-known firm, the Steinmesch Feed and Poultry Supply Company, of St. Louis, Missouri.

The Kingston (N. Y.) Show will be held in a new hall more centrally located than the one used last year. Superinten-

dent Clark informs us that the show will be larger than ever, especially after the cancellation of the Walden, N. Y., dates the week before. Efforts are being made to combine the Nester County Poultry Association with the Hudson River and Walkill Valley Poultry Association and hold shows alternately each year at Kingston and either Walden or some other good place on the Hudson.

Mr. H. M. Lamont, formerly of Watertown, N. Y., was one of the interested visitors in Barred Rock alley at the New York Central Palace Show. Harry is located on a big plant on Long Island and will soon be heard from again in the show arena.

The Hon. E. B. Thompson, Rock specialist of Amenia, N. Y., was another very interested visitor at New York last week. He spent much time in the Barred Rock aisles and looked some of the winners over with that eagle eye of his. There were some very good ones to inspect. It was probably the liveliest place at the show, this Barred Rock section. When such enthusiasts as Vosburgh, Hayner, Ham, Thompson, Phipps, Sherman and others get together the air is blue barred for the time being.

Barred Rock fanciers are very curious over the outcome of the Barred Rock judging at Madison Square Garden in January. Mr. Scudder, who has judged the Rocks there many years, has retired and the two new judges, Mr. Lambert and Mr. Schwab, are to many exhibitors unknown quantities as far as what style or type of bird they favor. It is a well-known fact that a difference of opinion exists regarding the correct type of barring and color of a Plymouth Rock, which even the new Standard will not settle, we are afraid. There is nothing harder to convince than a Barred Rock specialist when it comes to the width of the bars and the real shade of color. Some will prefer the intensely narrow parallel bars sharply defined which they claim is the true black and white that should be found in all Rocks; others favor the more open barring or rather wider bars and less of them, claiming that such give the more desirable bluish cast to the surface plumage. Judges differ to a certain extent just as much as exhibitors do on this important point. If we all could adhere to one uniform type of barring and color, a very much desired result would be obtained. But when even judges award prizes on different types of birds at one show the solution of the problem is not near at hand.

Among the important sales made at New York last week was the trio of Buff Rocks belonging to Mr. Andrew Riddell. These were purchased at a good price by Mr. R. L. Hutchings, of Rutherford, N. J. The latter gentleman is going quite extensively into Buff and White Rocks and having had experience in the fancy poultry business for a number of years, knows what he wants and when his new farm is equipped it will be ready for business from a practical as well as fancier's standpoint.

The Hon. D. A. Nichols and Postmaster William Holmes were both at the Central Palace Show for a day and the Senator was very sweet on a Silver Sebright hen, in fact both of the Shelton fanciers thought she was the best ever. She certainly was a beautifully-laced bird, one of the best we ever saw.

Messrs. C. H. and B. Brundage were in attendance at the show and looked after

the interests of the Danbury Show being held this week.

Artist A. O. Schilling was quite busy, considering the small crowd present at the show, but had a hard time taking flash-light pictures of some of the birds, the management forbidding this interesting performance.

The two Silver Wyandotte enthusiasts, Doctor Beckett and Dr. Tryst, spent several days at the show and looked the Silvers over and over again. Not only the birds but the air was laced when these two fanciers got to talking Wyandottes.

Mr. Jesse B. Riggs, of Baltimore, Md., was an interested visitor in the White Wyandotte alley and purchased a number of fine birds, so we were informed.

The Orpington Club exhibit was large and fine, all varieties being shown. A special report on these appears on another page of this issue.

Mr. F. H. Davey, manager of the Grey-stone Poultry Yards, had his birds in fine fettle and captured quite a big share of the prizes. Mr. Davey is an old and successful poultry raiser of the Orange County tribe of chicken fanciers that was in their glory some fifteen years ago.

Mr. Horace Havemeyer and his manager, James Troy, were in daily attendance at the show. The Havemeyer White Wyandottes are as formidable and fine as ever.

Mr. Henry F. Lietz and Dr. A. H. Phelps enjoyed a good chicken talk and dinner one day during the show. Mr. Lietz is still all White Wyandottes, while the doctor is more enthusiastic than ever over the Faverolles. He has built a fine house for his favorites and expects to supply the demand for eggs and stock next season, something he was unable to do during the past, the demand being larger than the supply.

## Gallery of Fame



E. H. KNAPP

FOR years the name of Knapp Brothers was famous in connection with White Leghorns. Of late years other duties have occupied much of their time. We have the information from Mr. Knapp that he is stronger than ever for White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, and that he will branch out again for public recognition.



## THE GREAT EASTERN POULTRY SHOW

The second annual exhibition of the Association of Poultry and Pet Stock Breeders was held at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third street, New York City, November 13 to 17. It was the Herald Square Show under a new name. Dr. Paul Kyle was the president and pilot, the same as last year, and did his work in a most systematic and effective manner. The cooping was done by the Empire Cooping Company and no fault could be found with it; in fact, Manager Wample surpassed his best efforts in past years, and gave one of the finest arranged exhibits we have ever seen. Superintendent B. W. Mosher and his able assistants, F. Sutliff and E. Plentz, handled the birds and feeding in fine style and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The judging was done by Messrs. Andrew Riddell, F. W. Otte, jr., Chas. M. Smith, Henry Trofford, F. D. Ham, Frank W. Gaylor, W. H. Cord, H. M. Pockeman, I. Church, H. K. Miller and F. H. S. Morrison. All birds were judged on Monday, the first day, and ribbons were upon coops Tuesday morning. Printed catalogues with awards were on sale Wednesday.

The above are the pleasant features to record and remember. The unpleasant part of the show is the lack of support from the public. The attendance was very light and the indications are that the managers of the show are heavy losers.

The location of the hall is not of the kind to draw people to a poultry show. It is away from the great artery of travel—Broadway. Another drawback was the lack of newspaper notices. Excepting in one morning paper, notices of the exhibition were conspicuous by their absence. Good press work might have helped largely to increase the attendance.

Although there were some good sales made in Wyandottes and Rocks, the amount of business done was very light. The incubator and feed men and poultry papers did comparatively no business at all. All this is regrettable, and the indications are that a second New York show is not looked upon with favor by the majority of fanciers. At least that seems to be the impression prevailing in the minds of a number of old breeders, men who have the kindest feelings toward Dr. Kyle, but who think one big New York show in one year is an elegant sufficiency.

The quality of the birds exhibited was high in nearly every class and the "Palace" Show will go in history as one of quality, if not of quantity, at least.

Light Brahmas had small classes, but some very fine birds in color of neck and tail pencilings were in evidence. The rest of the Asiatic classes were conspicuous by their absence. Barred Rocks were strong in quality of females; some exceedingly fine birds were shown. We were rather disappointed in males, especially the old birds, the star of lot being the cock at the head of first pen, a real fine bird in barring and color and good in type. First hen was a very blue one, nicely barred, the first pullet at Madison Square last year. Fourth pullet belonging to same owner, although young and raw, should show up finely at later shows. She has the color and is nicely barred.

The pullet that attracted much attention was the one shown by John Ridgelay, but which came too late to be judged. The bird is of a very strong type of barring, the bars being very intense, narrow and parallel, the white clear and distinct. No brown or smut could be found on the sur-

face. According to the Standard this bird should be classed as a model in color and barring.

Buff Rocks had small classes, but made it up in quality, especially first hen, a grand bird in type and very good in color. First pullet was cut out of the same mold. White Rocks were a fine bunch; first cock was great in shape and color, second and third were fine in color, but lacked shape; first hen combined both shape and color; second hen was fine in shape, but a bit off in color; first cockerel had good head points, color and shape; second cockerel, though very white in color, lacks in shape; others lack in age. Pullets were a very hot class. First was an easy winner in color and shape; second and third fine in shape and color.

Golden Wyandottes were few in numbers but very good in quality. Buff Wyandottes were quite a strong class, the quality being excellent and competition very keen. First cock and third hen struck us as being very good in color of the old division. We rather fancied the second cockerel, a bird with a fine surface color. First cockerel was a nice little bird in color; pullets were a fine lot, some being exceptionally good in color. Both pens were good in quality. A few good Silver-penciled and Columbian Wyandottes attracted the admirers of these new varieties.

Silver Wyandottes, while not a large class, made up in quality what it lacked in numbers. The first was a nice, silvery bird of good size, fine breast lacing but a little weak in shape with good saddle-back, poor bar, flights not sound, good comb, eye and tail. Second cock had fine breast, was strong in saddle with comb too large, but good eye and good surface color. Third cock was a nice bird, good in color, fine saddle and tail. Hens made up a very good class. First hen was a nice, silvery bird with good head and neck, weak in breast, color lacing pretty good, but with edging on breast and back—Osler type. Second hen, a fine large bird,

was good in color and lacing, more open than first and nearer standard type. Third hen was a fine, large bird, grand in standard lacing and color, but a little off on condition and in molt. Cockerel was only fair in quality. First pullet was a gem with standard lacings on breast, wing and back, very uniform, wing very strong, exceptionally fine in head and neck. Second pullet fine in shape, head and hackle, but not so good in color and of old type. Fourth pullet was a nice open-laced bird, uniform in color, but too long in body. Third pullet was grand in color, fine black and white throughout, with good eye, but not so good and second in shape.

White Wyandottes made up a very strong class with plenty of quality. First cock a fine, blocky bird, white and correct in type; second, another good one, but too high on legs. First and second hens might have exchanged places, both are white, but second is better in type and head. First cockerel is a blocky bird, very white and has fine legs and good head; second, a nice stylish bird in show and good in color; next to him, No. 228, belonging to same owner, was a bird that with a little more age should hold his own in the strongest company. We also like No. 192, unplaced, a fine bird in breast, neck and head. In the pullet class the first was white in plumage, with fine head, comb and good shape; second was a grand typical bird with good head and well developed. Several good pullets were overlooked by the judge, owing to the late entry and wrong locations. Pens were fine, the famous Havemeyer male heading a grand pen.

Leghorns had fine classes, notably the Single-combed Whites, but they were cooped in a part of the hall where daylight was not good and electric light is not just the best thing to study White Leghorns in. First cock and hen were both good in type; in cockerels it seemed to us that the second was a very close claimant for the honors of the blue, being grand in head points and fine in type; first a very white bird, good style, but carries tail rather low; pullets were good in quality. Only a few Single-combed Browns were shown, but the quality was good. Rose-combed Browns were strong in quality and quantity. Black Minorcas

had small classes, but were full of quality, Greystone Poultry Yards showing some very fine birds in hens and cocks.

Hamburgs had two good Silver-spangled representatives. Rhode Island Reds were full of quality, notably first cockerel, hen and pullet. Indian Games had small but good classes, first and fifth hens being very close in quality and very similar in type.

The Bantams and water-fowls are reported by Mr. B. W. Mosher as follows: "Bantams at Grand Central Palace Poultry Show, while not exhibited in large quantities made up a very nice display. Light Brahmas were in the lead with a class of fourteen birds. In Buff Cochins the winners were of high quality and were shown in good condition. Partridges, very good, not in best of condition. Silver and Golden Sebrights were a very good lot. Rose-combed Blacks we find first and second cockerels best in the class. Whites had a nice display. Silver Duckwing Games had a small class, but were of high quality. Red Pyles were a good class of birds with the winners good enough for any show. Black-breasted Reds averaged well in quality.

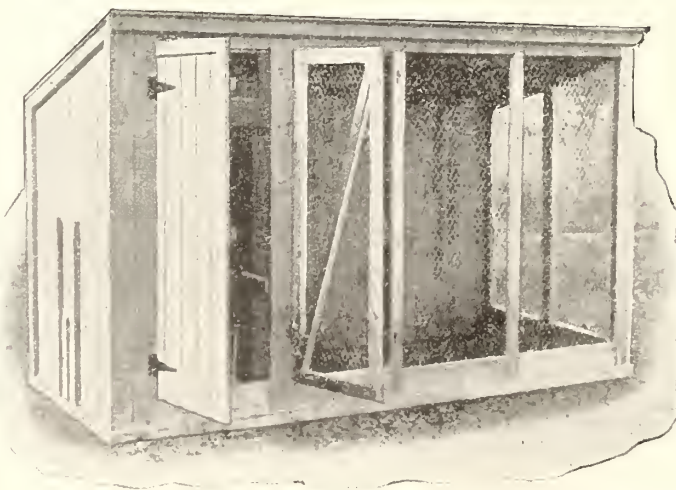
"Water fowls and turkeys were of the best quality, Mr. George Wolf making a great display of Bronze Turkeys, winning all the firsts in the open classes. Toulouse and Embdens were good birds, especially the first prize Embden goose. Pekin Ducks were extra fine birds, the winning female typical in shape and one of the best shown in years. Second was also good and of the same type. The same may be said of the males; the third prize winners were good ones, but coop-shy and did not show shape. Two nice pairs of Muscovys and a pen of Rouens made up the display."

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## Orpington Club Show

[Special Report]

Orpingtons formed a feature of the show. The general high average of excellence, their comparative merit as compared with the chief American or other varieties, called for a judge without caprice, without erratic tendencies, able to weigh the merits and defects by their true estimate.

The exhibition yards particularly outclassed those of other breeds, and not in numbers only. The eight yards of Single-combed Buffs were a feast for breeders of other Buff varieties. They were so even in color, good in shape and size, and were shown in excellent form. The awards were given on first impressions without going into detail of plumage, etc. There was room for disagreement in the placing, but no great injustice was done. This was not the case with the Black Single-combed yards. The best pen was undoubtedly 824, owned by Cook & Son, disqualified for a side sprig on the comb of one hen, which is just as likely to be a swelling. First pen, White & Goodacre, are high-class specimens, good in shape, size, and fairly sound and good in color, but the cock and two hens had enough white in ear-lobes to disqualify, if the other decision should stand. Second pen without this fault and being quite good throughout, should have contended with fourth pen for first prize, if the other two pens were thrown out. Fourth winning on cock, beating second and also third pen, and fifth was clearly open to disqualification for white lobes.

There could be no mistake as to the comparative merits of the White Single-combed yards, and in Diamond Jubilees a very even colored, nice-shaped pen won from another with hens not correct in color, but better in shape. One pen of Spangled Orpingtons seemed to indicate that Messrs. Cook & Sons were going to Houdans for blood, and they certainly could do worse.

The Single-combed Buff cocks were placed right; first larger and better in color than second, which has more quality. Third and fourth were lighter and not as shapely, and were not yet in full plumage. The Single-comb Buff hens had first with light eye, uneven color, fair shape and breast, easily beaten by second, which was better in eye, darker and more sound in color, and much better shape and breast. Third was even better in shape than second hen, but a trifle light in color, and quite so in undercolor, but good enough to beat the first on character and shape, and with a balance in her favor on minor points. Fourth was about equal to first hen, but fifth was much inferior to the rest. In the cockerel class the first is a coming bird, but now too Rocklike in shape to win from third, the best in the class on shape and closeness to ground, yet scarcely right in color. Second was a good third to these and all Cooks and deserving praise. The fourth and fifth belonging to White & Goodacre should have been reversed; for fifth, though smaller than the winners, is excellent in detail of plumage, and is not as shelly as fourth.

In pullet class the first is an immense bird of excellent color, standing well ahead of a large class on major points, and being equal to the best in minor detail. The second, owned by Dr. Kyle, the president of the association, was not equal to 284, owned by Dr. Sherwood, or 294 from the Worthington Poultry Yards, both unnoticed. The Leghorn classes might

suit it, but never the Orpington, on shape. Third wants time, but has much excellence and promise. Fourth is good in shape, and dark in color, showing shafting. Fifth weedy. Worthington's entry, though young, deserved to try for fourth, with 288 from Cooks and 284 from Sherwood.

Black Single-combed cocks had a cockerel in first pen; second had style and light eye; third was good shape and color fit for first; fourth, also a sound bird in color and of capital shape; fifth similar. The hens were placed still worse; 305 was unnoticed, being by far the best of the lot on shape, color, and that stately mien, which was once an Orpington's charm. First and second were close for second prize; first a trifle better in color, but second big and correct in shape. Third and fifth should have contended for next place; the former is the better of the two on shape, and the latter showing quality and the true Orpington type of head. Fourth was the poorest of a good class, dead black instead of beetle green in top color, and too light in eye for a black. Cockerels were also strong, and were placed much better; the cock birds winning from those of White & Goodacre on greater maturity. One was placed in this class with a sprig much more pronounced than in the pens spoken of, and there severely treated. Pullets were well placed, excepting fifth, that deserved third or fourth on general excellence and absence of defects.

White Single-combed cocks had first a White & Goodacre bird, beating cocks too, rightly on shape and breast particularly. First hen had better comb only than second, which was excellent in shape, color and poise, which gives the mien so much desired. Third was the only one worthy to stand with second, for premier honors on shape and lowness. The fourth with more size would go higher on quality as seen in head, generally spoken of as type and character as seen in shape, height from ground, etc. In the cockerel class the first was not good in comb, but

shapely. Third had better poise and comb, though needing time for shape, appearing but was not wide in tail. Second should have won on carriage, bone and color, too high now, but having bone and width indicating that this will come. Fourth lacks hackle and Rock shape. First pullet was an easy winner on shape, color and type; others went according to merit.

In the Rose-combed Buff class the first cock was a good first, the second with better lobes and finish can push first for honors. In hens, the best bird thrown out for absence of spike, though having three. First was a large bird, trifle dull in color, and not clear. Second was not as large, but sound in color and otherwise good. Cockerels were a promising lot, correctly placed. First pullets won from second on even color, and third was best on shape, but not good in color.

Black Rose-combed cocks were well placed on shape. First hen was not equal to second on size, lowness, soundness of color, particularly in primaries, and fifth had better color, but was not as large.

Classes 97, 98 and 99 on entry only were all high class. Other variety hens had a Rose-combed White, not Orpington in shape, win over a Diamond Jubilee, grand in shape, being less dumpy than many Orpington's of to-day, showing better, more rounded curves in outline with correct mien and coloring. Among the cockerels a grand jubilee

was disqualified for sprig and a near thing between a Rose-combed and a Single-combed White.

The tendency is to sacrifice shape to size and weight, thereby losing much of the poise or stately mien, the chief charm of the breed. A dumpy shapeless lump of feathers and fat may come under that terse American term of slob. Wyandotte breeders, in the majority of instances, have avoided this, though some of the judges do not give due weight to vigor as indicated by poise, etc., and beauty as seen in the curves and outline, and there is no denying the influence of beauty in the race for popularity, or the survival of the fittest.—Edwin H. Morris.

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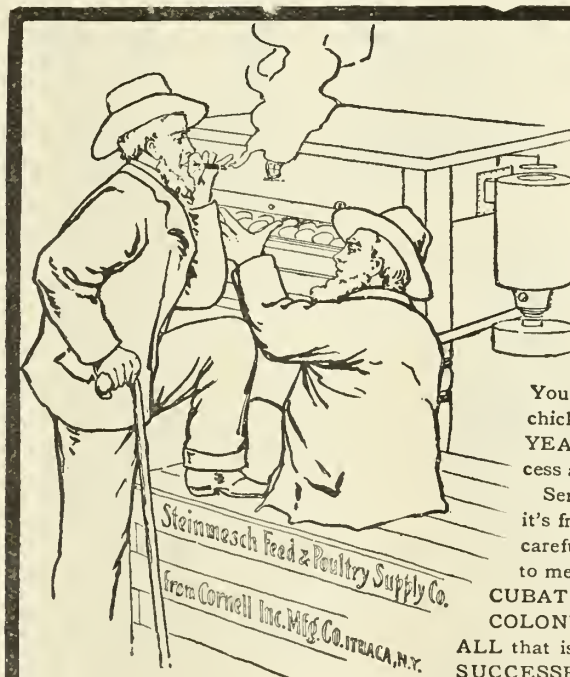
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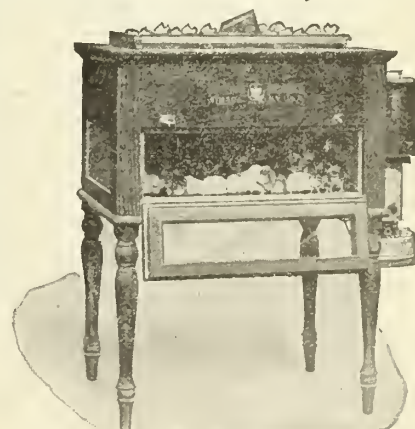
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## AWARDS OF THE GREAT EAST-ERN POULTRY SHOW

### AMERICAN

**Plymouth Rocks.**—BARRED: Ck 1, Klee Bros.; ck 2, cks 2, 3, Chas. Stauff; ck 3, 5, hen 3, cks 1, 4, John Swack; ck 4, Columbia Farm; hens 1, 2, pul 1, 4, 5, Frank D. Ham; hen 5, W. S. & H. O. Vosburgh; hen 4, Frank Hayner; ckl 5, pul 3, Elm Poultry Yards; pul 2, Jonas Hayner; WHITE: Cks 1, 4, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 2, 3, 4, Greystone Poultry Farm; cks 2, 3, hen 2, cks 3, 5, Elm Poultry Yards; ck 5, hens 1, 4, Chas. A. Kahle; hen 5, ckl 4, Cortegais Poultry Yards; ckl 2, E. A. Haring; pul 5, Willis & Totman; pul 1, Walter Austin Wagner. **BUFF:** Ck 1, pul 2, 3, Chas. A. Kahle; hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, Andrew Riddell; ckl 2, pul 4, E. Bergquist. **PARTRIDGE:** Cks 1, 2, cks 1, 2, 3, Chas. A. Kahle; Wyandotters:—SILVER: Ck 1, hen 3, Wood & Freeman; cks 2, 4, hen 4, ckl 1, pul 2, Flushing Poultry Yards; ck 3, Dr. Edwin A. Trist; hen 1, Israel Van Sise; hen 2, pul 1, 3, A. T. Beckett. **GOLDEN:** Ck 1, hens 4, 5, ckl 3, pul 2, 3, Flushing Poultry Yards; ck 2, hen 1, Chas. A. Kuschub; ck 3, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, Wood & Freeman; hen 3, ckl 2, Israel Van Sise. **WHITE:** Cks 1, 4, hens 1, 2, 3, ckl 3, pul 3, 5, Horace Havemeyer; ck 3, hen 4, pul 1, Elm Poultry Yards; ck 2, cks 2, 3, 5, Aspetong Farm Poultry; ck 5, hen 5, ckl 4, Willmount Farm; ckl 1, John F. Hollis; pul 2, Mrs. E. Turner. **BUFF:** Ck 1, hens 2, 3, cks 3, 4, pul 2, 4, Andrew Riddell; ck 2, hens 1, 4, cks 2, 5, pul 3, 5, Rufus Y. Coolidge & Son; ck 3, hen 5, Flushing Poultry Yards; ckl 1, pul 1, Geo. M. Bell. **SILVER-PENCILED:** Ckl 1, pul 1, 2, E. B. Custer; ckl 2, P. R. Veruon. **PARTRIDGE:** Hens 1, 2, E. L. Tallman. **COLUMBIAN:** Cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, L. H. Davis; ckl 3, pul 3, M. S. Gooding. **BLACK:** Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 3, pul 3, Flushing Poultry Yards. **Rhode Island Reds.**—SINGLE-COMBED: Cks 1, 2, hens 2, 3, 4, cks 1, 2, 3, pul 2, 3, 5, Roht. Seaman; ck 3, hen 1, cks 4, 5, pul 1, DeGraff Poultry Farm; pul 4, F. A. Garriepy. **ROSE-COMBED:** Hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, Louis Anderson.

### ASIATICS.

**Brahmas.**—LIGHT: Ck 1, hens 1, 2, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Klee Bros.; ck 2, hen 5, Hillside Poultry Yards; hen 3, cks 3, 4, C. P. Nettleton; hen 4, Columbia Farm; ckl 5, pul 3, 4, Flushing Poultry Yards; pul 5, Albert Ballinger. **Langshans.**—BLACK: Ck 1, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, Henry Candell.

### ENGLISH

**Orpingtons.**—SINGLE-COMBED BUFF: Cks 1, 2, hens 2, 3, 4, cks 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 3, Wm. Cook & Son; cks 3, 4, cks 4, 5, White & Goodacre; hens 1, 5, pul 2, Dr. Paul Kyle; pul 4, 5, A. E. Park. **SINGLE-COMBED BLACK:** Ck 1, hen 2, ckl 4, 5, pul 4, White & Goodacre; ck 2, hen 5, Dr. M. S. Sherwood; cks 3, 4, 5, hens 1, 3, cks 1, 2, 3, Wright; pul 5, Wm. J. Housley. **SINGLE-COMBED WHITE:** Ck 1, hen 4, White & Goodacre; ck 2, hens 1, 3, 5, cks 1, 3, pul 2, 3, Wm. Cook & Son; ckl 4, pul 4, Cycle Hatcher Co. **ROSE-COMBED BUFF:** Ck 1, hen 2, pul 3, White & Goodacre; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, Wm. Cook & Son; ckl 2, pul 2, J. W. Andrews. **ROSE-COMBED BLACK:** Ck 1, hens 1, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, Wm. Cook & Son; A. O. V.; ck 1, hen 2, Wm. Cook & Son; hen 2, ckl 2, pul 1, Jonas Hayner; hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, White & Goodacre.

### MEDITERRANEAN

**Andalusians.**—BLUE: Hen 1, ckl 1, R. H. Quackenbush. **Leghorns.**—SINGLE-COMBED WHITE: Cks 1, 2, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 1, Elm Poultry Yards; cks 3, 4, hens 1, 2, cks 4, 5, pul 4, Monmouth Poultry Farms; ck 5, ckl 2, pul 2, H. V. Bump; hens 4, 5, Deepdale Farm; ckl 3, pul 3, Thomas T. Davey; pul 5, Hubbard & Williams. **SINGLE-COMBED BROWN:** Ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 4, Elmer Holburk; hen 1, pul 5, Hubbard & Williams; hen 3, pul 2, H. M. Meyer; ckl 2, Edward G. Noonan; pul 1, Leonard C. Gunnell. **SINGLE-COMBED BUFF:** Ckl 1, pul 1, Thomas T. Davey; ckl 2, Harry Hawkins; pul 2, E. A. Vosburgh; pul 3, James Kugly. **SINGLE-COMBED A. O. C.:** Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, Flushing Poultry Yards; pul 1, Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, Flushing Poultry Yards; pul 3, Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, pul 2, W. M. Hart Welch; hen 3, pul 2, H. M. Meyer; ckl 2, Edward G. Noonan; pul 1, Leonard C. Gunnell. **SINGLE-COMBED BROWN:** Hen 1, ckl 1, pul 4, 5, J. Hart Welch; ck 3, hen 4, ckl 3, pul 3, Flushing Poultry Yards; hens 2, 5, ckl 4, pul 1, Dr. Paul Kyle; hen 3, ckl 5, Ernest R. Spencer; ckl 2, F. C. Tabor. **Minorcas.**—SINGLE-COMBED BLACK: Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 3, cks 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, 3, Greystone Poultry Farm; ck 3, cks 4, 5, pul 4, Chas. A. Kahle; ck 4, P. R. Veruon; ck 5, Roland Story; hen 2, Klee Bros.; pul 5, C. M. Toblin. **ROSE-COMBED BLACK:** Ckl 1, pul 1, Stuart A. Howland. **Anconas.**—Ckl 1, pul 1, Frank W. Malins.

### POLISH

**GOLDEN:** Cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, Glenbreckin Farm. **WHITE-CRESTED BLACK:** Ck 1, hens 1, 2, Glenbreckin Farm.

### DUTCH

**Hamburgs.**—SILVER-SPANGLED: Ckl 1, pul 1, Earl Wilson.

### GAMES

**Pit.**—BLACK OR BROWN RED: Hen 1, Erving Somendyke; cks 1, 2, Robt. C. Cornell. **SILVER OR GOLD DUCKWING:** Ck 1, ckl 1, Robt. C. Cornell. **A. O. PIT:** Cks 1, 2, hens 2, 3, Chas. A. Kahle; hen 1, pul 1, Erving Somendyke. **Indian.**—Cks 1, 1, hen 3, cks 4, 5, pul 5, Oakland Poultry Yard; ck 2, hen 1, 4, ckl 3, pul 2, 3, Pond River Farm; ck 3, hen 2, ckl 2, pul 1, H. M. Carpenter; ck 5, hen 5, ckl 1, pul 4, Worthington Poultry Yards.

### ANY OTHER VARIETY

**Faverolles.**—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, Wiseacres Poultry Farm; ckl 2, pul 2, C. S. Hannan.

### BANTAMS

**Game.**—BLACK-BREASTED RED: Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 3, Columbia Farm; hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, John Filkin; hen 4, Geo. L. Mahr; hen 5, pul 2, 3, J. Hart Welch. **RED PYLE:** Cks 1, 2, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, Columbia Farm; ckl 1, pul 2, 3,

John Filkin. **SILVER DUCKWING:** Ck 1, Herbert B. Rowedder. **WHITE:** Hen 1, pul 1, Columbia Farm. **BUFF COCHIN:** Ck 2, hen 3, pul 2, 1, S. Miller. **BLACK COCHIN:** Ck 1, hen 1, 1, S. Miller. **PARTRIDGE COCHIN:** Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, 3, 1, S. Miller. **GOLDEN SEBRIGHT:** Ck 1, hen 1, pul 1, Harry Thomas. **SILVER SEBRIGHT:** Hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, 1, S. Miller; hen 2, Columbia Farm. **ROSE-COMBED BLACK:** Cks 1, 2, hen 1, Columbia Farm; cks 3, 4, hens 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, 1, S. Miller. **ROSE-COMBED WHITE:** Ck 1, hen 1, pul 1, Columbia Farm; hens 2, 3, 4, cks 1, 2, 3, pul 2, 3, 4, 1, S. Miller. **A. C. POLISH:** Ck 1, hens 1, 2, 1, S. Miller; hen 3, Edward K. Morris. **BOOTED:** Ck 1, pul 1, 1, S. Miller. **LIGHT BRAHMA:** Ck 1, hen 2, pul 2, Chas. E. Ward; ck 2, cks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, pul 1, 3, 4, D. Heinrichs.

### TURKEYS

**Bronze:** Hatched prior to 1904, Ck 1, hen 1; hatched 1904, cks 1, 2, 3, hen 2; hatched 1905, ck 1, hen 1, Geo. Wolf. **White:** Hatched prior to 1905, ck 1, hen 1; hatched 1905, ck 1, hen 1, Worthington Poultry Yards.

### GEESSE

**Toulouse:** Gander 1, goose 1, A. J. Krautter. **Embden:** Gander 1, goose 1, A. J. Krautter; gander 2, goose 2, Glenbreckin Farm.

### DUCKS

**PEKIN:** Hatched prior to 1905, Drake 1, duck 3, Southside Poultry Farm; drake 2, duck 2, E. L. Tallman; drake 3, J. E. Weaver; duck 1, Columbia Farm; hatched in 1905, drake 1, duck 1, Southside Poultry Farm; drake 2, Columbia Farm; drake 3, duck 3, E. L. Tallman; drake 4, duck 2, E. L. Haring; drake 5, J. E. Weaver. **Muscovy:** Drake 1, duck 2, Southside Poultry Farm; drake 2, duck 1, H. M. Carpenter.

### EXHIBITION YARDS

**Brahmas.**—LIGHT: First, Klee Bros. **Plymouth Rocks.**—BARRED: First, John Swack; second, Klee Bros. **WHITE:** First, Jonas Hayner; second, Greystone Poultry Yards. **Wyandotters.**—First, Horace Havemeyer; second, Willmount Farm; third, John F. Hollis; fourth, Mrs. E. Turner. **BUFF:** First, Andrew Riddell; second, third, Rufus Y. Coolidge & Sons. **COLUMBIAN:** First, L. H. Davis. **Orpingtons.**—SINGLE-COMBED BUFF: First, second, White & Goodacre; third, eighth, Dr. Paul Kyle; fourth, fifth, sixth, Wm. Cook & Sons; seventh, Edward B. Sprague. **SINGLE-COMBED BLACK:** First, second, White & Goodacre; third, fourth, Wm. Cook & Sons; fifth, Miss Gretchen Wiedemann. **SINGLE-COMBED WHITE:** First, second, Wm. Cook & Sons. **DIAMOND JUBILEE:** First, Wm. Cook & Sons; second, White & Goodacre. **SPANGLED:** First, Wm. Cook & Sons. **Leghorns.**—SINGLE-COMBED WHITE: First, Monmouth Poultry Farms; second, H. V. Bump. **ROSE-COMBED BROWN:** First, second, third, Dr. Paul Kyle. **Minorcas.**—BLACK: First, Klee Bros.; second, Greystone Poultry Farm. **Rhode Island Reds.**—First, second, Robt. Seaman; third, DeGraff Poultry Farm. **Houdans.**—First, D. P. Shove. **Faverolles.**—First, Wiseacres Poultry Farm.

Begin to feed into fine condition poultry of all kinds, including ducks, turkeys and geese, that are to be sold to market. The finer the condition, the heavier the weight; the more prepossessing the carcass, the better the price gained.

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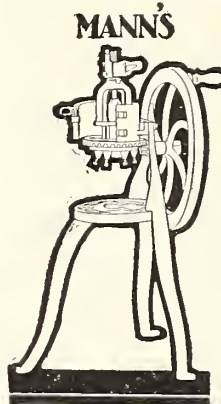
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First-prize Cockerel at New York Show.

Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us the last sixteen years. The last seven years Twenty-seven birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

To win at New York Show one year, even with the help of some purchased birds, is a Great Honor, but to Breed and Raise in One's Own Yards, not only for one year, but for Sixteen years, birds winning over 25 per cent more First Prizes at New York Shows, than any other exhibitor has won with Any Stock during that time, proves Our Strain to be

## THE FOREMOST IN AMERICA.

We have also Bred and Raised the last 16 years, birds winning nearly Double the number of First Prizes on Exhibition Pens, also on Cockerels, at New York Shows, than any other exhibitor has won, and Three Times the number of First Prizes on Males that any other exhibitor has won on stock not our breeding.

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No less than Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us the last sixteen years. Our stock have been Winners at the Largest Shows held in this Country The Past Season. Our shipments have extended to Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and Africa.

\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two customers from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

**OUR LAST EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK SHOW,** In 1902, in a class of 223 of the Best America Could Prizes and All the Special Prizes except one, including All Silver Cups, Gold Special and Silver Medal.

Three of the Four Highest Prizes on Cocks and Cockerels were won by birds from our "Grandson's Brother" lines and our 1st and 2d prize pullets, Judge Scudder, who has placed the awards on Rocks at nearly every New York Show for 16 years, stated, were the highest scoring of any he ever judged in the Garden.

We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes, Four of the Five Pullet Prizes, Four Prizes on Fowls, and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. ALL OUR WINNERS Were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Carefully mated breeding yards of 5 birds, mated for either light, medium, or dark progeny as desired, \$20 to \$40 per pen, according to quality. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of "America's Best—Illustrated," giving 22 pictures of Recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of "What Our Hatching Eggs Produced for Our Customers Last Season," sent free.

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Fine Early-hatched Exhibition Barred Rocks for fall shows at \$10 per pair; hatched from our winners at Rochester, Elmira, Olean and other shows. Your money back if not satisfied. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson Strains Fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up. Dark, medium and light. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARGURER, Denver, Pa.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A Fine Lot of Yearlings and young stock of the best breeding at farmers' prices. Stock all grown on free range, giving size and vigor. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

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Buff Rock Specialist Pullets and Cockerels. \$1.00 each. From my New York State, Springfield, Rochester and Madison Square winners. OREN HANES, South Colton, N. Y.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exclusively Ringlet Strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. If you are in need of a fancy breeder, I have them. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.

Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Buff and White. Do You want birds of Maple Farm quality? We have them. Write now. MAPLE FARM POULTRY YARDS, Frenchtown, N. J.

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain).—Choice Yearlings, pairs, trios, pens or more, at prices that will make you buy. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box 27, Washington, N. J.

For Sale—Yearling Hens, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. 800 cockerels and pullets. Kulp's strain. Get our prices. U. T. FOSTER, Route 1, Woodstown, N. J.

For Sale.—One Thousand Barred Rock Fowls (Thompson & Hawkins). March and April hatch. Good winter layers. Cockerels simply superb. Write me your wants. G. B. DAVIS, Vernon Mills, Va.

White Rocks.—Winners of Five Firsts and Two seconds at the Pennsylvania State Fair. Cockerels and pullets \$2 and \$3 each. RICHARD EDGAR, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Eight Hens, One Cock—Buff (Nugget Strain). \$25. Two reliable outdoor brooders, \$8 each; 1905 style, repainted; cost \$12. ELDEN COOLEY, Frenchtown, N. J.

Exhibition Barred Rocks a Specialty. E. B. LEEK, Amargansett, L. I., N. Y.

Buff Rocks Exclusively.—Ten Years a Breeder; the Nugget laying strain. Choice breeders, \$2.50, up. N. L. FAUCETT, New Albany, Pa.

Clearing Sale of Barred Plymouth Rocks.—105 Pure Bradley and Gardner strains in their purity. All of them are high-grade birds; some are good for exhibition. Write for particulars. Winners at Hagerstown for last two shows. W. L. ELSEA, Berryville, Va.

White Rocks, White Leghorns.—Cockerels, \$1.50 each; big and white. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALFRED BURLEW, R. F. D., Matawan, N. J.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards.—Special Sale, at \$1 each, Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Single-combed White Leghorns. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Maryland.

For Sale.—Fine, White Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Write for prices. G. W. TILGHMAN, Oxford, Maryland.

1,500 Barred Rocks and Single-combed White Leghorns—pullets, hens, cockerels; trios, \$5; pens, \$7.50; single birds, \$1 to \$2.50 each. GLADYS B. POULTRY YARDS, Flemington, N. J.

White Plymouth Rocks for Show or Breeders; cockerels and pullets, \$1. \$1.50 and up. F. B. BUTLER, Crothersville, Ind.

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Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Winners and Layers. My birds have a record. Cockerels and pullets of finest quality for sale. JAMES KUGLER, Jr., Frenchtown, N. J.

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Breeding Pens, 6.50 to \$9—Kulp's Rose-combed Brown Leghorns; April hatched; cockerels, \$1.25 each. GEO. L. JACKSON, Goshen, N. Y.

Single-combed Brown Leghorns (Forsyth Strain); Barred Rocks.—Send your orders at once; nice lot of youngsters. CHAS. C. WINE, Route 1, Mt. Sidney, Va.

For Sale.—Rose-combed Brown, Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Some choice cockerels at a low price for quick sale. C. L. SHENK, Luray, Va.

R. C. White Leghorns.—I Won at Madison County Fair 1st cock, 1st, 2d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d pullet. Stock for sale. MRS. F. C. LANG-WORTHY, West Edmeston, N. Y.

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S. C. White Leghorns.—Pullets and Cockerels for sale; pure Wyckoff strain. Correspondence solicited. MAPLE POULTRY YARDS, New Oxford, Pa.

Did You Ever Have It? You Can Get It from Us! Prize-winning stock—Single- and Rose-combed Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; cockerels of C. I. Game and Barred Rocks. Bred for profit. Try us. When writing mention whether wanted for exhibition or breeders. (Stamp please.) I. N. GLICK, Seedsman, R. No. 6, Lancaster, Pa.

Cockerels—Single-combed White Leghorn and White Plymouth Rock, May hatch, \$2 each; Rose-combed White Leghorn, June hatch, \$5 each; July hatch, \$4 each. MEADOWVALE FARM, R. R. 2, Petersburg, N. Y.

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Single-combed Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed Brown—Direct from Pierson 1904 Madison Square Garden winners. Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 to \$3. ELVOY WILLIAMS, Addison, N. Y.

For Sale.—Buff Leghorn and Golden Wyandotte yearling hens, pullets and cockerels for \$2 each. Buys that are buff. WILL S. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Pa.

1,000 Single-combed Brown Leghorns, \$1 Each. No better blood east or west. L. S. CARTER & CO., Hammond, Platt Co., Ill.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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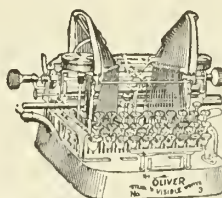
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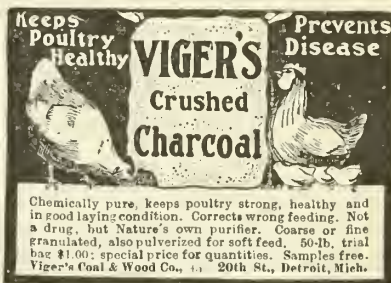
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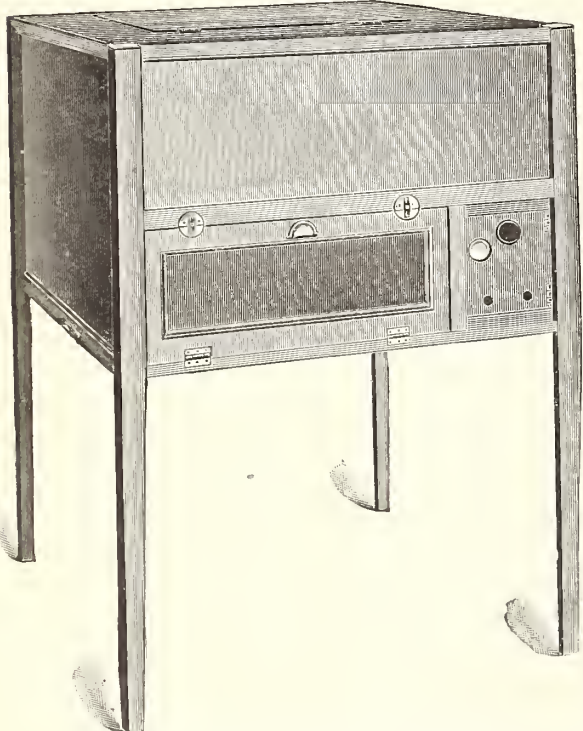
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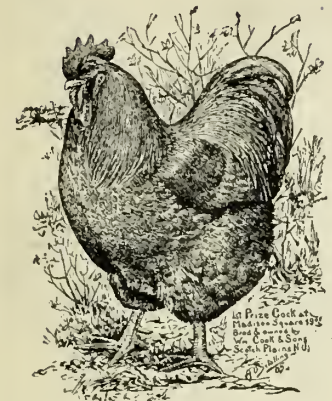
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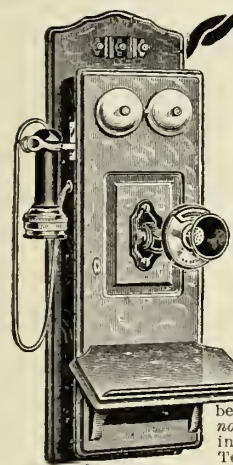


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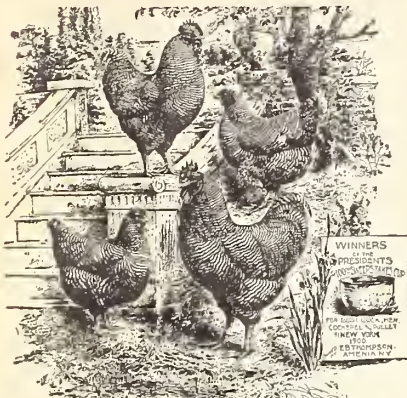
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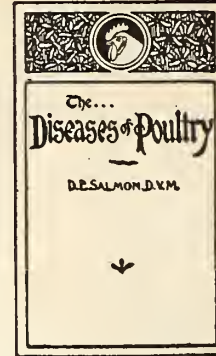
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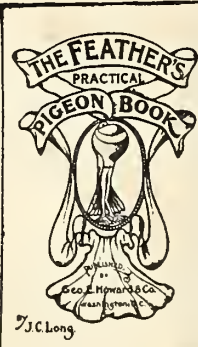


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JANUARY  
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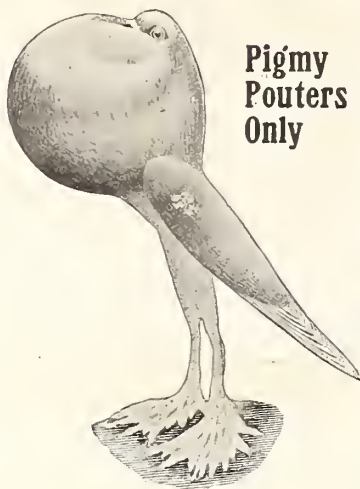
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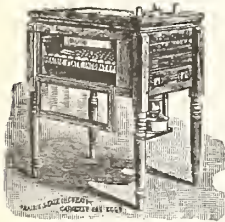
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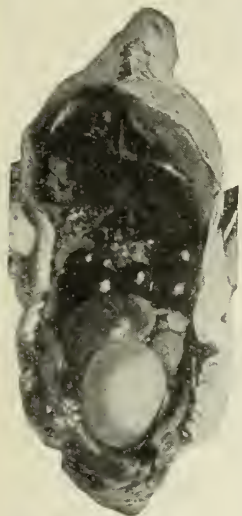
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\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two customers from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

OUR LAST EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK SHOW. In 1902, in a class of 223 of the Best America Could

Furnish, we won three-fifths of all the Regular Prizes and All the Special Prizes except one, including All Silver Cups, Gold Special and Silver Medal. Three of the Four Highest Prizes on Cocks and Cockerels were won by birds from our "Grandson's Brother" lines and our 1st and 2d prize pullets, Judge Scudder, who has placed the award on Rocks at nearly every New York Show for 16 years, stated, were the highest scoring of any he ever judged in the Garden.

We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes, Four of the Five Pullet Prizes, Four Prizes on Fowls and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. ALL OUR WINNERS Were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Carefully mated breeding yards of 5 birds, mated for either light, medium, or dark progeny as desired, \$20 to \$40 per pen, according to quality. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of "America's Best—Illustrated," giving 22 pictures of Recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of "What Our Hatching Eggs Produced for Our Customers Last Season," sent free.

BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, LEE, MASS.

New 1905 Testimonial Sheet.

Write For It.


Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us the last sixteen years. The last seven years Twenty-seven birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

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**KEYSTONE INCUBATOR**

has "success" stamped all over it. You'll know why when you learn how it's built and operates. New catalog tells why and how. Free. Write for it today. The Diehl-Schilling Co. Box 623, Easton, Pa.




**YOUR LUCKY STAR**

never brought you greater success than will **STAR Incubators & Brooders**. They make poultry raising profitable, easy and certain. Sold on a guarantee that makes you safe. Free catalog tells why. Write. Star Incubator Co., 608 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.



**EGG MAKING**

is a hen's natural work. Cut bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A **CROWN BONE CUTTER** will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown. Wilson Bros., Box 615, Easton, Pa.



**SEE** the removable Chick Tray and Nursery in the **GEM INCUBATOR**. Before you buy, Gem Incubators and Brooders have proven their merits. Thousands in use. We sell direct, save you dealer's profits. Catalog tells about Gem features you'll not find in other machines—it's free. **GEM INCUBATOR CO.** Box 481, Trotwood, Ohio. **\$488 UP**



# CORNELL

"Follow the Flag"

## Incubators for 1906

Are the exemplification of the knowledge in the fundamental principles and skill in construction,—of ALL THE PROGRESS that has been achieved in Incubator building during the past ten years. They are dependable machines, successful and practical hatchers and handsome in appearance.

### FEATURES OF 1906 STANDARD CORNELL INCUBATORS

**QUADRUPLE-ACTION ALL-METAL THERMOSTAT**, Patented, sensitive as a thermometer and indestructible.

**ELASTIC VENTILATION SYSTEM** supplies requisite volume of warm, pure, humid air.

**IMPROVED SAFETY FIREPROOF HEATER** with laminated asbestos jacket, economizes heat and provides perfect insulation.

**TABLE TOP, patented, (exclusive feature),** insures perfect protection to regulator arm.

**COMPOUND DOOR, patented, (exclusive feature),** felt edged; opens and shuts as one.

**PIANO FITTING LEGS, (exclusive feature),** that are attached without tools or trouble.

**MOISTURE LAMP** (patent applied for), supplies the necessary moisture at the right time.

**ALL METAL LAMP SUPPORT** self-locking, strong, safe and reliable.

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**DUTCH WAX FINISH**, the latest in fine furniture finishes. Can not be marred.

**REMOVABLE DIAPHRAGMS**—Five in number, easily removed for cleaning or airing purposes.

### NEW SIZES AND PRICES

No. 0.	64 Eggs.....	\$14.00
No. 1.	128 ".....	20.00
No. 2.	232 ".....	29.00
No. 3.	364 ".....	37.00

### 95 PER CENT. UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.

STEINMESCH FEED AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

Salesroom and Office 309 Market Street.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, '05.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—It gives us pleasure to report that after a most thorough test, under conditions really trying, we have just taken off a 95 per cent. hatch from a Cornell 1906 Incubator.

This incubator was operated in our office and shifted around three or four times in moving desks, etc., and yet, as stated, we hatched 95 per cent. of the fertile eggs.

With this record we can consistently sell and recommend the Cornell 1906 Incubators and we hope also to make a record selling your Incubators and Brooders. Yours very truly,

STEINMESCH FEED AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

*Henry Steinmeyer*  
Pres.

### IT IS PERFECT.

RIDGE CREST POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM.

C. W. KENDALL, PROP.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 3, '05.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I do not make a practice of advertising other people's goods, but when I find an article that is perfect for the purpose intended, it is a pleasure to recommend it to others.

Your incubator lacks but two things:—feathers and cluck—if it had those two the "old hen" would have to go out of the hatching business. Someone used to advertise the "wooden hen;" you could honestly call the Cornell Incubator "The Caretaker of the Golden Egg," for it will hatch more and better chicks than any machine or hen that I am acquainted with.

In closing let me say that the packing and shipment of your goods insures safe arrival at either Eastport, Me., or Hong Kong, China. Yours respectfully,

*C. W. Kendall*

**TWO NEW PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS!!!** With Thermostats, Greater Cubical Contents, Adjustable Hovers. A New Idea—CURTAIN FRONT COLONY COOPS. CORNELL CHICK MACHINERY is guaranteed to please you. **Shipped on 90 Days' Approval Test.** Our new Catalogue for 1906 contains the latest thought,—the last word on Incubators and Brooders. If you are interested and want the best Chick machinery and practical poultry supplies, you should send for a copy. **FREE FOR THE ASKING,** if you mention this paper.




**CORNELL  
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MFG. CO.,**  
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Agencies in the Principal  
Centers of the World.



**Keeps Poultry Healthy** **VIGER'S** **Crushed Charcoal** **Prevents Disease**




Chemically pure, keeps poultry strong, healthy and in good laying condition. Corrects wrong feeding. Not a drug, but Nature's own purifier. Coarse or fine granulated, also pulverized for soft feed. 50-lb. trial bag \$1.00; special price for quantities. Samples free. Viger's Coal & Wood Co., 456 20th St., Detroit, Mich.

## Winter Care of Stock



C. E. Morrison

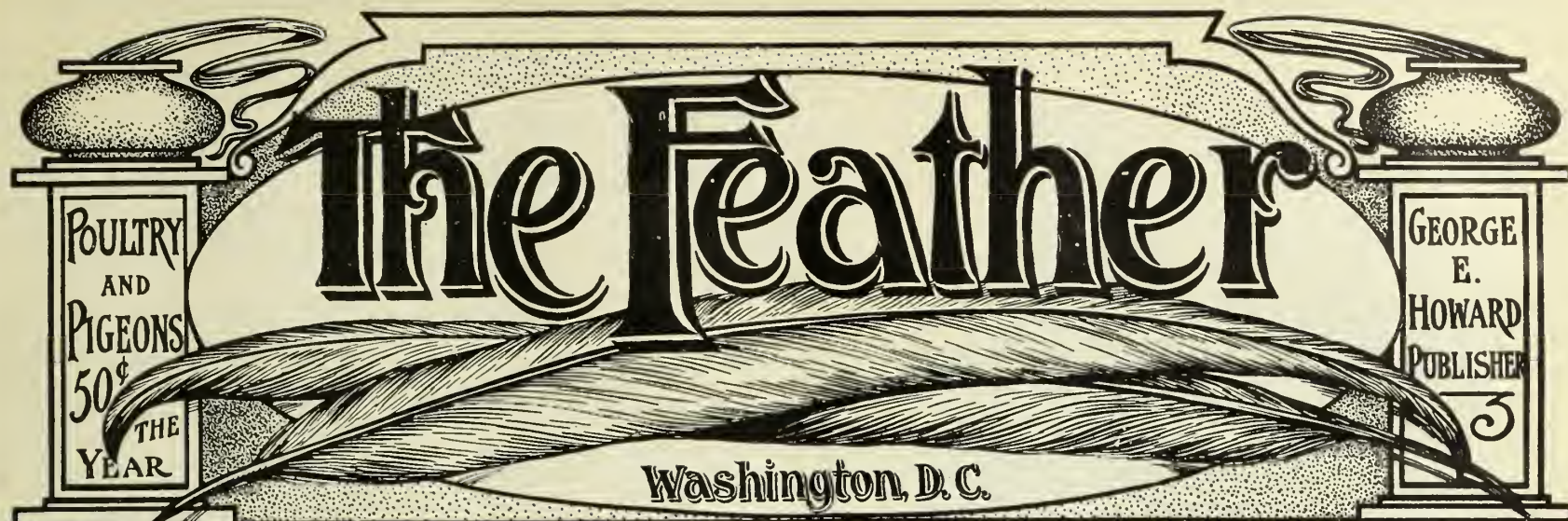
## Blooded Stock

Money lost by not knowing how to feed, house, water and exercise stock in winter can never be regained by regrets. Subscribe for that stock paper, considered authority by thousands of readers—

and read the December number. This number will be devoted exclusively to Christmastide and winter care of stock. Mr. C. E. Morrison will conduct a symposium of expert opinion gained from the experiences of stock breeders—East, West, North and South. You can afford 25c and learn \$25 worth. Write order now.

**Blooded Stock, Box 223, Oxford, Pa.**





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Volume XI

Washington, D. C., January, 1906

No. 4

## NEW BREEDS AND VARIETIES

### Their Advantages and Disadvantages

According to the schedule published in advance as to the special feature of this issue of the paper, it seems most fortunate that the subject should be new breeds, just prior to the meeting at Cincinnati of the American Poultry Association during the week of the 15th of January.

A year ago, at Minneapolis, an unfortunate circumstance occurred with reference to a variety seeking admission to the Standard, and while it has been most unpleasant to some, it looks as though it might prove of future benefit to the whole poultry interest of the country.

In considering the new breeds or varieties we must include all of those that have made application for admission to the Standard, and a few others besides. Among those no one is more prominent than the Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds, growing out of the great controversy between the advocates of these and the American Reds, both of which seem to be the same. The Rhode Island Reds, the great New England market fowl, the claimed superior egg-producer of New England, producers of the large-sized eggs having the brown shell so much preferred in that market, have already gained a position among poultry breeders that might be envied by some of the older varieties.

As their name would indicate, these are an American variety much in form like the Plymouth Rock, having the yellow skin, shank and beak, very red plumage and rose comb. Many of them, as seen in the exhibition hall, are surprisingly attractive. Hundreds of them are shown every winter at Boston; and a large number in other localities. Almost every one familiar with poultry exhibitions at fairs or poultry shows are familiar with their general make-up.

#### THE ORPINGTONS

Application has been made for the admission of nine varieties of Orpingtons to the Standard. This, with the Buffs already admitted, would make ten varieties that hope to be represented in the Standard of this family of English general-purpose fowl.

It is doubtful whether there has ever been raised even an unreasonable, let

alone a reasonable objection, to the Orpington fowls. They are of English origin and English type. They have the white skin and flesh preferred in England; they are a distinct breed of many varieties to themselves. They might be termed of the Dorking type, rather than of the American Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte type. Whether or not it is advisable to admit all of these to the Standard need scarcely be discussed. We doubt if ever the time will come when the Jubilee or the Spangled Orpington will become popular enough to even be generally kept. They are handsome exhibition fowls and the



'BUFF ORPINGTON' DUCKS—FROM THE AUSTRALIAN HEN

whole family is worthy of the highest consideration. In this we have a second example of a breed of poultry becoming popular as the result of a vigorous pen, printers' ink and illustrations.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks, the original American fowls, became popular through publicity, gained the highest pinnacle through persistency and have been kept alive and continually in the minds of the general public through the liberal use of printers' ink and illustrations. We do not believe that it could be conscientiously claimed that the Plymouth Rocks are far better than any other breed or variety, yet they have gained a position at the top, and it seems to be the determination of the breeders to hold them there if publicity and beautiful illustrations can

manage it for this wonderful variety of fowls bred by so many enthusiasts throughout the world.

The second instance of this kind was conceived by the late William Cook, of England, and seems to be quite successfully kept alive by his son, Percy, who is truly a "chip of the old block" and one of the best salesmen of his much-beloved product that has ever stood in an exhibition hall in this country. As a result of the determined effort of father and son, Orpingtons have been spread over the entire face of the world within ten years, and to-day are the most energetic variety in our own country of our American birds. This being the fact, we can not conceive of any reasonable objection that might be put forward to retard their admission to the Standard.

In addition to these, the Columbian

It may well be said at this time that the Columbian Wyandotte is a perfect Wyandotte in form and general make-up, many of them having almost as beautiful plumage as the Light Brahmas themselves. The exhibit at Cincinnati, Hagerstown and other points during the past year seems to have satisfied the leaders of the association of the desirability of having them in the Standard. Some breeders who have fostered them would rather wait. This seems to be an individual case where the Standard desires their presence even more strongly than do their advocates. No one has raised any objection to them in any way, so far as we can tell.

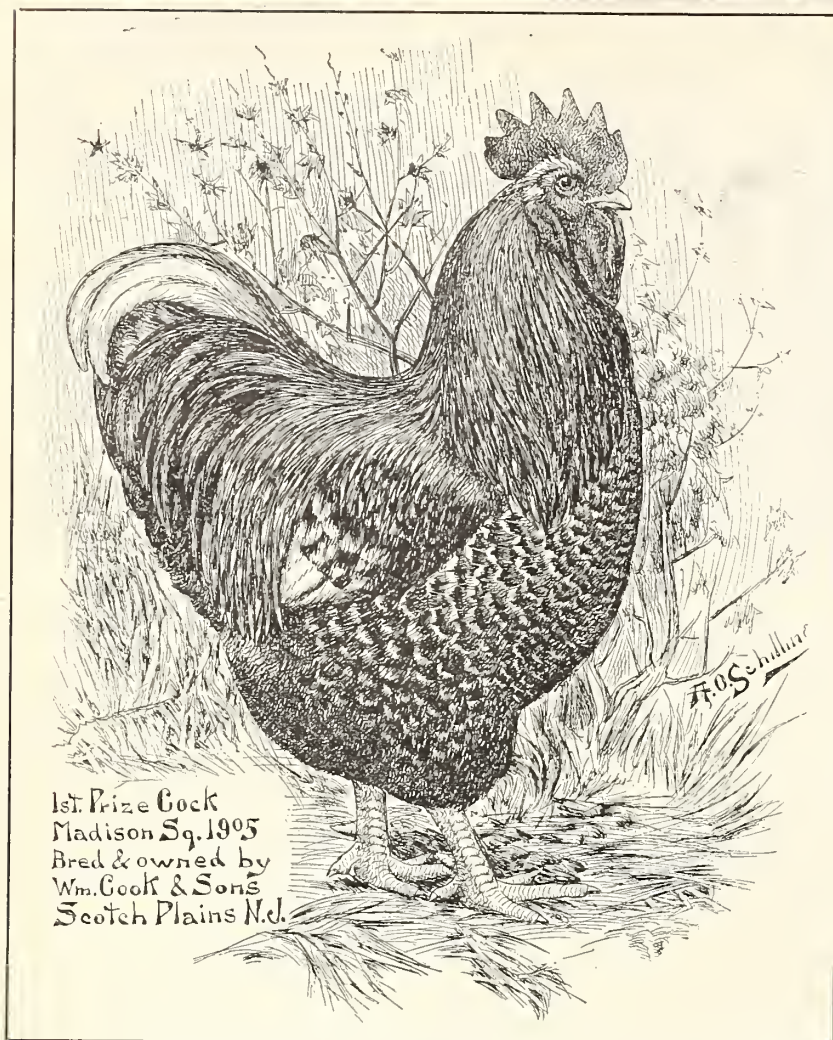
The Silver-penciled Wyandottes admitted a few years ago, are only the fore-runners of their cousins, the Silver Plymouth Rocks, which now ask representation in the Standard, claiming even more desirable qualities than has been claimed for any of the varieties that have come knocking for admission in recent years. The Silver Plymouth Rocks are beautiful birds, large in size, Plymouth Rock in general make-up, having the true, beautiful colors of the Dark Brahma. Some of the specimens recently seen had equally beautiful color and markings with the best Dark Brahma pullets. Whether these will be recognized this winter or not will not in any way retard their progress or detract from their value. Silver Plymouth Rocks have come to stay, having proven their quality prior to asking for a recognition.

Why the Rose-combed Buff Leghorns have not knocked at the door previous to this we can not say. They now ask for admission, and we imagine that the influence of their admirers, their value and quality as poultry will give what they ask for, and the Standard will be replenished the coming winter with from twelve to fourteen new varieties of poultry.

#### SOMETHING NEW IN WATER-FOWLS

Since the coming of the Pekin and the Indian Runner duck to us as new varieties of water-fowl, there has been but little said along these lines. The recent egg-laying contests in Australia have brought to the attention of the poultry world at large a new variety of ducks known as the Buff Orpington Ducks. These were originated by the late William Cook, and we have asked and received from his son Percy the following written statement as to their origin and general desirability:





1st Prize Cock  
Madison Sq. 1905  
Bred & owned by  
Wm. Cook & Sons  
Scotch Plains N.J.

DIAMOND JUBILEE ORPINGTON

#### BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS

"Many years ago the late William Cook was asked if he could produce a duck which would be an improvement on the breeds then existing. He went to work and made the White Indian Runners, then the Blue Orpingtons. Remembering how popular the Buff Orpington fowls were, he then thought to himself that a duck of the same color would meet with a big success. In this he was right. He first brought them out for the public in 1897, and they were immediately taken up. Hundreds of persons came out to see these new ducks. Many were purchased, and the next season, when people found out their marvelous and unequalled laying qualities, the demand was greater than the supply.

"They are not as bright a buff as the fowls, but a little more of a khaki color, only much brighter. They are very active birds and good foragers, having the instincts of the Indian Runners. The Buff Orpington duck is not as large as the Pekin, but will lay more eggs and grows very much quicker, and they have quite a unique appearance. The ducks should be one color from head to tail. The drakes should have the head and part of the neck a rich dark buff; beak should be lighter brown in the drakes than in the ducks, and not too wide; eye dark. The color usually gets darker the second year. Breast is deep. Unlike the larger ducks; there is but little offal about them. Feathers should fit closely to the body, except, of course, when they are molting. Color runs a darker shade on the top of the back near the tail. The curly feathers in the drake's tail should be buff. Those that show black in the tail are of course

cheaper stock, but good for utility purposes. If well mated they breed very true. Their good showing in the last Australian egg-laying contest, where they very easily won first, shows what kind of layers they are. We had a lady write us that one of her Buff Orpington ducks laid ninety-two eggs in ninety-one days. This sounds impossible, but she firmly states that such is the case. We have had six ducks six years old lay just as many eggs as the first or second season. Perhaps they are going to be the same as geese, which lay just as well at thirty years of age as when at two years. Few people know this, but such is the case.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the Orpington ducks have come to stay in this country the same as the fowls of this name. When the Buff ducks came out some people thought they could easily produce them themselves by crossing Rouens and Indian Runners, but they soon found out they could not. Besides being the best utility ducks, they are the hardiest, and being active, eggs run very fertile. These are quite large."

Not contented with the success achieved in the improvement of the Indian Runner and Buff Orpington as egg producers in Australia, he then brought to the notice of the world a new variety which they have named Partridge ducks. The photograph of the Partridge duck and drake reminds one very much of a pair of Rouens. One noticeable difference is the wide ring of white about the neck of both the male and female and the lighter color of plumage. In describing these Mr. Noye, of Victoria, states that he believes that the Partridge ducks will excel both the Indian Runner and the Orpington at egg producing, his own breeding pen at home

of these doing better than the Buffs. The description he gives of them is as follows: "Drake, head dark blue or green according to the reflection of the light; neck has a white ring almost encircling it; body a rich, bluish, French-gray ground; the feathers minutely penciled with black; tale black. The duck is marked very similar to the Rouen female, but she has a white ring almost around the neck. Many people believe that these descended largely from the Rouen, while, in fact, they contain none of the Rouen blood excepting as they gain it through the cross of the Indian Runner. This same writer states that he does not believe the story that the Indian Runner originated from a cross of the Rouen and Mallard ducks. If this is true, some of the same blood is found in the Partridge, coming to them from the Indian Runner.

#### Begin with the Best

Every one who begins to keep live stock of any kind as a breeding proposition should always select the very best specimens that their means will allow. Those who begin with the best quality progress slowly enough along the lines of improvement. This being true, what can we expect if we begin with poor or indifferent quality?

There seems to be something about the poultry business that leads people into the desire of having four times as much stock as they can accommodate; and, while it is admitted by those of experience that one breed or variety is quite enough for any one person to contend with, the beginner is scarcely or never satisfied with less than three or five.

More advertisement, satisfaction and profit can be gained from a good trio of any variety well selected, well cared for and the stock properly raised than would be realized from five trios of five different kinds handled on the same space of ground.

There is no proposition more difficult than growing exhibition poultry that will

win in the show-room, yet many believe that within the first twelve months they have taken hold of the proposition they should be able to produce and exhibit prize-winners of ten or a dozen varieties without trouble. This never has been and never will be. We do know of some poultrymen who have succeeded with a number of breeds and varieties, but they were men who had had years of labor and experience and unusual ability in handling poultry and in growing exhibition stock.

No matter what your purpose may be always have the best, and to have the best you must remember that the hens should be, if possible, doubly as good as the male bird, and the male bird must be the best you can afford to have. It is beginning to be better understood everywhere that a large percentage of the quality comes from the female; and those who thoroughly understand the proposition are selecting and keeping for their own use the very best hens they can lay their hands on, and they never cease to keep them for producing eggs for hatching as long as they will lay a single egg in a season. Another great secret of success is to know the producer—that is, to know the hen that lays the eggs from which the prize-winners are hatched. Some of these hens produce a fine specimen from every egg they lay that is hatched, while others never produce a good specimen. For this reason you should select good hens, and, as far as possible, become acquainted with the ability of the hen to produce fine exhibition stock and continue to breed from her and her offspring so long as they are producers of quality.

#### Specials for Boston

Mr. A. C. Hawkins, president of the Eastern White Wyandotte Club, informs us that the club will offer \$55 in gold specials on White Wyandottes at the coming Boston Show. Those who fail to enter at Boston will miss a grand chance of securing a large amount of cash specials.





## COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF POULTRY CULTURE

Success in but few callings comes by chance. Wherever there is located an attractive town or village with unusual thrift, one can quickly surmise that there must be a large amount of sterling worth and business quality in that locality.

Such a village is Waterville, N. Y., and it is somewhat surprising to know that the handling of hops, the growing of poultry, the building up of a correspondence school, and the contemplation of a poultry paper was within the grasp of Mr. Brainard, a successful young merchant of that locality.

By invitation we went to Waterville to thoroughly investigate the workings of the Columbia School of Poultry Culture. Every facility was offered us for a thorough examination of the means and methods employed for educating many thousand students enrolled under their supervision. The lessons, the questions, the answers and the private correspondence of the business was placed at our disposal. Sufficient time and attention was given to carefully examine the same to fully satisfy our minds as to the real quality of the education offered from their plans and methods.

This correspondence school is most fully equipped as to the efficiency of its faculty. In all its branches there is one resident and fourteen non-resident professors, always at hand, ready and willing to answer the questions that come from their fifteen hundred students. Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, the head of the faculty, is well known, having come from the Connecticut Agricultural College, where he had charge of the poultry branch of that institution. He is thoroughly proficient in all branches of poultry culture, and has under his direct supervision twelve hundred running feet of poultry houses, incubator cellars and other equipment that is kept in complete working order for the benefit of the resident students.

This institution has a well-established poultry plant, consisting of brooder houses, laying houses, and houses for special matings of poultry for the instruction of the students. When we visited the plant, there were something over thirty-four hundred White Leghorns in the building, all of which show evidence of having been hatched from line-bred fowls specially mated for the purpose of producing the highest quality in exhibition and laying stock. When one has handled the stock so carefully as to enable a stranger to select the different types at a glance, it is proof positive of thoroughly competent work in mating and handling the variety, and this is very strikingly presented in these yards.

But our purpose was a thorough examination of the methods used for the education by correspondence of those who take scholarships in the Columbia School of Poultry Culture. There is a system of lessons with questions attached—even the paper for reply is attached to these lessons. As soon as the student has completed the first lesson, and sent in answers to the same, he is furnished with a second lesson, provided he has been proficient in the first. Failing in this, the lessons are returned to the student for correction. The second lesson is never sent to the student until he has shown sufficient evidence in his answers of having mastered the first. This same principle is carried on throughout the entire course. The evidence of the success of this system is the

ability of the graduates to take up the poultry business, either for themselves or for others, and to carry it through to a profitable conclusion.

Education in poultry matters is an absolute necessity if one hopes to be successful in handling fowls. All branches of the profession are covered in these lessons. The handling, mating and production of exhibition stock is under able professors and teachers. The building of houses, breeding for laying stock, the production of eggs, broilers and poultry of all kinds for market is included in the course of study. We believe that any one enrolled in this school can gain a world of information and so educate himself in the art of poultry culture as to be able to make a success, provided he will give sufficient attention to the lessons furnished to enable him to pass the examination which entitles him to a diploma from the institution.



LEGHORNS AT WATERVILLE (N. Y.) COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF POULTRY CULTURE

No pains are spared by the management of this school to fully equip their students with the necessary knowledge for success. The questions, the answers and the letters sent out, tell of the wonderful amount of patience and care exerted for the thorough equipment of all students. The writer is willing to record it as his opinion that any one with sufficient ability to complete the lessons and answer the questions can gain sufficient information from the pursuance of this course to equip him for handling poultry along any lines that he might select. No one need ever hope to succeed in anything unless he is willing to work for the necessary information and experience for success. All of this any student enrolled in the Columbia School of Poultry Culture can obtain, provided that he will fulfil his part. The opportunity is presented in the lessons furnished; the coaching by the professors and the answers to the questions are invaluable. We believe there is nothing better of its kind in existence than this institution, and do not hesitate to recom-

mend it to the consideration of any who may be seeking information about the management of fowls.

### Douglass Mixture

We have inquiries as to the use and value of Douglass mixture as a condiment for poultry. Douglass mixture is a preparation of sulfuric acid and iron that is mixed with the drinking water and said to be of benefit in many ways to poultry. We have never thought that this was the best way to give iron to poultry. We give the recipe for preparing the Douglass mixture.


One-half pound of sulfate of iron (copperas) mixed in one gallon of hot water. When this is thoroughly dissolved, pour in one fluid ounce of sulfuric acid. Make the mixture in stone jugs. Let stand twenty-four hours, then thoroughly shake it, and put one-fourth pint of this mixture into a gallon of drinking water for, say twenty-five or thirty fowls. This preparation is said to ward off diseases and to assist the poultry during the season of molting. It is recommended as a tonic.

Our objection to the use of the Douglass mixture is that we do not value cop-

peras as a medicine, nor do we care to give sulfuric acid to our poultry, as both have a tendency to irritate the inside of the crop. When it is necessary or advisable to give iron to the poultry, use the powdered red iron sold in the drug store at a very cheap price. One tablespoonful of this may be mixed in enough mash food for a dozen hens and serves a much better purpose than will the mixture of copperas and sulfuric acid.

The internal arrangement of a hen is quite as delicate as that of a person. Just consider for a moment how you would like to be dosed with copperas and sulfuric acid. Touch a little of the Douglass Mixture to your tongue and see how it makes it feel, and imagine such a feeling in the crop of a hen. We know the Douglass mixture has been used for a hundred years. We also know that many of the best poultrymen discontinued its use nearly twenty-five years ago, and we believe at this time it should be obliterated entirely from the list of poultry remedies.

Chicken hens do very well for mothering ducks and geese for a short time, but when they take to the water, the hens begin to squall.



**Lice Can't Live**

where there's Death to Lice. Its effect is almost instantaneous because it goes direct through hair or feathers to the skin and immediately stops the ravages of all insect pests.

**Lambert's  
Death to Lice**

has proven itself a boon to poultrymen for more than twenty years. That's why it is so universally known and used. Its results are certain—action harmless. It keeps sitting hens free from these pests and makes them contented. Good for hens, horses, hogs, dogs, cattle, sheep, swine or plants. It is cheapest because best. Sample 10 cents; 100 oz., by express \$1.00.

**O. K. Stock Food Co.,**  
D. J. Lambert, V. Pres.  
421 Monon Bldg. Chicago

### Reliable POULTRY REMEDIES

**Cure Guaranteed.**

ROUP CURE,	25 cts.
CHOLERA CURE,	25 cts.
DIARRHOEA CURE,	25 cts.
POULTRY TONIC,	25 cts.
COND. PODEG,	1 cts.

**COLLINS'**

Poultrymen my remedies are backed by professional services.  
Convince yourself of the unequalled qualities

they possess by giving me a trial order, and if they do not prove superior to any you have used I will cheerfully refund your money.

I know positively from practical experience and unsolicited testimonials from users, that these remedies will meet every duty required of them, with never failing results. Accept no substitute as here is none just as good.

Mfg. by C. J. Collins & Co., Box E, Hartford, N. J.  
Send stamp for descriptive circular.  
Good agents wanted, liberal inducements.

## Gedney Farm Poultry Yards

High Class S. C. BLACK MINORCAS,  
WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C.  
BUFF ORPINGTONS :: :: ::

We have a large number of very fine S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerels for sale. Bred in the purple and of correct type and color. Also a few Black Minorcas. Our stock is the best that time, money and skill can produce and we guarantee satisfaction to every customer

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

FRANK W. GAYLOR, Mgr. - Box J, - White Plains, N. Y.



## POULTRY HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM

BY G. W. NONES

Treating the subject of poultry-house construction and fixtures for best results, seems to be the general topic of the poultry press; some of our most experienced writers have presented their views and ideas as to which is the best and most satisfactory plan to adopt. For all that has been said and written there seems to be a wide difference of opinion. The pre-eminent value of the fresh-laid egg is acknowledged by every consumer in the land, and how to get them in the winter season when they are scarce and high in price, is an undertaking that has puzzled many who have worked hard in this difficult field of poultry culture. Some have succeeded while others have failed. Before going into the details of this subject, let us see what the possibilities are for producing winter eggs, under all favorable conditions.

The proclivity of the hen depends upon the housing, feeding, and care. By treating the stock in the most scientific manner and giving them regularly the necessary attention, we can make high-grade hens produce more eggs than they are under ordinary circumstances. Poultry raising has reached immense proportions within the last few years, and by furnishing sanitary houses, preventing disease and the like, our fowls will give us a steady supply of eggs in the fall and winter season.

There has been a great advance in the average number of eggs furnished by hens in one year. Fowls lay more to-day than they did years ago, and it is also a fact that better housing care and proper feeding has made their meat sweeter for eating, and given their eggs purity and freshness. Through this method of handling our fowls, we have achieved all that science can offer us and have gone a step further, we have made the hen prolific and of course increased her earning capacity. Farmers of to-day are realizing the importance of growing poultry and eggs for choice market trade. In the past it was thought unnecessary to give the fowls any attention; like the buzzards of the South they were the scavengers of the barn yards and outbuildings, seldom accorded a meal of wholesome food or a drink of pure water, with little or no shelter at night. The fowls were compelled to stand around in open sheds, on fences and wagons, or perhaps some farm implements, and exposed to all kinds of weather, drenching rains or snow, huddled together with no inducement or inclination to exercise, merely waiting dismally from morning until night for roosting time to come. Under similar circumstances it is nothing new to hear complaints of the worst kind of luck and failure with poultry. Any reasonable person will see the folly of attempting to raise poultry successfully unless he adopts the proper methods and is determined in his efforts to succeed.

Too much attention can not be paid to the selection of a suitable location. High elevated ground with a gentle slope to the south, if convenient, is the best site upon which to build the house. This matter should receive more attention than it usually does. A mistake in this direction is likely to prove unfortunate. A dry, porous, or sandy soil is the best, as it absorbs the moisture quickly. If the land is heavy clay or loam, it should be thoroughly drained, otherwise the houses and yards will be damp, and the fowls will quickly be affected by disease. More fail-

ures in the poultry business are due to filthy poultry houses combined with dampness than to any other cause. A sandy soil controls to a very great extent the amount of moisture in a poultry house. This is a matter of prime importance in keeping fowls in a healthy condition; hence it is very necessary to select a naturally favorable location for the poultry houses.

Buildings must be constructed for the comfort and health of the fowls. This means that they must be free from drafts of cold air in extreme winter weather; for if fowls are subject to these drafts they will soon become affected with colds and roup. Where fowls are kept in cold, damp and poorly ventilated buildings there is always sickness, which means a decrease in the egg yield. Crowded, dirty, damp or drafty buildings will not do; poultry-keepers must allow a given number of square feet of floor space per bird, depending upon circumstances, but bear in mind that the more fowls are kept in a given space the greater the care required to keep them in health and a high state of production. The scratching shed plan of poultry house has been in practical use for a number of years and seems to be a general favorite with many poultry breeders. No doubt it has proved entirely satisfactory in some locations, but it has proved in many cases very inconvenient. The disadvantages in most of scratching shed houses are easily understood. In long houses it is a great task indeed for the attendant to carry from pen to pen sufficient feed and water for a large flock of fowls. It may also be claimed by some that fowls will live and do fairly well in houses that have muslin-covered screens in place of glass windows. They may do very well

in some sections of the country, but in our more northern climate that is so changeable at times, I am adverse to the use of muslin-covered frames. The scratching sheds are not comfortable in bad winter weather, owing to the flimsy character of the fronts, and where curtains that are stretched on frames are used, the cold easily penetrates, and the pens will be found nearly as cold as the outside temperature, while wind, rain and snow also beat in. Screens are very apt to get torn and need constant repair. The frames will warp and twist out of shape, leaving cracks and crevices for cold drafts to pass through much to the discomfort of the fowls. I prefer sliding glass windows for fronts of scratching sheds, and have found them very satisfactory; having thoroughly tested both I earnestly believe that if the prime object is to receive an abundant supply of eggs in winter, use glass windows. Sunlight is the boon to hen life as well as all living beings.

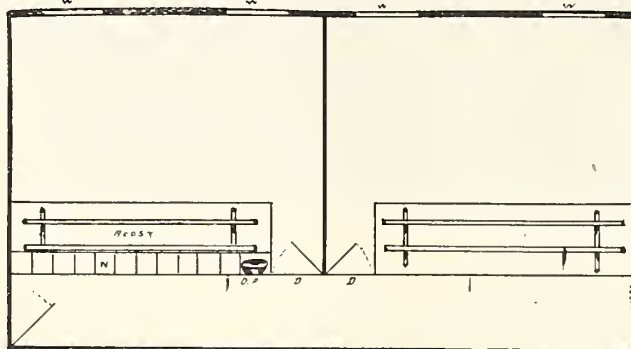
Fowls, when confined to their pens in the winter months must be given summer conditions as nearly as possible by keeping them always active in search of grain hidden in cut straw, leaves, etc., and by inducing them to scratch, a hen's natural exercise. A fowl will not only be kept in a healthy condition, but she will quickly complete the formation of one egg and begin on another. A busy hen is a sign of thrift and is a business proposition. Sun baths are very essential to the health of fowls as they like to roll and dust themselves and boxes or frames filled with dry ashes and earth should be furnished and set near the windows. In most large plants the houses are fitted with glass windows in the scratching sheds, and have been found to give better results and have been given the preference over muslin-covered screens.

These windows are shown in the drawing, Fig. 1, front elevation, and can be made to slide on the sill by means of small rollers. They work easy and fit air-tight

when closed. If it is desired to leave them open in the spring and summer months, they can be pushed back to the portion dividing the pens, giving an open scratching shed; mesh wire may be fastened on the inside of sash to prevent the fowls from breaking the glass.

When houses are built of a single thickness of boards and paper, and fitted with sash and glass, the dampness that comes from the fowls, water vessels, dropping boards and floors, is gathered and frozen against the side walls or glass, can be easily overcome by having proper ventilation. Management has much to do with the conditions that exist in some poultry houses. Fowls are not affected by cold air during the day while they are exercising, if it is a dry atmosphere, but are subject to all kinds of ailments, swelled heads, colds and roup, when compelled to roost in a cold, damp, drafty roosting place. Poultry keepers must provide suitable quarters, for these conditions are against good results in keeping poultry for fresh eggs in winter.

Houses can be constructed so as to have separate roosting rooms with tight board partitions between them and scratching sheds, and, if properly ventilated, the fowls can be kept comfortable and warm on cold nights and no hoods over roosts will be required. This style of house is more expensive to build, as it requires additional floor space, lumber and labor, but makes an ideal breeding house. Where the roosts are located over the nest boxes in the scratching sheds as shown in Fig. 2, sectional view, and the pens are large and the fowls are more exposed. Hoods of muslin-covered frames can be used to good advantage on cold nights and can be raised or lowered by cords from the passageway. These hooded roosts are a protection that may well be used in all poultry houses of this kind, especially during the cold winter. They furnish a warm sleeping place for the fowls and ample protection from having combs and wat-



FLOOR PLAN

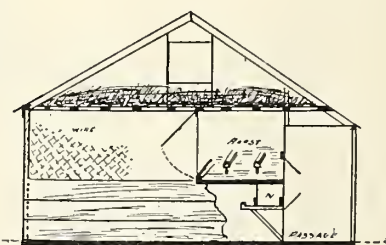


FIG. 2 - CROSS SECTION OF PEN - SHOWING END OF ROOST, NEST AND STRAW LOFT

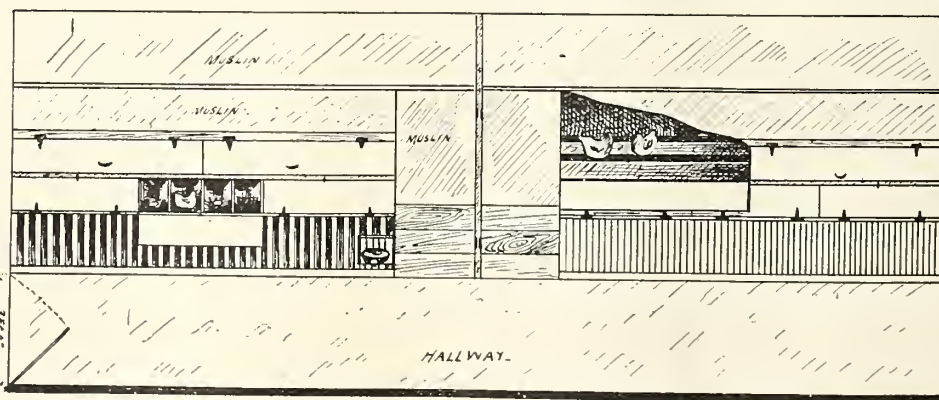
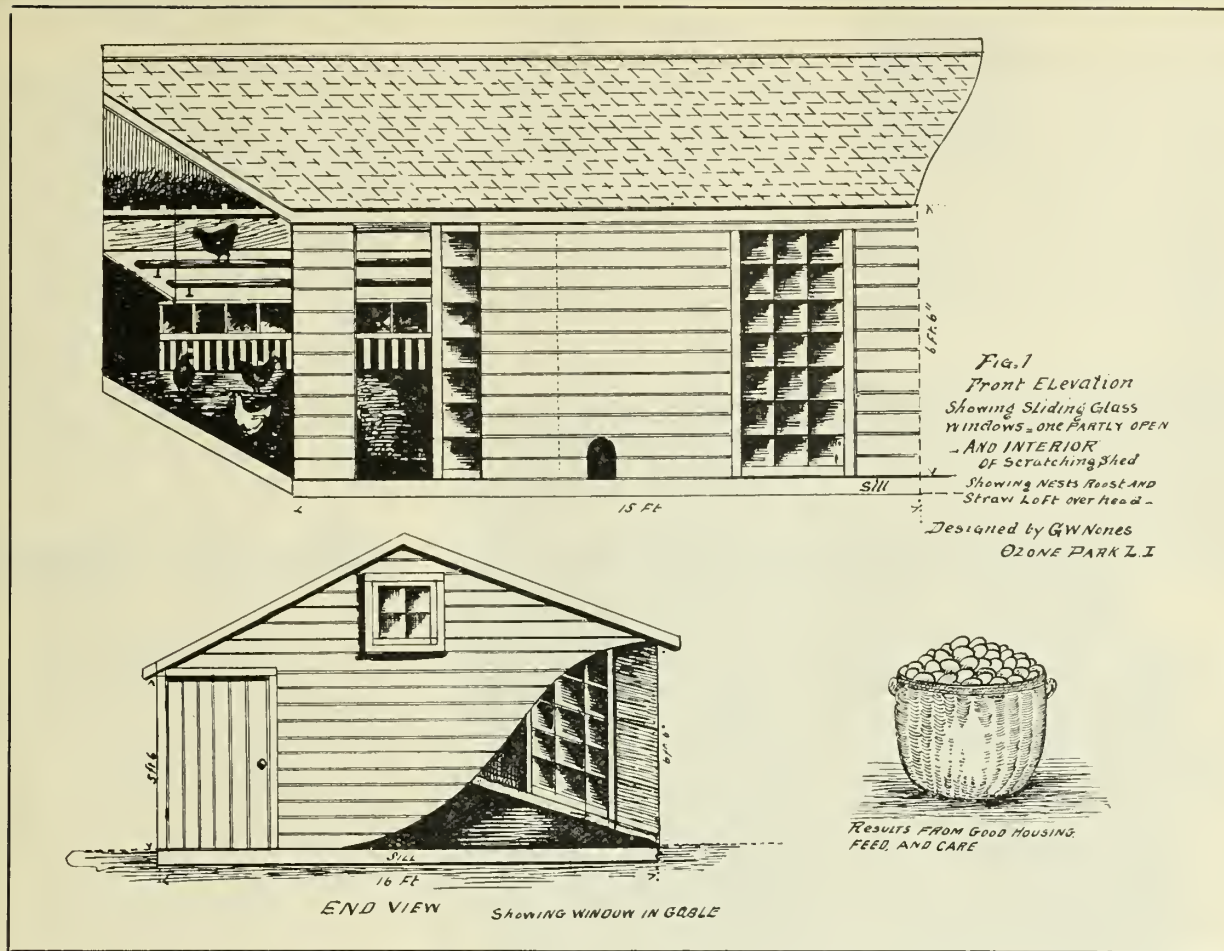


FIG. 1 - Interior Arrangement Showing Nests, Partitions, Roosts, etc.

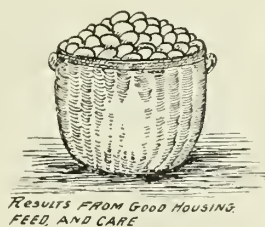
DESIGNED BY G. W. NONES, OZONE PARK, L. I.





both Western men. One of these was the most active personage in the endeavor to secure the meeting for Cincinnati. The same person has been present at many gatherings of the American Poultry Association where the advisability of the American Poultry Association having the power to govern the allotment of show dates has been considered with much argument. The secretary of the association has sent out a voluminous publication, suggesting amendments to the constitution and by-laws which are so outlandish that the mover will not father them and the secretary mirthfully extends a conundrum to see if any one can guess who propounded these suggestions. The association has continually stood against the conflict of show dates, having even tried to devise some means to avoid it, and in the face of all this, the letter from the secretary of the Cincinnati Show claims that no one in charge of the business management of the association ever suggested to him the disadvantages of the same show dates being selected for the two shows.

We saw two chicken hens with seven wild Canada goslings last season. They were confined in a field where there was a small brook. The hens kept after their charge until they were doubly the size of the hens, but the goslings treated the mother hens shamefully. They did not seem to recognize the fact that they had any parents at all.



tles frozen while roosting within their shelter.

To properly ventilate poultry houses without causing drafts has been a problem not easily solved, and has caused no end of trouble and discouragement. Poultry keepers have studied this question for years, and only recently have they been able to find a practical plan to keep the houses dry, free from dampness, and foul odors. To exclude the possibility of dampness, the walls must be built with dead air-space. The house must be covered on the outside with paper and boards and finished with matched flooring and paper under it. Overhead on the plates are laid joists notched and spiked to side of each rafter; on these joists is laid a floor of cheap lumber with wide cracks about three inches between each board; on this loft floor put plenty of loose straw and hay that is dry. In very cold weather, when the house is closed tight, the moisture thrown off by the fowls' water vessels, etc., will rise, pass through the openings in the loft floor, and will be absorbed in the straw above in place of being condensed on the walls in the form of frost. In each gable have a hinged door or window, size about two feet square; on warm days open these windows, and let the air pass through, drying out the loft and straw without causing any draft on the fowls. This keeps the house free from dampness, and in warm weather these windows may be left open, giving a free circulation of warm air through the loft. This will keep the straw dry and in fine condition for absorbing all moisture that ascends from below.

Late spring and summer is the best time to build poultry houses, as the lumber is dry and will nail tightly together. Wet, damp lumber put up in the fall and winter makes a cold house, and will take months to dry out, and when warm weather comes will pull apart, leaving wide cracks and open joints hard to remedy and impossible to keep tight.

Shingle roofs are the best and most serviceable, though they cost more, will last longer, and will not need constant repair as most roofs do that are covered with various kinds of roofing papers so commonly used. Shingles will prove the cheapest and best style of roof in the end.

The interior arrangements and fixtures can best be made to suit the taste and convenience of the poultry keeper. They need not be expensive as long as they are practical and suit the purpose they are intended for; all necessary conveniences should be added, however, to facilitate the work. The feeding system should be so arranged as to require the least possible time in the distribution of feed and water, which means economy in labor.

The style of house here submitted will be found practical and can be made quite attractive and can be built any length desired. Some people object to long houses and hallways on the north side, as they claim it makes the house drafty. But by subdividing the passageway by placing doors, either wood or muslin-covered ones, every fifty feet, the objection can be overcome. In warm weather they can be kept open close to the north wall, and will not interfere with the passage of a car or wheelbarrow used for cleaning and distributing feed.

While it is not claimed that this style of house takes preference over all others, I will say in construction, durability and results obtained, it's use commends it to any one who desires to build a poultry house on the most improved and scientific plan. Those who hope for the best results in fresh-laid eggs in winter must consider all the conditions stated above and provide comforts and care of the character best suited to the needs of the hen.

FEED REEVE'S LAYING STOCK OR SCRATCHING FEED FOR EGGS. ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE C. H. REEVE, 187 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.

### The Meeting of the American Poultry Association

We have published in the editorial pages of The Feather and The American Fancier our idea as to the conflicting dates of the Boston and the Cincinnati shows. In reply, the letter received from the secretary of the Cincinnati Show states as follows: "The only suggestion of a change in the dates was made by a Western man." Be it remembered that the president and the secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association are

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14 years a breeder of

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White Wyandottes

S. C. W. Leghorns

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Eggs, \$1.50,

from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

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Telephone 631-Hyatts

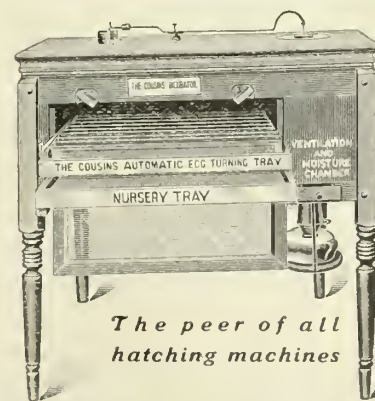
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1,000 Hens, Cocks, Cockerels, and Pullets for Sale.

Fowls successfully exported to all parts of the world. 28-page catalogue free. 68-page book, "Minorcas All Varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc., fully illustrated, 25c. postpaid. My Minorcas have never lost a special for large size and have won more prizes for my customers in strong competition at New York, Boston, Washington, and other leading shows, than any four other strains combined, which proves the quality of stock I sell. Positively I do not show against my customers in Single Combs.

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Every machine equipped with the Cousins Automatic Egg-turning Tray. If you already have incubators, you can not afford to be without the Cousins Tray—the only practical turning device ever invented. It turns all sizes of eggs alike and holds them in proper position. It saves time, increases the hatch and obviates all danger of breaking the eggs. Made to fit any machine. Thousands in use. Catalogue free.

THE COUSINS INCUBATOR CO., Ltd., Warren, Pa.



## CORNELL INCUBATOR COMPANY

When in the locality of Ithica, N. Y., a short time ago, we dropped into that beautiful city to visit the establishment in which are manufactured Cornell Incubators, Peep o' Day Brooders, and other appliances for the artificial growing of poultry.

All effects of the recent disastrous flood has been lost sight of in the improved facilities and increased equipment for manufacturing these machines. It seems almost providential that there was imposed through an unlooked-for calamity, the necessity of an improvement by this company. It such had not been accomplished they would have been at a loss at this time for sufficient equipment to enable them to meet the largely-increased demands. The order books, the shipping books, and the future sale books were laid before us for personal inspection, and we were more than pleased to see that success seemed more than assured to these well-deserving people who have labored continually for better and more efficient hatching and rearing machinery.

### THE CORNELL

The Cornell incubator has gained its reputation from its quality to act, being among the first to grasp the idea that the greater proportion of the machine should be built above the egg chamber. A machine of this character has proven itself to be a perfect hatchery. The value of the overhead prominence is the free circulation throughout the chamber and removing the possibility of injurious gases accumulating in a more confined egg chamber. The overhead heat is natural to the hen, pointing to the necessity of equal consideration in the construction of an incubator. All of these demands seemed to have been accomplished in the new Cornell model of 1905-06.

### PEEP O' DAY BROODERS

We doubt the necessity of calling the attention of poultry growers to the Peep o' Day Brooder. This is perhaps one of the best-known brooding machines in existence. Thousands of them were sold the past season. There are more orders in sight for them than ever before. The addition of a junior size to the list is likely to make them more than ever popular. With a Junior Cornell and a Junior Peep o' Day the demand from small growers on city lots can be most pleasantly supplied. There seems to be a largely-increased demand for the sixty-egg incubators and the smaller size brooders if one is to take the cue from the prevailing interest that the manufacturers are taking in them.

In addition to this the Cornell people are manufacturing an out-door brooding house trap-nest, individual coops and portable houses, all of which are manufactured with a care and consideration in construction that seems to guarantee for them endurance and long-continued usefulness. The demand for all of these machines has so increased within the last few months that the company feels greatly encouraged for the future, and have most willingly increased their facilities for an increased product. There is no question as to the quality of the material used, the workmanship and the finish of these goods for proper work and endurance. In the list of awards gained by them this fall the first and most important was the gold medal received for actual work accomplished at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland. Their displays at Hagerstown and other points reflected great

credit for the quality of their goods, and the thrift in and about the office and the factory gives evidence of the confidence reposed in them by their customers.

This company has extended their facilities by establishing agencies from Boston to the Pacific coast. In the future it will be quite as easy to obtain the products of the Cornell factory in Missouri and Texas as it has been throughout New York and the Eastern States. Every facility will be afforded their agents to do a successful business. For the convenience of their customers these agencies at all these points will be of great value. The confidence gained through the suc-



Champion, First Cockerel, Boston, 1905, Winning the \$100 Cup for Best Male.  
Owned by Andrew Riddell, Shushan, N. Y.

cess of their products has permitted this extension of business facilities. The encouragement received from satisfied customers throughout the entire territory covered by them is most cheering and gratifying to all concerned. There is no better evidence needed of the possibilities in the business than the reports of the past season's business. This encourages the manufacturers to go on with an increased product. In this prospect the Cornell Company have been largely benefited. Their determination and ability to satisfy customers and the guarantee which goes with each machine has enabled them to extend their business to such an extent as to be most gratifying to the manufacturer and satisfactory to the customers.

### Water-fowl Notes

Old geese are the best for breeding stock; their eggs are the most fertile, and they hatch the most healthy and vigorous goslings.

Hens do very well for hatching goose eggs. It is always well to set several hens and several geese at the same time, confining them in the same yard for a few days, when the geese will take charge of all the goslings.

FRED REEVE'S LAYING STOCK OR SCRATCHING FEED FOR EGGS. ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE C. H. REEVE, 187 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK

### Belgian Hares

There seems to be a revival in the Belgian hare market; better quality, better size, better color than ever before have been exhibited in these recently. In fact, the entire exhibit of rabbits and guinea pigs of all kinds through the fall circuit has been surprisingly good. Those interested in rabbits claim that there is increased demand for them everywhere. In every instance, however, the demand is for the finest quality. Poor specimens of inferior quality have little demand above the per pound price in the open market. On the other hand, high quality exhibition specimens bring higher prices than ever before, except through the furore and excitement during the Belgian hare rage.

Some of those interested in the Belgian hare as a market product claim

that the market demand is gradually improving. Each winter sees more and more of them sold through the market for food consumption. Much of the dislike formerly so prevalent throughout this country for rabbit meat as food is being removed. The canning factories are gradually working them into use. They have expressed many times a willingness to can all of them they could obtain, provided they could work them off in the market. So far the increased demand for this kind of goods has not equaled the supply. It might be possible that if the Belgian hare growers would take up this matter through the agricultural and daily papers, as the squab proposition has been taken up, they would push their products to the front, and the consumption might be largely increased.

## Winter Eggs

Whether you keep  
**12 or 1,000 Hens**  
you want them to  
**LAY WHEN EGGS ARE HIGH**

### HOW TO FEED

The profits in poultry are in eggs. Profits in eggs are during the winter, not in the spring and summer

**FEED RIGHT**  
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The chances are 'tis Roup. The scourge of the poultry yard.

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## 1895--Johnson's White Leghorns--1906

combine more meritorious qualities than any other strain. They excel in exhibition points and in prolific laying. Their records in the show-room since 1895 are history; their records as layers have gone as high as 275 eggs per year.

### Hagerstown Winners

Tenn., Dec. 7, 1905.  
I have won well in two good shows this season, winning 1st pen, 2d pullet at Hagerstown, Md., and 1st, 2d, 3d pullet, 3d cockerel at Charleston, S. C., and two specials for the highest scoring birds in the show.

Yours,

J. F. C.

Stock for Sale.—In yearling cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Mated any way to suit.

Eggs for Hatching.—Exhibition matings, \$5.00 per 15; \$25.00 per 100. Utility mating, \$2.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

Illustrated circulars containing a fund of useful information. Free. Write your wants in stock or eggs; I can surely please you.

J. COOK JOHNSON, Box F, Omaha, Nebr.



## Preparing for the Breeding Pen

The choice specimens that you have selected to put into your breeding-pens the coming season should be carefully prepared for the work that is expected from them. One of the very best possible preparations that you can make is to keep them constantly and vigorously at work digging and hunting in deep litter for all the grain food that may be fed them. Whenever the weather is fine, no matter if it is fairly cold, do not hesitate in the least to turn them out for an hour or two to exercise in the open air during the mid-day of the very coldest weather, providing it is not cold enough to freeze their combs and wattles. Never turn them out into the snow or rain. Going about upon the dry, frozen ground will not in any way injure them, but going about in the wet, mud and snow is very detrimental to their health and can not benefit them in the least. Guard against all these things and keep them busy all the time working and hunting in the deep litter. From this exercise they are hardened and invigorated for the work before them.

The less corn that is fed to producing stock the better for their health and their producing qualities. Plenty of wheat and hulled oats should be fed to breeding stock. The poultry that you expect to produce your exhibition winners for next winter should have plenty of wheat and oats and but very little corn. Corn has very little value other than its fattening and heating influence, neither of which is desirable or needed among high-class poultry that is expected to breed or produce the exhibition birds.

Cut green bone and a little beef scrap is of great benefit to this kind of stock. Anything that is valuable in building up constitutional vigor and in aiding in the production of eggs is the best for feeding such stock. In mixing meals for mash food for this kind of stock, ground oats, bran and middlings with a few cooked vegetables mixed up warm and allowed to cool are far better than any mash mixture made containing ground meal. When corn is fed at all to your breeding stock it must be good, sound whole or broken corn and not very much of it.

By such treatment and care you can work down the flesh and fat of your exhibition stock and bring them into good producing condition. Have them strong, vigorous, full-fleshed, but not fat, and keep them constantly healthy by feeding good, strong, nutritious food and making them work to gain their living. By following this rule any or all of the exhibition stock may soon be brought into good, vigorous, healthy condition for the breeding-pen and such may prove to be the most valuable of all the breeding stock you possess. But where one attempts to raise fine, high-class stock from over-fed, over-fat, pampered stock they are certain to be disappointed, for the best can never be produced in this way.

It is almost a loss of time to attempt to succeed with a lot of fowls that are so fat as to be unhealthy, as many of the exhibition fowls often are, but it is very easy by following the above rule to reduce them in flesh and bring them to a proper condition as they should be. The exhibition stock is too often returned home to be fed all the corn and rich mash food that they will eat, which keeps them in a condition which utterly destroys their usefulness. The greater part of the complaints of infertility of eggs and the weakness of the young chicks when hatched are the results of careless methods of over-feeding which makes the stock too fat.

Then, again, there are many instances where the poultry is starved to such a condition that they do not have enough food to keep body and soul together, making it harder to produce eggs. The best, most profitable, most successful hens are those that are always in good, strong working condition and in medium flesh; not fat, but plump and capable for the work at hand. Fowls that are underfed or poorly fed will do no better than will the fowls that are overfat from overfeeding. The happy medium along these lines is the rule of success. Guide and work for this and you will succeed.

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## Incubators and Brooders.

It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chicken and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 532 FREEPORT, ILL.





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The Model has proven so successful the past two seasons that other manufacturers have taken it as a Model as the name implies, have copied it as far as they could, and are now proclaiming wonderful improvements on their old type of machines. This is flattering to the Model, but hardly so to the public. Such methods may fool some, but can hardly fool many.

What you want is the best—not a weak imitation. The heat, ventilation, and regulation in the Model are balanced up by a master hand. It works automatically and gives results. Send for complete catalogue.

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.      Lakewood, N. J., Oct. 1, 1905.

My Dear Sir:—We have just finished rounding up our young stock that has been on range, and find we have ended one of the most successful seasons we have ever had. Looking back over the ground, and noting the results from the "Model" appliances and feeds, it makes us say that you have mastered the poultry proposition in every detail. We see no way in which you can better your products. You have our sincere appreciation and kindest wishes for your future success (which is assured), and your "Model" Incubators, Brooders, Foods, etc., will revolutionize the entire poultry business. Yours very truly, LAKEWOOD FARM CO., A. G. BROWN, Pres.

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### An Easy Lesson in Practical Poultry Culture.

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It describes the profitable combinations of egg, broiler and roaster farms. It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make \$2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production. This valuable work mailed FREE upon request.

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J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Corresponding Editor Johnstown, N. Y.

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JANUARY, 1906

### Editorial Gossip

Never in the history of the country has there been such a generous division of prosperity throughout the entire country as has come to people of every following in life the last twelve months. Christmas season brought more pleasure to a greater number of people than has ever been known to this great country of ours.

The poultryman has had his full share of the rich overflow in the way of greater demands, higher prices, more poultry shows, the possession of the new Standard of Perfection, the best ever published, and the prospect of a much greater demand for standard-bred poultry and its products within the next six months than was ever known.

The early issues of the Standard scarcely reached a sale of two thousand within the first twelve months. Over six thousand of the new issue are reported to have been sold in less than six months from the time of its issue. This would lead one to believe that the full complement of ten thousand would be sold within the first twelve months, showing a most remarkable increase in the demand for the illustrated description of standard-bred poultry. Standard-bred poultry is the foundation for the quality of our market poultry and the large increased egg yield from the hens throughout the world. Old-time hens produced from twenty-five to forty eggs per year. The present twentieth century up-to-date standard-bred hen has gone so far past the two-hundred-per-year mark, as predicted by this paper several years ago, as to cause the mark to be set at two hundred and twenty-five per year for the next census report of the country. If Secretary Wilson, the great leader in agricultural matters, is so enthusiastic over the hen as an agricultural proposition, why should not the rank and file unfold their banners for 1906 headed with the inscription, "STANDARD-BRED POULTRY FOR THE WORLD."

As this paper goes to press we learn that the entries for the New York Show have reached six thousand, a grand showing for the first great show of 1906. In this collection are specimens from several countries. Truly, the New York Show must soon take the position of the great international for the world.

In our issues of The American Fancier for December 9 and 16, we review the proposed changes offered for the consideration of the meeting of the American Poultry Association at Cincinnati during the week of January 16. We understand that the first meeting of the association will be called to order some time during the twenty-four hours of Thursday, January 18. The judging of poultry at Boston must be done Tuesday, January 16. It would be almost impossible for the judges to complete their work in time to leave Boston and reach Cincinnati to be present at the meeting. Every one from the East interested in the Cincinnati meeting should consider this, and make his arrangements to be in Cincinnati in time for the meeting that may prove to be of great importance to the association and the future advancement of the best conditions of poultry culture.

A careful examination of the large exhibit of incubators, brooders, poultry appliances, poultry foods, remedies and everything that can be possibly created for the benefit of poultry will fully convince one of the sturdy determination that has brought the value of poultry products so close to the dairy interests of the country. Among these exhibits are the representative firms who have recently won honors at the two great London, England, shows, the Lewis and Clark, the St. Louis and the Pan-American expositions of this country. In every exposition a poultry display of high character throughout the world will be found and poultry appliances from America among the leading exhibits of these displays.

We have endeavored to impress upon the minds of our readers the great importance of sending their poultry and eggs to market in the most perfect condition. The New York Produce Review complains of the carelessness of shippers in the packing of dressed poultry. Large quantities, they say, are packed for shipment before the animal heat has entirely left the carcass. When this is done it assures absolutely in advance a loss to the shipper, if not entire destruction to the product. Nothing is so injurious to poultry as to pack and ship the dressed carcass before it has thoroughly cooled. The Review states that such carelessness often costs the shippers many cents per pound,

and that when such careless methods are applied, no complaint should be made at the returns of the sale. This same source urges upon the farmers the value to themselves of three things in the shipping of eggs: First, fresh in quality, smooth and even in shape, all of one color; second, clean, attractive packages and perfectly clean eggs; third the prompt forwarding to market so that the eggs may be sold while fresh. Seldom, if ever, is anything gained by holding eggs for a higher price, unless they can be retained in cold storage.

One of the most sensible articles we have read recently, in speaking of ventilation, states that fresh air is a necessity to all living creatures. Fresh air is an absolute necessity in a poultry-house, yet the subject of ventilation is so poorly understood as to mean to some people a current of air continually passing through the building. Thorough cleanliness, states the writer, is one-half of the ventilation. People imagine that because the poultry-house shows the influence of bad odors the ventilation is bad. This is not the fact. No system of ventilation will remove from a poultry building that is damp, dirty and full of droppings the musty, unpleasant odor that conditions create. If the poultry-house is kept thoroughly well cleansed and a space four feet square at the top of one of the windows is covered with unbleached muslin to permit the circulation of the air, it will be found quite sufficient for winter ventilation.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have given notice that they will issue, February 1, a new magazine called American Farming. This is to be in line with their other publications, Country Life in America and The Garden Magazine. The only difference will be that the new paper will be for the benefit of the farming interest of the country and the columns of the paper will be full of grand reading matter that will interest every one who has a disposition for agriculture. We shall be glad to accept subscriptions for this new paper at \$1 for both The Feather and American Farming up to and including the 31st day of January. After that we can not make such a special offer. Every one should subscribe for the new paper.

We were delighted to receive a call from Mr. Lee, of Omaha, who is visiting the trade in this section of the country in anticipation of an enormous spring business. The Geo. H. Lee Company, of Omaha, do a wonderful business in supplies, incubators and poultry foods. Mr. Lee said to us that they did business in every state in the union and all over Canada, besides foreign countries. This shows what push and energy can do in less than ten years.

The Reliable Poultry Journal for December contains a beautiful colored plate of White Wyandottes belonging to Mr. A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass. Those desiring to see this beautiful picture can have a copy by writing to Mr. A. C. Hawkins for same and giving the name of The Feather as authority for asking for it. In the same issue of The Reliable Poultry Journal Mr. Curtis goes thoroughly into the overhauling of the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the American Poultry Association. We might remark here that great minds think alike, the editor of The American Fancier having given his opin-

ion along about the same lines as the editor of The R. P. J.

Brother Hewes, of The Inland Poultry Journal, is to be congratulated on his December issue of that paper. Illustrations and colored plates galore seem to be the order of things for December issues.

We wish to acknowledge the courtesy of a special invitation from the secretary of the Chicago Show to be held in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Chicago, during the week of January 22 to 27. Secretary Kimmey writes us that they have the most flattering promises and hopes for the biggest show ever held in Chicago.

Nothing is better for poultry than cut green bone. Every person engaged in the poultry business should own a bone mill, the size of which should be equal to the demand of their flocks. A small hand-cutter that is sold for \$5 or \$6 will meet the wants of a few hens. From this size they go up to those of the largest capacity that must be run by power. There are a diversity of sizes to meet the demands of every grower. Meat, bones, refuse of all kinds of meat, poultry, fish and game from the table, dried stale bread, or anything eatable that is left by the family may be passed through this mill and reduced to a small size and properly disposed of by the poultry. Nothing can prove more beneficial and more profitable than the use of a bone mill. In this way cut green bone has the most value because it is the nearest to the living bugs and worms picked up by the poultry during the summer. The best way to feed all of these foods, including the cut green bone, that are passed through the mill is to mix them with dry bran or middlings so as to separate and distribute the articles and feed it in a trough to the poultry. This makes the best distribution among the hens and prevents a few obtaining more than their rightful share.

A rain-water barrel, or a barrel of any kind may be used to hold water and have about your poultry houses for other purposes. You can add to their lasting qualities by painting inside of same with a mixture as follows: Into one gallon of skim milk mix three or four pounds of Portland cement. Keep this thoroughly stirred or mixed together with a brush or stick and paint the inside of the barrel with it and you will have almost a solid surface that will last for years. After painting the inside of the barrel, to this same mixture may be added a little Venetian red to make red paint, or yellow ochre to make yellow paint, and the outside of the barrel may be painted with this. When the barrel has been painted with this mixture it will last almost forever. Many people make use of this without the coloring matter, about dairy farms, tanks and troughs. In some instances carbolic acid is mixed with same as a disinfectant. Cement floors in cow barns may be painted with this same mixture as a protection against the influence of dampness and to renew the color. Almost any color may be made in this way through the addition of dry, powdered paints to meet the requirements. Never mix more than you will use at a time. Never leave any standing in the vessel in which it has been mixed. Empty out the vessel and thoroughly cleanse the inside of same and the paint and whitewash brush as well. If any is left either in the vessel or on the brush for a few hours they will become utterly useless as the material gets very hard.





The annual exhibition of the Fanciers' Association of New Jersey will be held at Bambergers large hall at Newark, N. J., January 29 to February 2, 1906. The Newark Show has become one of the leading fixtures in the annual show calendar. It is essentially a show of quality. The members of the association are among the best fanciers in America and represent the great poultry state of New Jersey most thoroughly. Last year the directors declared a dividend of five per cent. to the stockholders, a remarkable result, considering no admission fee was charged. The public was admitted free and something like seventy thousand people enjoyed the poultry, pigeons, pet stock and incubators. Superintendent and Secretary Rackham is a past master in the art of running poultry shows, while his able assisting officers, Duffy, Sparks, Wolfe, Bailey, Ingram and others contribute their share toward making the show a financial as well as artistic success. The judges for the coming exhibition are: H. V. Crawford, W. B. Atherton, Fred Huyler, F. H. Castner, W. J. Stanton and J. H. Drevensedt. Premium lists will be ready January 1 and can be had from T. Farrer Rackham, East Orange, N. J.

A show will be held at Frankfort, N. Y., February 1 to 9, under the auspices of the recently organized Mohawk Valley Poultry Association. Arthur G. Bouck is the secretary.

The annual exhibition of the Ulster County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held at Kingston, N. Y., December 13 to 15, proved an unqualified success. Instead of holding the show in the old hall near the depot, a large vacant building was secured in the heart of the city and the consequence was a large attendance, good gate receipts and everybody happy. The officers of the show are hustlers and excellent fanciers. Secretary Miller and Superintendent Clark had everything in shipshape order, classification being excellent. All the officers were on hand to make it pleasant for the visiting fancier. It was a clean-cut fanciers' show, good fellowship and genuine sportsmanship prevailing.

One of the chief entertainers at Kingston was the "Only Bill" Mead, of Woodstock, N. Y. Being the proprietor of a fine summer hotel "Uncle Bill" knew how to make the boys feel at home. He was ably assisted by his side partners, Kniffen and Craig.

The quality of the birds was the best we have yet seen at a Kingston show and filled the coops to the limit. Barred Rocks furnished a surprise, Wolven coming across the river with a big string containing several candidates for Madison Square Garden. His first pen and first cockerel were of the finest brand, the cockerel in color and barring being the proper paper and it will take a grand bird to beat him in these sections. He is a bit raw yet

but in a month or so will be ready to meet all comers. The pen of females were very even and true in color, nicely barred and of fine size and type.

White Rocks were very strong in quality, notably first cock and Dr. Smith's first pen of chicks, the latter winning special for best pen of Plymouth Rocks in show. Buff Rocks were also very good, the winners shown by Mr. Brusie being very uniform in type and color.

Wyandottes just bubbled over with quality, the Whites being very strong, J. J. Anthony showing several cockerels that were splendid in shape, fine in comb and head and white and sound in plumage. His first-prize cockerel comes very near being a typical specimen and should make a grand cock bird. He is one of the best we have handled this season. In Buff Wyandottes Henry M. Ingalls had a walk-over with a very fine lot of birds. When a breeder can show four pullets in a pen and two pullets in the open class that are buff all over and under, and have absolutely clear buff tails, primaries and secondaries, he is "going some," to use a current expression. Mr. Ingalls was unfortunate in not getting out any early birds, all the youngsters shown being July hatch. They are coming fast, however, and will do some tall winning later on. Silver Wyandottes were confined to Charles T. Craig's entries and they were a fine lot, open-laced, nice in shape and a credit to the breed. All the prizes on Partridge Wyandottes went to John Brennan, and that gentleman has a few that will take a lot of beating at the bigger shows, one cockerel being especially strong in type, head, comb and fine color of hackle and saddle.

Rhode Island Reds filled many coops and teemed with quality. Arthur Westerman made a grand showing in both the Single- and Rose-combed classes, the evenness and soundness in color added to good shape making his entire exhibit look uniform and well bred. But Harry Brigham and Wm. S. Mead were close on his trail with some exceedingly fine birds.

Buff Orpingtons small, but excellent classes, Rawson showing some fine youngsters and Kniffen a strong pair of hens; W. J. Mowbert winning first with a fine cock bird. Black Orpingtons particularly good, first cock, hen and pullet being grand in type and very good in color.

Both Black and White Minorcas were fine in quality, the former being one of the strongest classes shown at Kingston in several years. White Leghorns were a fine collection, some really star specimens being shown, notably Charles F. Rowe's string, his first cockerel being a typical stylish bird, true Leghorn, fine comb and head points. First pen of Mr. Wells was also of high quality. Single-combed Brown Leghorns were not so strong in quality as we expected, although several individually good specimens were in evidence, the best pullet and special being in first pen of young. Rose-combed Browns contained several good specimens. Buff Leghorns had a number of very good and high-class birds, notably first cockerel and first and second pullet shown by Apple Croft Poultry Yards.

The Game exhibit was confined to some good Pits and a very nice display of Indian Games made by Frank Wright. Game Bantams, as usual, were "way up" in quality with such men as Craig, Keator and Wright showing. First B. B. Red pullet

and first and second B. B. Red cockerels were out of the ordinary and very high-class.

Ornamental Bantams contained some very good Golden Sebrights, a few good Silver Sebrights and a very strong lot of White Cochins Bantams, the competition being quite keen in the latter; F. E. Miller, A. H. Chambers and John C. Blunck having some strong birds entered. There was a small but good lot of Buff Cochins Bantams and some really nice Rose-combed Blacks were shown by Ralph Dewey, one of the youngest fanciers in this section of the state. Mr. Joseph Kessler had a variety of fancy water-fowls, including Mandarin and Shell-drake ducks that were much admired. Mr. McNamara, the veteran pigeon fancier and judge, informed us that the quality of pigeons on exhibition was most excellent.

Mr. Arthur S. Chase, the popular and efficient manager of Woodcrest Farm, Rifton, N. Y., was unable to be present

at the Kingston Show much to the regret of many of the fanciers present. Chase is a very popular man and deservedly so, being a gentleman always and a good fancier also. He is very busy looking after his famous herd of Holsteins at Woodcrest, one of the finest in the country, but promises to run down to the New York Show.

Mr. L. P. Clark, superintendent of one of the finest poultry plants on Long Island, N. Y., informs us that he has closed a deal with W. S. Templeton, of Illinois, by which he secures the entire flock of White Indian Games, owned by the latter. This will make a fine addition to the already fine stock Mr. Clark has gathered together in the past few years. The production of high-grade table fowl is the specialty at Rosemary Farm, and the White Indian Game plays an important part in this. Mr. Clark has a private and very exacting market to cater to, but finds it pays to deliver the "best only." The trade has increased very much in the past and he will be compelled to produce a much larger output next season.

## Gallery of Fame



A. C. HAWKINS

WE DOUBT whether there is a better-known fancier throughout the world than A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass., first in everything pertaining to Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Wherever the barred beauties are seen his name is as familiar as the alphabet. As long as poultry is bred true to the Standard he will champion their cause.



Regarding the domestication of prairie chickens, the veteran C. P. Nettleton, of Shelton, Conn., writes: "Was just reading your article in *The American Fancier* on 'Prairie Chickens.' Several years ago I had a pair of those birds, and kept them in a covered run. They would come and eat out of my hand, putting their heads through the slats to do so, but, if a stranger appeared within sight, they were nowhere to be seen, getting under the cover I had for them, in an instant, and this is characteristic of all wild animals. They soon learn to know their keeper."

The New York Press has lately contained some glowing tales of a new poultry company located somewhere near Middletown, N. Y. A special secret process of feeding with a cocoa meal attachment and a suckerlike piece for the output, including hygienic tags of original design to protect the purchaser of chicken meat that only multimillionaires can afford to buy, seem to be the leading features in this new game to give somebody a chance to relieve somebody else of some surplus change. The statements made regarding Hebrews being more healthy, because they buy sanitary (?) fowls is pure and unadulterated rot. The Jews buy live fowl as a rule, but the educated and prosperous classes buy dressed fowl where they can be assured of the quality being of the best. And some of these good Hebraic epicures have the same trouble with their health as their Christian brethren who believe in good eating and plenty of it.

We learn that John C. Blunck, of Johnstown, and Augustus Braun, of Syracuse, N. Y., will form a combination next season and send two big strings out on the road, John to take the northern and the "Only Gus" the southern end of the country. This is a strong combination as the class of birds sent out is of winter-show caliber. It will be "John and Gus" all over the circuit, the same as it was at the Gloversville Show recently. The good old story of Damen and Pythias over again.

Considerable bad blood is being manifested, if we are to judge by the personal attacks, comments and criticisms in several western papers, by two judges and editors. It is a pity that such matters should find their way into print. For one judge to accuse another of crookedness is a very serious matter and one that needs a thorough sifting. If the burden of proof, which rests with the accuser, is not forthcoming, the sooner the latter makes amende honorable the better. Charges of such a nature are usually brought before the executive committee of an association where the alleged crime is supposed to have been committed. Making a national stench of it is intolerable to decent fanciers.

The latest "tale of the Reds" is the issuance of the Red Breeders' Bulletin, a publication devoted to the interests of Single-combed Rhode Island Red and American Red breeders and fanciers. Mr. C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky., is the president of this prospective club and Mr. F. D. Baerman the secretary, who will foster the publication. Mr. Baerman will also be the editor. The first issue, typewritten, contains some interesting and readable articles by well-known fanciers and breeders. The real object of this new club will be thoroughly understood at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Poultry Association before the members get away from Porkopolis.

### Poultry Diseases

When the crop is hard and unyielding there is danger of the bird becoming croup-bound.

When the joints are hot and swollen and the fowl is disinclined to stand, rheumatism has taken hold.

When the nostrils are clogged with dirt and the eyes water, ward off a possible

case of croup by timely treatment. If the case is bad apply the hatchet and bury the carcass.

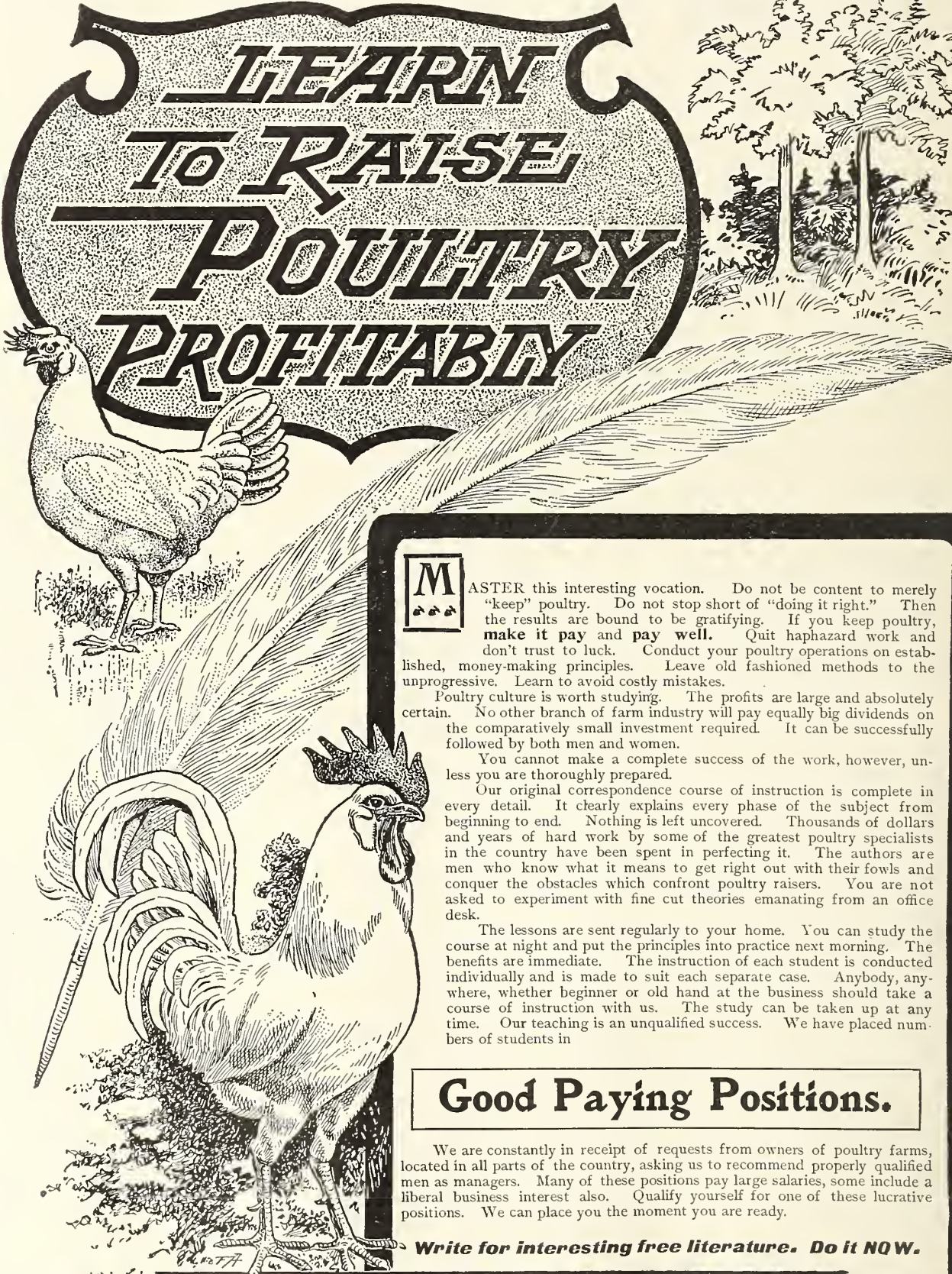
When the bird seems lame and has a small swelling on its foot, remove to a house with no perches and oblige it to roost on a bed of straw. Bumble-foot is easily cured in the early stages if the cause is at once removed.

When a hen seems to drown down be-

hind and goes repeatedly to the nest without laying, she is usually suffering from a disorder of the oviduct, and might as well be killed and eaten.

When the hen seems giddy and turns round and round, she is probably suffering from apoplexy.

When the bird has leg weakness, with no disorder of the liver, feed lighter and give plenty of bone-forming material.



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## BETTER POULTRY

No business interest whatever that is permitted to stand still succeeds. There is a rule in all business circles that you must either go forward or backward in business ventures. This is absolutely true of the poultry business, and nothing proves it more satisfactorily than the fact that to-day the score-card shows about the same records in quality as was given out twenty years ago. And there is scarcely a person on earth but that fully recognizes the fact that there have been vast improvements made in the quality of all fowls.

Each winter brings forth constant proof of this. On every side, in all the higher class shows are seen individual specimens better than were ever seen before in the show-room. The entire classes in many of the varieties are better than ever before. In the large high-class exhibitions numerous specimens of many kinds and varieties are shown that are better than were ever met with even at these grand gatherings. Yet, with all this, there is one thing lacking in the poultry business that should be changed.

This is the existence of ten times too much inferior stock. It is not unusual to see specimens in a small show exhibited in a coop in front of which is a score-card giving a record of ninety-two or ninety-three points or better. Entirely too many instances of this kind occur and give a record to a specimen very little better than many that are sent to the butcher's block in many localities. This is a teaching that has done more harm to the poultry business in many parts of the country than any one other circumstance.

The writer was called at one time to judge a poultry show. He was selected to judge the Barred Plymouth Rock classes, and absolutely refused to place a first prize except upon one specimen in the four open classes of the exhibition pens. This was a conscientious record in accordance with and in comparison to the quality he had been used to judge.

There was no hesitation in telling him that he would never be called back to pass upon another exhibition in that locality, not because they did not admit that the work was righteously done, but because they did not wish any one to harm or injure their exhibition or the stock in that locality by making a record that there was nothing in the show-room of that variety worthy of a first prize.

The final outcome of this was in the awakening of the locality, and within two years from that time there was such a vast improvement in quality that one would scarcely have believed that it could possibly have occurred in so short a time. This illustrates one of the most important features in the poultry business. A judges' association was talked of. Great good might result from considering and organizing such an association, providing that every judge would go about and consider the quality the same in every locality, and never place a first or second prize only when the specimens passed upon were entirely worthy of receiving them in fair comparison with better quality met with elsewhere. Only harm can be done in any locality through overrating the specimens shown; for as surely as this is done improvement is retarded, but if righteous judgment is always given out, it is most certain to improve the stock in that locality.

The standard-bred exhibition poultry business has got on a par with all other

live-stock breeding that is done for exhibition purposes. It is almost an utter impossibility for any one to gain recognition of a high character on horses or cattle of any kind, at any places where they are shown if it even has a rating as a medium exhibition. This will finally be the outcome of the poultry business, and the sooner the entire fraternity throughout the country discovers that the greatest injury is done themselves in the overrating of their stock by a judge, the better will it be for them. The man who receives a high award on a specimen that is not equal to the occasion has been injured more than he can imagine, because that decision is misleading and teaches him a lesson of quality that is not true.

It is our purpose to do everything possible to advance the interest and improve the quality of standard-bred poultry throughout the entire country. To do this we must teach every one connected in the business the lesson of better quality. It is quite impossible to have the quality too good, and it is equally impossible to hope to grow fine high-class exhibition stock from inferior or low-grade breeding stock. A hen that is worth only two or three dollars is quite unlikely to produce stock that will bring much more than her value. It takes the very highest quality in the hens especially to produce better quality. The production of stock seems to radiate from a given center. Fine quality, properly mated, seems to produce better than themselves. Inferior quality, no matter how well mated, seldom, if ever, produces better than themselves. The fact that these conditions exist should prove to the mind that all decisions of judges in the show-room should be an absolute record of quality and not simply the placing of the ribbon on the specimens in the show pen.

If a parent sends his children to school, he expects them to be properly taught lessons of improvement. If a teacher presides over the school-room who teaches bad spelling, poor arithmetic and instructs the children to read badly, the teacher would soon be removed and driven from the neighborhood. But the people will send to the exhibition hall their poultry and permit them to be badly judged and the awards wrongfully placed, simply because they are the best in the exhibition hall and they wish them to have the awards. This is largely true at the fall state and county fairs. The sooner this practise is done away with and the higher qualities demanded on all sides and on all occasions, the more quickly will the standard-bred poultry business be brought to a level that will be gratifying, pleasing and profitable to all engaged in it.

### About Poultry Shows

Official premium lists and entry blanks for the Great Chicago Show are ready for distribution. Secretary Fred L. Kinney, 325 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, is ready to forward them to all who might ask for them. A great line of judges has been selected to place the awards at Chicago. Specialty judges of the highest character on all lines will place the ribbons, and the coming Chicago Show promises to be the greatest ever held in the West. The armory on Sixteenth Street will be used, which is much more convenient and delightful for a poultry show than the great Coliseum.

The premium list for the great Newark

Show is ready for delivery. Address Mr. T. Farrer Rackham, Superintendent, Newark, New Jersey, and he will forward to you the beautiful illustrated premium list and all particulars as to the great Newark Show. Newark is the only place on earth that runs a poultry show on the free admission plan. Every one was admitted free last year who applied at the door. We presume the same methods will be followed this year. Newark has always been blessed with a successful management and paying returns to exhibitors. Send for the premium list and exhibit with them.

The National S. C. W. Leghorn Club offer the following specials to be competed for by its members at Madison Square Garden, January 2 to 7, inclusive. Fifty-dollar silver cup for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, to be won three times. Twenty-five dollars each for first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen; \$20 each for second cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen; \$10 each for third cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen; \$5 each for fourth cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. One Cornell No. 3 Incubator, value \$35.—Irving F. Rice, Secretary and Treasurer, Cornwall, N. Y.




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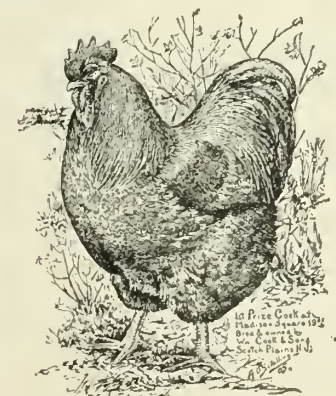
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## MINORCAS Single Comb Black Exclusively Standard-Bred Stock Only

Eggs from my 6 best pens, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26; \$18.00 per 100. I guarantee seven fertile eggs in every setting. Also first-class breeding stock for sale—male birds, \$5.00 up, and females \$3.00 up, according to quality. Breeding pens, consisting of one first-class male and four females, for \$20.00. Every bird sold by me must be as represented, or money refunded. All correspondence answered promptly.

**KELM'S MINORCA FARM**

Hanover, Pa.



BUFF ORPINGTON COCK. First Prize, Madison Square, 1905.

Owned and bred by WM. COOK & SONS.

Inspection of poultry farms cordially invited. Trains met. Advice free. Customers who purchased our eggs last season are now winning with stock raised from them; also stock bought from us. We can treat you in the same way.

## WILLIAM COOK & SONS

Established 1873

Box 17

Scotch Plains, N. J.

Originators of All the Orpington Fowls and Ducks

If you want to get the best Orpingtons—any of the ten varieties—you must send to their originators, who naturally have the best, and as proved by our many unbeaten records. Our latest is 19 first, 12 second, 16 third prizes at the Great Eastern Poultry Show; also specials for best display.

We have won over 8,000 cups and prizes, and are by far the largest and most successful breeders in the world.

Send for our illustrated catalogue, 80 pages; 10c to cover postage.

We edit and publish The Orpington Poultry Journal, 5c; yearly, 60c.

Inspection of poultry farms cordially invited. Trains met. Advice free. Customers who purchased our eggs last season are now winning with stock raised from them; also stock bought from us. We can treat you in the same way.



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CAMDEN N. J.

FOR EVERYTHING YOU NEED. IN

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BIG STOCK—LOW PRICES

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We are prepared to send  
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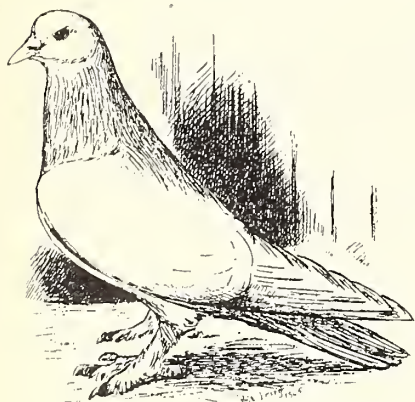


# PIGEONS

## Squab-growing Pigeons

Much about squab-growing pigeons has been written recently in Feathered Life, one of the prominent English weeklies devoted to poultry, pigeons and pet stock. We noticed in a recent issue the following: "We have already alluded in these columns to the rapid strides that our American friends are making in the business of squab growing." Following this there are some comments made as to the different styles and kinds of pigeons most valued as squab producers. In writing of these birds, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Goodall state as follows in the columns of this paper:

"I have thought the present an opportune occasion to bring before the readers of Feathered Life the claims of what is perhaps the best-known breed of pigeons bred exclusively for the excellence of its flesh. The better to emphasize the remarks I shall offer on the subject I am able by the courtesy of its owner, to present readers with a lifelike sketch of a typical Bordeaux pigeon, drawn from life by our talented artist.



A TYPICAL BORDEAUX PIGEON

"The bird, which is the property of the Honorable Mary C. Hawke, of Wighill Park, Tadcaster, is a fine example of his breed, and fulfils in practically every detail just what is required in an ideal table pigeon. Large in size, deep-keeled, full in breast, and active withal—what more could be desired, especially when a beautiful white plumage is taken into consideration?

"It is true that objection may be made to the leg feathering that this particular bird possesses; that, however, is a feature that is by no means universal; and, even if it were, its modified form, amounting merely to 'grouse limbing,' can not be considered detrimental to the table properties of the pigeon.

"Although Bordeaux pigeons have so wide a reputation as market birds, they are but little kept in this country. For this reason the experiences of a practical breeder will be all the more interesting.

"Miss Hawke has kindly placed the following information at my disposal, and in order that nothing may be lost in the telling, I am pleased to quote her remarks

verbatim. Speaking of her introduction to the breed, she writes:

"I was down on the Riviera (Menton), and noticed in the villas how good were the table qualities of the pigeons. I sought out several breeders, and learned that the natives spoke of the birds as 'pigeons of the country,' or 'feather-legged pigeons.' Some kinds were larger than others, and in color there was much variety, some being all white, others of mixed plumage. I brought home four pairs, and have found them most prolific breeders, nesting all the year round.

"In order to get them fat and plump, they require really well feeding, and for this I have small biscuit-meal especially suitable to bring them into condition very quickly. In addition, I 'feed' also sound maize, peas and wheat. As a breed they are very docile and easily tamed, exhibiting no inclination to leave a new home. The young ones, too, start to breed at an early age. I provide two nesting compartments for each pair of birds, for, as I have already said, Bordeaux are very quick breeders, and, like other active pigeons lay again long before the young leave the nest.

"I have crossed my birds with white English Runts, and in that way tried to breed as many whites as possible; but the young come all colors and, as a rule, with feathered legs.

"Several of my pairs, however, are pure imported birds. These I always keep together, in order to preserve the characteristics of the strain. The cocks are a good deal larger than the hens."

"The bird depicted, although seven or eight years old, is still a free breeder and extremely active for a pigeon of his bulk. With the exception of a light blue tick behind the eye, his color is all white; but his sire, an imported specimen, was a pretty silver.

"Bordeaux pigeons are of Runt origin. They are probably produced, with various cut-crosses, from the old Spanish Runts, which have been cultivated for many hundreds of years in the South. The exhibition Runt of to-day is generally supposed to trace its descent from the same bird, but through careful and systematic breeding it has attained a size far exceeding that of the Bordeaux, and as a natural consequence its habits and gait are correspondingly ungainly.

"All things considered, it would be difficult to improve upon our subject as a model of what a table pigeon ought to be. There are those who advocate a smaller and lighter pigeon for the purpose, and we know that in America the common Homer is in vogue at present as a squab breeder, although no tangible reason has been forthcoming for the preference, so far as we are aware.

"What is wanted is a strong, active, hardy bird, one that is also sufficiently large and a free breeder. When these desiderata are combined, as they are in the Bordeaux pigeon, there would not appear to be any cogent reason for seeking material elsewhere, always providing that the necessary conditions that make for health are maintained.

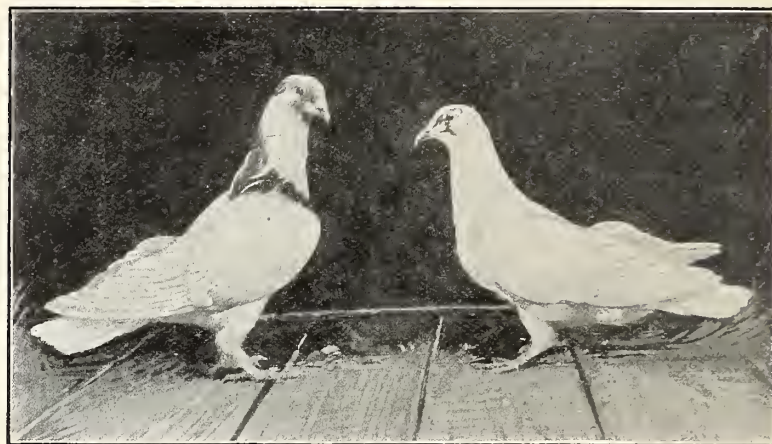
"Speaking of the prolific qualities of the breed, Miss Hawke adds her testimony to that of others, who have given the Bordeaux their attention.

"Last year," she says, "I think each pair of my birds, with one exception, brought up two young ones a month—from February until October or November, when they were separated. They will, as I have already said, breed all the year round, even while molting, and a friend of mine who allows her birds to do this, tells me that they pay well. My experience is that the older they get the better they breed."

"If I may add a word of advice to Miss Hawke's interesting remarks, it would be to warn the novice against making a

tive meat and skin beneath. The skin color of the stock bird controls the same features in the offspring. Many dark-plumage birds possess thin, light skin and may produce beautiful squabs. On the other hand, pigeons with the most beautiful, light-colored plumage may lack the great desideratum of the light, thin skin and pale-colored legs. Those desirous of having the best of squab growers can not go amiss, says the English writers, in the selection of the Bordeaux variety.

The whole question of skin and flesh color in their relations to the feather of birds is intensely interesting, not only to the naturalist, but to the fancier as well. With game pigeons, ducks, geese, and all



BORDEAUX PIGEONS

practise of overworking the birds in the breeding-pen. There is, no doubt, a great temptation to do this with free-breeding pigeons. Although they may stand the strain for a time, it is sure to tell on them sooner or later, and the result will be disastrous not only to the stock birds, but to the offspring as well. Separating the former from the commencement of the molt until the end of the year at least is certainly a wise course, and one that should be followed in every loft; while inbreeding in any shape or form must in the case of utility pigeons be studiously avoided."

In another issue of the same paper we notice that there are other suggestions as to the Bordeaux breed. From this we notice that while they are large in body and deep in keel they are likewise active, sprightly looking pigeons that would make them most valuable as prolific producers of squabs. The color of skin is certainly a valuable consideration. Often we imagine that because a pigeon has light or white plumage, it must of necessity have a beautiful colored skin when calculated from the market view-point. But this is not always the fact. Frequently a pigeon that has white feathers has very unattrac-

tive meat and skin beneath. The skin color of the stock bird controls the same features in the offspring. Many dark-plumage birds possess thin, light skin and may produce beautiful squabs. On the other hand, pigeons with the most beautiful, light-colored plumage may lack the great desideratum of the light, thin skin and pale-colored legs. Those desirous of having the best of squab growers can not go amiss, says the English writers, in the selection of the Bordeaux variety.

Experts tell us to mix a little sharp sand for grit in the food of the young goslings as long as they are fed mash food.



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Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 407 Winchester, Ind.

## SQUABS



sell for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to 1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in one month; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our free book, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,**  
334 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

## FISHEL MORE THAN PLEASES

his customers—this is the verdict of nearly every one that places their orders with me. Why should not every one that buys Fishel White Plymouth Rocks be pleased? They get the best there is in this beautiful and profitable breed of fowls.

### EVERY ONE THAT BUYS

Fishel White Rocks get the same blood lines that have produced the winners at the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, ATLANTA, NEW YORK, DALLAS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, SAN FRANCISCO, DETROIT, HAGERSTOWN, PAN-AMERICAN, CHARLESTON, SPRINGFIELD, NEW ORLEANS, CLEVELAND, GREAT CRYSTAL PALACE and DAIRY SHOWS, ENGLAND, ETC. I have something like FIVE THOUSAND birds to select from, and can sure please you.

**FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS** are conceded everywhere and by everybody to be the "BEST IN THE WORLD." Selected Breeders, any number you want; COCKERELS good enough to head any yard; UTILITY FLOCKS any size you want them. Write me your wants, please, and see if I can not supply you. Send 3 TWO-CENT STAMPS for 48-PAGE CATALOG—the best ever issued.

EGGS, \$5 per 15; \$15 per 50; \$25 per 100.

**U. R. FISHEL, Box F, Hope, Indiana**





# General Management

This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

## The Squab Question

To the Editor of The Feather: I have read with a good deal of interest the two-column article in your December issue, under the caption, "About Squab Breeders." It is comprehensive as far as it goes, and more vital than anything I have seen on the subject in a long while. I have been prominently identified with pigeon fancy in this country for a good many years and may, I presume, claim to know as much about pigeons and their management as the next fellow.

For the past year I have been investigating the "squab question," with a view to embarking in the venture on a pretty large scale, and I confess to being unable to fully satisfy myself that there is much profit in the industry. A good deal of misleading information is flying about, and much fraud and faking. Some months ago I took the trouble to personally interview some five or six leading New York commission men. One man told me he could use one thousand dozen squabs per day. Another said he could handle only "jumbo" squabs; and when pressed to state how these jumbo squabs were produced, he said he "knew nothing about that—only they must weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds to the dozen." At the same time, the steward of the most prominent and most fashionable hostelry in New York said that nine pounds per dozen "would do"—but the squabs must be white.

Frankly, I believe that there are thousands of dollars being lost in the squab venture by people who neither know pigeons nor understand the nature of demand for squabs, and I think it is high time that some influential journal of standing and authority like The Feather should clear up the matter fully. I confess to a growing conviction that there are a few men here and there—intelligent men of business ability—who are making a fair profit in the industry, but they are keeping quiet about it and are in no way associated with the "spirit of the craze."

To come to the point which has impelled me to write, the question is this (and your December article does not fully meet it): Is it to be understood that the "straight" Homer (selected stock, of course) will not produce a squab sufficiently heavy to bring profitable prices? If not, for obvious reasons the country ought to know it; and if not, the people who have a desire and capital to invest in the business ought to be enlightened as to just what pigeon or cross of pigeons is necessary to secure results.

The Feather may still further increase its clientele and make a lasting reputation for itself by "tackling" this question.—W. W. Kline.

"The Feather paid me very nicely last season."—Harry A. Aulenbach, Wernersville, Pa.

## Questions and Answers

### BUILDING POULTRY-HOUSES

Q. Will you kindly give me some information on the building of poultry-houses? First, would you prefer a scratching-shed house? If so, how would you build it and what are the reasons for or against its use? Second, if you made sure of the scratching-shed house, what arrangements would you make for the roosting-room? What ventilation and other requirements are needed for success with such a house? Third, please describe the kind of a house that you would recommend for this section of the country. If you will go into detail of some with reference to floors, etc., you will greatly oblige me.—Joseph Welsh, Davenport, Iowa.

A. We think perhaps it will be better to describe the scratching-shed house, and first of all will say to our questioner that we are prepared to send out from this office a plan of the very best poultry house that has ever been constructed. It is not a cheap house but a very fine one. The use of scratching-shed houses are for the purpose of having a sheltered place for the poultry to go into in bad weather where they might scratch and dig and have thorough exercise. These houses are built the same as connected apartment poultry-houses, only the scratching part or the living room of the poultry is open to the weather, simply being shut in with wire netting. Muslin curtains are made to drop down to keep out the rain and wind in very bad weather. These houses are unquestionably very comfortable for poultry that is used for producing eggs for hatching, but it has been thoroughly demonstrated that fowls will not produce as many eggs that are kept in an open shed scratching house, as will those that are confined in a closed room within the poultry house.

When a scratching shed house is used

it is natural to have connected with same an enclosed and well-built roosting room for the poultry at night. In the use of this we must consider proper ventilation for winter for the only way to have the interior of such a house free from damp and moisture is to have it properly ventilated, and it seems that this can be better accomplished by opening windows on the sunny side of the house, so that the air may have free circulation during the whole day.

Well-built poultry houses are the best for cold climates, and it is better to have simply enough space from the floor to the ceiling for the attendants to go about. The poultry could get along very well even if the rafters were much lower than this. The lower the rafters the warmer and more comfortable the house can be kept without heating, and it is never best to use artificial heat.

Never have too many windows in your poultry house. A narrow tall window that runs from the floor to ceiling is better. This will let in plenty of light and the sun's rays can get into every part of the room during some part of the day. All you need is enough light for the hens to see. A closed front in a poultry-house makes it very much colder than it will be where there is not nearly so much closed.

## MICA CRYSTAL GRIT Does the Work

It is no experiment, having been used successfully for twelve years, and is the highest grade article of its kind in use.

Necessary proportion of mica, quartz, iron, magnesium.

Regulates digestion by properly assimilating the food—a process absolutely necessary to health and productiveness in poultry.

Food not assimilated is food wasted. Mica Crystal solves the problem and makes the poultry industry profitable.

Without grit the feathered tribe can not be healthy or productive. This is a well-demonstrated fact in nature. Ignorance of it has cost millions. Grit is to fowls what teeth are to other members of animal creation. Mica Crystal never loses its sharpness. It is the best.

Let us prove the truth of what we say by filling a sample order for you.

MICA CRYSTAL CO.

Concord, N. H.

## "LET THE INCUBATOR PAY"



SEND  
\$1.00  
ONLY

We do not ask you to deposit Twelve or Fifteen Dollars in the Bank. Just send us a

## ONE DOLLAR BILL

pinned to this advertisement and we will ship you this strictly high grade 140 egg incubator. Examine it. Test it. Compare it with other machines. Give it a thirty day trial and if it does not make good send it back—your money will be returned. If it is O. K. remit \$9.50 or you can pay monthly at rate of

50 Cents per week,

FOR TWENTY WEEKS.

The Premier Incubator is a winner. We use it in our Hatchery and know its excellent qualities or we could not make the above offer. Fine Catalogs may sell Incubators, but they do not make Fine Hatches. Ours is not the only good Incubator, but it is ONE OF THE BEST and we ship the Incubator to complete the bargain rather than the Catalog. If you want our book "Pithy Pointers" send a two cent stamp. It states the case for Profitable Poultry Culture.

C. H. MANLEY, DEPT. 14, PREMIER INCUBATOR WORKS, ST. JOHNS, MICH.



## QUITE UNFORTUNATE

We have received the following letter from one of our patrons. We publish the entire letter, eliminating names, conditions and the residence of the writer who states as follows:

Q. Eighteen months ago I purchased three dozen homing pigeons from a reputable firm. I purchased a book of directions, and have endeavored to follow them as nearly as possible. I have now between eighty and ninety homing pigeons. They do not begin to come up in breeding squabs as represented. I have only sold two dozen during the past few weeks in Washington at \$3.50 per dozen. I find that I can not afford, with very limited means, to feed these pigeons as they should be fed, with all the fancy grains at very fancy prices—wheat at \$1.15, Kafir corn, \$1.00; millet, \$1.50 per bushel. I ask if, after about eighteen months' sojourn with me, the original pigeons would return to their home if I turned them out of their flying pen. If so, would all the other pigeons hatched here follow them to their home? I thought of turning them out for economy, and also because I believe it would be very healthy and good for them. Am I right or not? I have lost a good many pigeons, some from cholera and others from causes I do not know. My squabs, too, have been dying at nearly all ages. I ask you to kindly help me. I am attempting to grow squabs for profit, not pleasure. I wish them to help in the support of the house and family. I am quite discouraged, and don't know what I can do. I am afraid the whole thing has been misrepresented, and am consequently disappointed. We continually hear stories of those who make money at this business. Why can't I? My house is 10x20 feet, comb roof; flying pen, 15x20, 14 feet high, two windows on southeast front and one at back for ventilation. Kindly advise me?—J. L. B.

A. The writer seems to have obtained good, healthy stock from the start. Just why there should have been trouble from cholera and other ailments, we can not tell, unless the house in which the pigeons have been kept is damp. We know that many succeed in making money from growing squabs; also quite a number fail. We do not understand why you are not able to sell your squabs in the market as there seems to be a general demand for them. Perhaps the high price of grain has been a drawback. We would suggest that in the place of millet seed you use whole wheat, cracked corn, Kafir corn and a little oats. Do not use many of the oats unless you use hulled oats, because oats in the hull are not good for the young squabs. We do not think that there is any danger of the old birds returning to their former home. Most certainly they will not do this if they have eggs or young in the nest. At first, permit them to fly about an hour or so before sunset in the evening, follow this up by giving them their freedom at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and finally you will be able to permit the whole lot to fly about. We do not presume that any of the breeding stock you have has ever been trained for flying, this being the case and the fact that you have had them so long, and that they have raised their own young and likely now have eggs and young would prevent their flying away. The only way to make money out of squabs is to grow the best quality and establish yourself in a market where there is a demand for them.



## Your Fortune in the Stars



Fortune-telling by the stars is as old as time. And there are many, even in this day, who put implicit confidence in the astrologer's ability to foretell the future by the stars. How often we wonder what influence our star has on our future, our happiness and our success in life. Is it lucky or otherwise?

But the practical mind says success does not depend on luck. That the success of the poultry-raiser, for instance, depends on his ability to control the processes of incubation and brooding. That there is no luck or chance about his business. And yet it is a fact that there are certain stars that do influence the destinies of many poultry-raisers. Star incubators and brooders do, and they have been popular because of the successes they have brought to their "lucky" possessors—until many are now studying the stars to ascertain how they, too, may be benefited by using them.

We can promise you that these Stars will never disappoint you. When you put your fertile eggs into a Star Incubator you can foretell the future of the hatch with far more certainty than the wisest astrologer can interpret the mysterious message from the solar system. But if, perchance, there is such a thing as luck in chicken raising these machines will certainly be "lucky stars" for you. They have made success a practical certainty for any one who will use them right. Their many patented and exclusive features make poultry raising easy, pleasant, profitable, safe, sure.

Every chick hatched in a Star Incubator and raised in a Star Brooder is a distinctive chick—a "Star chick"—as much so as if it had a star stamped on its back. They are strong, sturdy, straight-limbed, bright-eyed, soft and fluffy—just the kind of chicks that will grow into money quick.

Get the handsome new catalogue of these popular machines and learn how and why. Write the makers, the Star Incubator and Brooder Company, Boundbrook, N. J., for a copy. They will mail it free if you will mention this paper when you write.

## Don't Kill the Laying Hen

Thousands of hens are killed annually that are among the best layers in the flock, but the owner has heretofore had no way of knowing whether they were laying or not, and has had to trust to luck in selecting hens for slaughter. Realizing the value of knowing how to distinguish the laying hen from the non-laying hen, T. F. Potter & Co., of Downers Grove, Ill., have given the matter thorough study, and have made a discovery that will be worth thousands of dollars annually to the poultrymen of the country. They have discovered the secret and can tell in

one second whether a hen is laying or not, or whether she will lay in the future. Read their large display ad in this issue and then send for their free circular giving full details. Address T. F. Potter & Co., Box 11, Downers Grove, Ill.



Whoever has a receipt for making money easily and quickly is sure to find an audience of willing listeners. This is the day of short cuts, of labor-saving devices, of improved means for doing in a wholesale manner some of the things which nature does in a leisurely way.

Take the incubator, for example, which hatches at one time as many chicks as ten good hens would hatch in a period extending over six or eight weeks. The advantages of having a lot of chicks come off at one time is apparent to any one who has ever hatched by the hen method. One hundred chicks may be taken care of as easily, by improved brooder methods, with very little more labor or bother than would be required to take care of the thirteen or fourteen the hen would hatch.

Poultry profits depend upon quantity as well as upon quality. You can have both with the incubator and brooder, if you use up-to-date machines.

We have recently received a very beautiful book, the "Keystone of Poultry Profits," issued by the Diehl-Schilling Co., of Easton, Pa., which will interest poultry raisers who want more profits. It illustrates the Kutz "Keystone" Incubators and "Comfort" brooders, and will be sent free to those who will write for it, mentioning this paper when they write. The book will amply repay you for the trouble of sending for a copy and may make you a lot of money.

Mr. J. Cook Johnson, Box F, Omaha, Nebr., has a most novel method of pleasing his customers. We would like to have every reader who might be interested in fine poultry and eggs for hatching, address a letter to Mr. Johnson and ask him how it is that he can furnish so much of good quality to his customers. We think that you will be highly pleased with the result. Mr. Johnson is one of the successful poultrymen of the West who has used novel methods to meet the demand of his customers.

**THE TRIUMPH CAPONIZING SET \$3.00 POST PAID SOLVES THE SLIP PROBLEM**  
SEND STAMP FOR CAPON GUIDE  
ALLERTON CAPONIZER MFG. COMPANY, Allerton, Iowa



## THE RUSS Prize Winning Brooder.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.  
EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. T  
26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## Chamberlin's Perfect Chick Feed Makes Winners

From north, south, east and west come reports of the grand results accomplished where Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed has been fed to young chicks and if the stock foundation is present, prize winners are always produced. The firm whose letter we are permitted to copy below are widely known as the originators of the Wilber's Gem Strain of Single-combed White Leghorns, and what they state will go far with poultry-keepers who do not know of the excellent qualities of Chamberlain's Original Products.

W. F. Chamberlain,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir: It is a pleasure to state that we had five entries at the Alabama State Fair this year, 119 birds competing, taking three firsts, one tie and one second. At the Banner Show at Charleston, S. C., this month, with three thousand birds in show, with six entries, no cocks, we tied for first on pullets, with second on pen with score of 188; took silver cup for best pen in class and special ribbon; also ribbon for best Leghorn cockerel. We have used your Perfect Feeds, etc., for years and have found them more than satisfactory in actual results; in fact, they do more than you claim for them, hence we rear our youngsters on your chick feed only.

With best wishes for your continued success, we are, Yours respectfully,  
Wilber Bros.

Petros. Tenn., November 28, 1905.

Baltimore, October 17, 1905.

Mr. A. W. Marburger, Denver, Pa.

Dear Sir: Received cock and can say that I am more than pleased. Think he will be a handsome bird when through molting. Thanking you for your fine selection, I am yours,

Harry D. Wolf.

## Poultry Diseases

When new fowls are bought quarantine them until sure they have no disease.

When a fowl has difficulty in breathing look out for pneumonia.

When a fowl is dangerously sick with an organic disease, it is worse than useless as a breeder. It is usually safer to kill a bad case of illness than to try to cure it.

**PINELAND** INCUBATORS  
Hatch greatest number strongest chicks  
**BROODERS**  
Have never been equaled.

**FIDELITY FOOD OR** **YOUNG CHICKS** Insures Perfect Health and Rapid Growth.

CONCISE CATALOGUE FROM  
**PINELAND INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.**  
Box Y, Jamesburg, N. J., U. S. A.



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## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**White Rocks.**—"White Cloud Strain," and Rosa Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Farm raised. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport N. Y.

**I Have Some Fine Cockerels and Pullets Sired By** my great cock-birds. Keep-on, Look-me-over, and Snowball. Get your stock from these birds. WM. WINKLER, Freelandville, Ind.

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**Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson's fine Barred** Rock cockerels for \$2 up; dark, medium and light trios, \$5 up; pens of 5, \$8 up. Also exhibition birds—hot ones for the money. Eggs, \$2; 3 settings, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARRBURGER, Denver, Pa.

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**Show's a Single and Ross Comb Rhode Island Reds** are winners at New York; four first, 1902; first S. C. cockerel, 1904. Having added to our yards the breeders and prizewinners of Mr. John Crowther, places our stock at the front, as well as our strain of Houdans. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 40. DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

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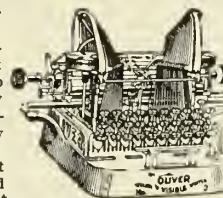
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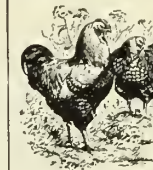
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During the past eight years I have bred more winners at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chi-cago, St. Louis World's Fair, Indianapolis, Cleve-land, Hagerstown and other important shows than any of my competitors. My latest winnings at New York, November, 1905, show 1st cock, 2d and 3d hens, 2d, 3d and 4th cockerels, 2d and 4th pul-lets, 1st pen.

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Have you ever been told that when buying poultry foods? It is often said and it is complimentary to us because it recognizes Darling's as the standard. But it is not true. There are no other poultry foods as good as Darling's.

## Darling's Beef Scraps

Are 62% Protein

Only 12% is fat. High in protein, low in fat. And unlike all other brands, the quality does not vary. Analysis proves this. That is where we took our stand originally. We have never departed from it. The high quality of Darling's Beef Scraps and all Darling Foods, has led up to the immense sale they have to day.

Buy quality when you buy. The ordinary poultry foods are dear in comparison.

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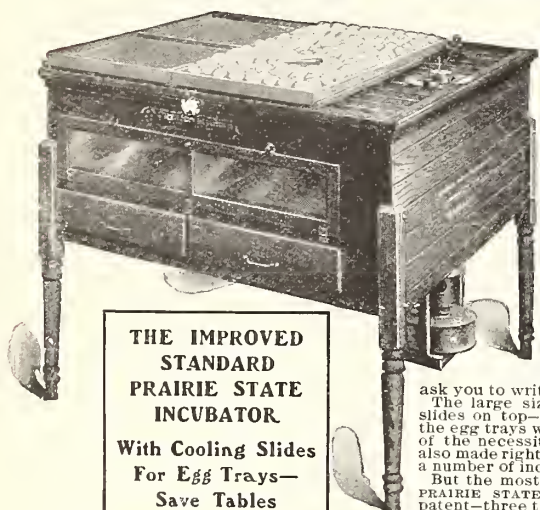
**The Darling Catalog.** Enlarged and greatly improved this year. We've made it in keeping with the model Poultry Supply House we are conducting. You need it. Yours for the asking. You know we have a New York Factory now. Send to either place for it. Address nearest office.

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Box 55, Long Island City, New York.

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**THE IMPROVED  
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PRAIRIE STATE  
INCUBATOR**  
With Cooling Slides  
For Egg Trays—  
Save Tables

How to hatch the largest percentage of fertile eggs and at the same time produce strong, healthy, vigorous chicks that shall live and grow into profit—that's the problem the incubator maker must solve.

How well we have succeeded in solving our problem is plainly shown by the table of hatches published below.

Remember we have been showing a new improvement every month for several months back—and we're not through yet—there are more to follow. Our latest, and we think our greatest, however, is the IMPROVED STANDARD PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR with its 10 IMPORTANT new features, every one a vital improvement, adding much of efficiency and convenience to an already good machine—improvements that are attracting the attention of poultry raisers all over the world.

Let us mention but three of these 10 DISTINCTIVE FEATURES here and ask you to write for the other 7.

The large size machine is provided with cooling slides on top—as shown in illustration—for holding the egg trays while cooling the eggs, thus disposing of the necessity for cooling tables. Machines are also made right and left—a great saving in room where a number of incubators are operated.

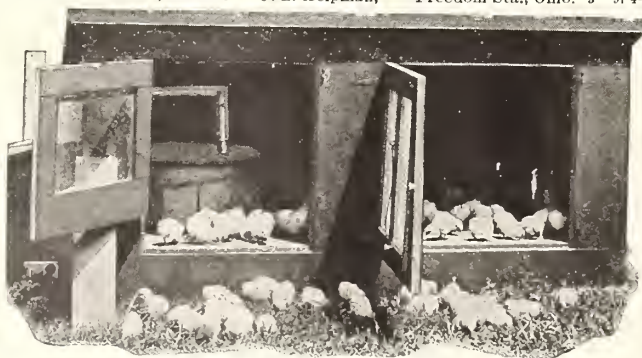
But the most important improvement is the NEW PRAIRIE STATE COMPENSATING REGULATOR—our own patent—three times as sensitive as ever made before, working on knife edges, the main pivot bearing being made of steel. A regulator placed above the eggs anywhere from one to three inches, cannot enter the heat on a level with the eggs. With a thermometer temperature changes one degree or more for each 10 degrees change outside. In a cellar this would make very little difference, but not everyone has an incubator in an up-stairs room or some outbuilding where the

placed on the eggs, the operator finds that the temperatures change outside. In a cellar this would make very little difference, but not everyone has an incubator in an up-stairs room or some outbuilding where the

The new OPEN BOTTOM makes the New Standard Prairie State a REAL FRESH AIR INCUBATOR, and has certainly solved the fresh air problem. This feature alone stamps this as the best incubator built, and explains the high percentage of hatches that users everywhere are getting. It makes this a peculiarly effective machine for hatching ducks.

Our new Brooders, Universal Hover, Prairie State Jr. Incubator and the many other good things we have been presenting in the past few months are all described in separate catalogues which we will be pleased to send to you if you will write for them. And we will put your name on our mail list so that you will get the new books that are to follow as fast as they are published. You will want to keep posted on the new Prairie State improvements that are to come. Write today.

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To make the Farm Line successful and a paying investment for the farmer, none but good instruments should be used. There are many makes offered for this purpose, but few that can stand up to the work year in and year out.

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Fowls give best returns when their feed is appetizing and contains the materials required for the vital and productive processes. One-half the solid matter in the fowl's body and over one-half the solids in an egg consist of protein. One-twelfth of the solid matter in the fowl's body and over one-third of the egg is mineral matter. These substances are necessary for making blood, bone, flesh, feathers and both the shell and its contents. Food supplying protein and mineral matter

### Makes Fowls Healthy

and productive, that's why Cottrell's Alfalfa Meal is an excellent poultry food. It is rich in mineral matter and protein which it contains in an easily digestible form. It contains 50 per cent more egg-making material and supplies the food elements which ordinary grains lack. Cottrell's Alfalfa Meal provides green feed the year 'round and gives grass conditions in mid-winter. It aids digestion, promotes vigorous growth, improves the quality of the eggs and imparts delicate flavor to the flesh. It's worth dollars to the poultryman. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us direct. 100 lb. sack, \$1.50; 500 lbs., \$6.00 f. o. b. Elgin. Write for free circular.

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The 1906 BANTA machines are built by a practical man who knows what it takes to make a good incubator and brooder. They are entirely automatic in regulation and ventilation. Our new solid brass regulator does the work—AND STAYS RIGHT. A large nursery under the egg trays fitted with drawers and glass doors. Up-to-date in every respect and made as good as skill can make them. Fully guaranteed to give you entire satisfaction. Send for our free catalogue.

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Makes bone cutting simple, easy and rapid. No money in advance. Cuts all bone and adhering gristle. Wastes nothing. Cat's free.

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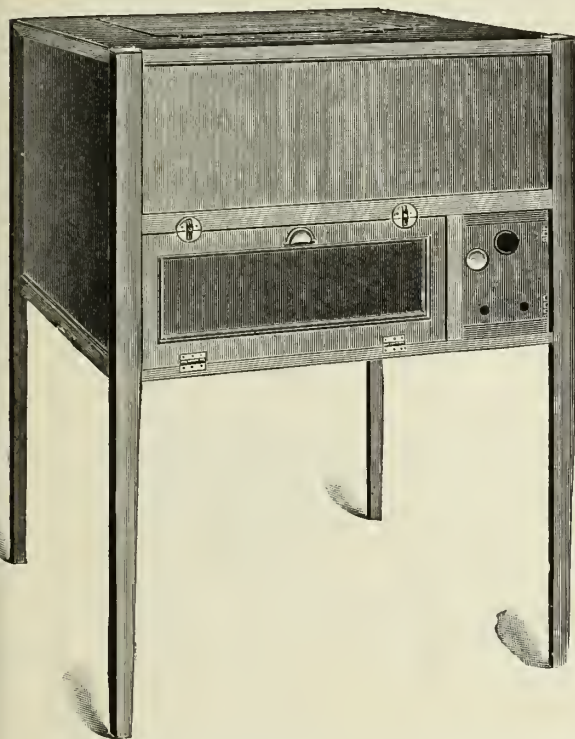


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## Do Your Chicks Come Strong Enough to Live?



That's an all-important question. If you have had experience with incubators, you know of the fearful losses from weak constitutions. Many die at different stages of incubation, many just as the shell is being pipped, many more in the first twenty-four hours and on up to two weeks. Wouldn't you like to operate the one incubator that offers a remedy for all this? That is what you are offered in

### The Natural Incubator

the one incubator that is different. It is *different* in principle, *different* in materials, *different* in construction, *different* in operation, but most of all, *different* in results. It is called the "Natural," because it really does follow Nature's way in principle and action. It has no more draft slides, "ventilator vents" and other "do-funnies" than a hen has. It requires no more "supplied moisture" than a hen does. *Because* by its unique construction it gives the eggs in the egg chamber fresh air—not through a little round hole, but in *exactly the same way* that a hen's nest is ventilated. No poisonous gases are kept closely confined in the chamber to kill the chicks. That's why the Natural incubator not only hatches more chicks than any other, but hatches *stronger* chicks—the kind that live and grow.

### And That's Not All

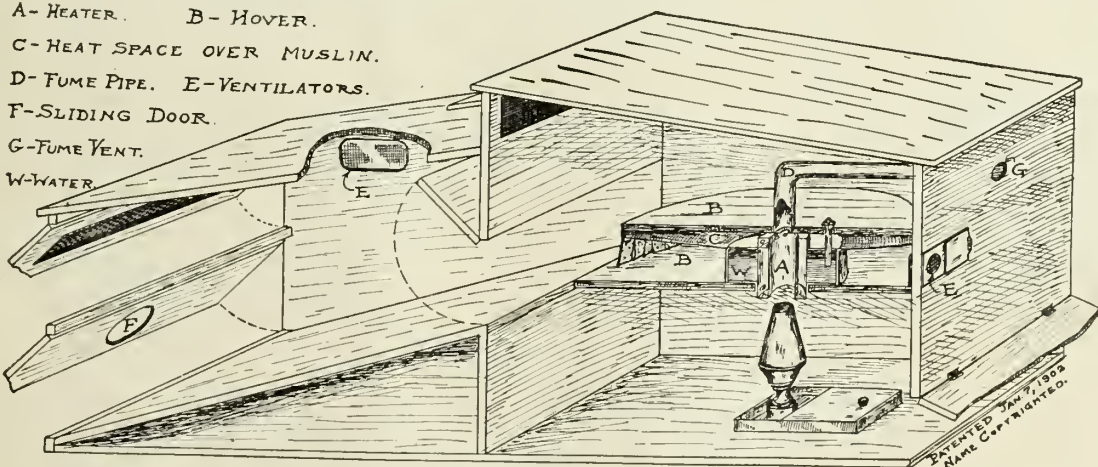
The Natural Incubator is *stronger, more durable* but *lighter* and more easily handled than any other incubator, because its walls are made of hard, glazed compressed paper board—one of the best non-conductors of heat in the world. This material (such as is used for making carwheels, etc.) does not warp, crack or split under the influence of heat, as wooden incubators are sure to do. It retains the heat better than wood; it is more easily handled than wood; it lasts longer than wood. So well does it retain the heat that a change of forty degrees in outside temperature does not affect the inside temperature.

The Natural Incubator has a perfect compound heater that diffuses the heat to all parts of the chamber with absolute uniformity, and the most sensitive regulator made. It requires no watching. You owe it to yourself to investigate this machine. The catalogue will explain in detail the why of superiority to all others.

### The Storm King Brooder

is the fit companion of the Natural Incubator. It is the best mother for young chicks in the world. Winter or summer, they have every chance to live and grow. It operates on the same necessary principles as the Incubator. Pure air at all times is even more necessary in the brooder than in the incubator. The Storm King supplies it. It has the natural hen's heat, not hot, dry heat, that dries up the blood and makes chicks gasp and pant for air. Its system not only supplies pure air, but plenty of air, all the air chicks get when nurtured under the natural hen. There's no overheating or chilling and it can not get foul or damp. Look at the cross-section picture below. Note particularly the large fume pipe "D" which carries off every bit of the fumes. Note that the water can is surrounded by a jacket which prevents chicks from being burned. Note the "mother" which touches and warms the backs of the little chicks and gives them the same feeling of warmth and comfort they get when they nestle under the real mother hen.

- A-HEATER. B-HOVER.
- C-HEAT SPACE OVER MUSLIN.
- D-FUME PIPE. E-VENTILATORS.
- F-SLIDING DOOR.
- G-FUME VENT.
- W-WATER.




THE STORM KING BROODER.

### You Can Make Your Own Brooder

The shape or making of the box is not all-important. It doesn't need to be air tight. The fixtures are the main thing. We sell you these Storm King fixtures just as you see them below. If you are handy with tools, you can make a box; or you can place them in any old brooder you may have, and get a better brooder than you can buy elsewhere at any price. Save all the expense of cost, shipping expense, etc. We send you blue print of plans and every necessary direction. You can not fail to get everything together right. You will soon see the difference between brooding chicks this way and the hothouse plan. Raising a single hatch will almost pay for the fixtures. Don't fail to look into this better, easier, surer way of raising chicks. Write for the catalog to-day and get full particulars.

We pay for all freight as far west as the Mississippi River. Purchasers beyond the river pay from the river on.

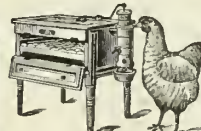
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## Chickens You Can Bank On

are always hatched from a Wooden Hen. The new 200 egg size costs but \$12.80, and will hatch a "peep" from every fertile egg. With the Wooden Hen you can soon start a bank account, for you can always bank on good, lively, healthy chicks. It's the most profitable and healthful business anyone can engage in.

THE  
**WOODEN**  
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is the best incubator on the market—simple in construction and perfect in its working. With a Wooden Hen you can raise chickens that will soon raise that new barn.


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**5,000 FERRETS.** These animals exterminate rats, drive out rabbits. Prices and Circular free.

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**How a hen enjoys a generous supply of sharp, clean grit. Her food tastes better; it passes promptly from crop to gizzard, and digestion is hastened. There's plenty of eggs and good profit for the poultry raiser who gives his hens**

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It is sharp, clean, never lost in litter because it glistens; keeps its sharp points till dissolved; contains iron for yolk; lime, soda, magnesia, aluminum for shell. It is not constipating. Hens never tire of it. Mico Spar is most economical. Costs a cent a pound in 100 pound bags at your dealer's. Send for our free circular No. 21

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# "RINGLETS" Soar Still Higher.

At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

## E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

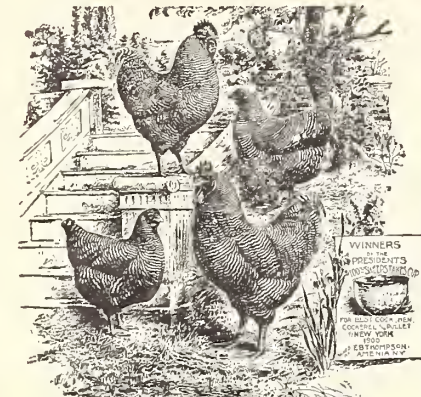
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

### 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Prizes

On Pullets has never been approached at Madison Square Garden and stands alone and unequalled. The "Ringlets" have won at New York (Exhibited by me personally) a grand total of 87 prizes—36 of these are 1st and Specials being more than double the number 1st and special prizes won by any competitor in the history of the show. SHOW BIRDS fit to win in any competition. Elegant Breeders for sale in any numbers. 600 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. New Richly Illustrated 36-page Catalogue on application. It is full of original illustrations of New York Winners from life.

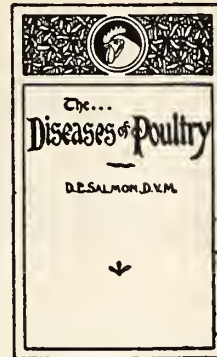
**EGGS** From Finest Exhibition Matings, 1 setting \$5; 2 settings \$9; 3 settings \$12; 4 settings \$15.

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Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstakes Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York.

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"The Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject to every poultryman. The author is too well known to need an introduction, and his works are adopted as authentic by everyone. This is his latest book, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. It has 248 pages and 72 reliable illustrations. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating on all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc. Price, 50 cents.

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twenty-seven pens of Buff Plymouth Rocks; twenty-three pens of White Plymouth Rocks; thirty-one pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks and twenty-two pens of Pekin Ducks. Pen of four females and a male, \$10. All questions cheerfully answered. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

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My Rose C. Browns Won 30 prizes at New York—the greatest winners. 2d, the greatest layers, 242 eggs to a pullet. 3d, the largest eggs, up to 33 ounces to a dozen. 4th, the greatest size.

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S. C. Brown Leghorns have three great points—great winners, great layers (up to 240 eggs to a pullet), great size.

White Wyandottes (Duston's). Large, stay-white. No better strain, and we can put up hot winners. We won five firsts in one show.

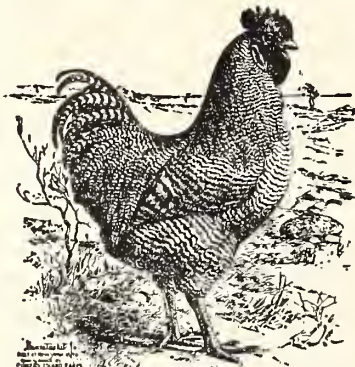
Rose and S. C. Whites. Kulp quality Rose lay the largest eggs of any strain, and can do 242, too, but are not tested. Big, fine S. Combs.

Buff and Barred Rocks of the finest grade.

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## BIRD'S BIRDS

Barred Rocks  
Buff Leghorns



Partridge Wyandottes  
White Wyandottes

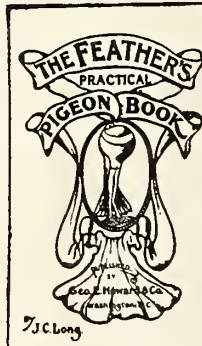
won during the last two years at Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Hagerstown, and other Eastern shows, 37 firsts, 34 seconds and 28 thirds. This Royal Four can not be excelled in beauty and utility purposes. Hundreds of exhibition and breeding birds for sale; females \$3.00 up; males, \$5.00 up.

Don't forget our Giant Bronze Turkeys—the World's Leading Strain. Give us a trial and let us prove that our stock is as represented.

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# THE FEATHER

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS



February, 1906

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. XI., No. 5



# Superb Winning Pigmy Pouters

At the

## [Great Madison Square Show.



**H**ERE'S A RECORD TO BE PROUD of. At the Great New York Show, held in Madison Square Garden, January 2-6, 1906, on 24 entries, we won 24 premiums as follows: Eleven firsts, 10 seconds, and 3 thirds. It is evident that this GREAT RECORD is a world breaker. It is a case of where blood will tell. We have all blue-blooded birds in our Lofts.

At the last Great Hagerstown Show, the Potomac Pigmy Pouter Lofts, on twenty-four entries, were awarded 10 firsts (out of a possible 11 firsts, 5 seconds, 2 thirds, 3 fourths, 3 fifths, and special for best bird in show.

All Bred in Line from the Finest American and English Winners.

We have a few fine Breeders for sale, which should breed you winners of "the blue" in any show. This opportunity won't last forever as our stock for sale is limited, the first come, first served.

The quality is here. The opportunity for such purchase does not often present itself.

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A 64-page book, finely illustrated, that will put you on the right track to make dollars in place of cents out of poultry. A real poultry guide written from 24 years' practical poultry experience and based on facts. A book for beginners or anyone seeking advice on breeding, feeding, rearing and hatching. Contains plans for brooder, colony and poultry houses, yards, poultry farms, etc. It also describes and illustrates Berry's "Biddy" Incubators and Brooders—the successful kind—with all the latest improvements. Also our fine pure-bred poultry, giving prices of different varieties and their eggs for hatching. If you want to make the **most money** from poultry, send for this valuable book, "Profitable Poultry." A postal will do. Do it today.

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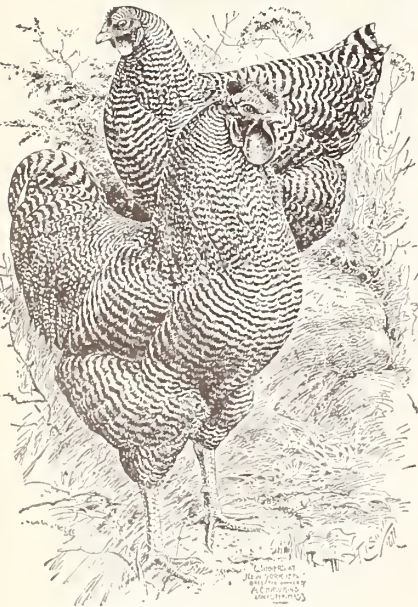
SOLE AGENT FOR D. C. FOR

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ARTHUR TRETHAWAY, N. Wells St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



Winners at New York, from Life.

# HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

## WYANDOTTES, Silver White and Buff.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the largest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, 1 won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: One setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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A utility and fancy combination, Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. My Rocks won 13 prizes on 14 entries at Schenectady and Albany, N. Y., shows 1905. 3 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third, 3 fourths, 1 fifth and 2 specials, 150 birds competing.

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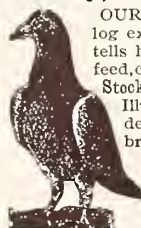
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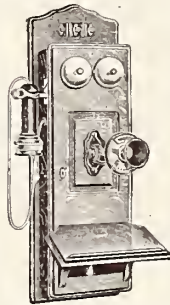
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# The Farmer's Wife

And the Telephone

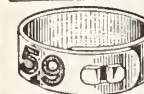
When considering the advantages of a telephone on the farm, and whether or not to buy one, don't forget the wife. Of course the telephone is a "time-saver" for the farmer, it removes the necessity for so many trips to town, and gives him more time for work, but above all don't overlook the companionship it will afford the wife during the long day when the men-folks are away. It will be a protector to her and a messenger if occasion compels her to call for aid or assistance in a hurry. It will relieve the dry monotony of many a dreary day and drive loneliness away. The story is told of a line inspector, out in Illinois, who one day found a woman rocking and knitting with the receiver of her telephone tied onto her head, so that she might hear all the conversation that passed over the line. That poor woman was not "nibby," she was just lonesome. Hundreds of farmers' wives know what it means to be lonesome—to yearn for companionship. Think what a relief the telephone will be to your wife, what a sense of security it will give her just to feel that she has the entire neighborhood right at her elbow when she wants them.



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are best for the farm, because they are always in order. They are made right, especially for such service, and they stay right. You can buy cheaper telephones, but they will cost you more in the end. They will be out of six most of the time and will require constant attention to keep them "working" at all. To make your farm line both practical and profitable, don't experiment with cheap telephones. Buy only the best. We would like to help you to decide which is best; to do that, let us send you our new book, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," in which we illustrate and describe the process of making a farm telephone from beginning to finish, taking up particularly the most important or essential parts and showing how we make them and how the cheap fellows make theirs. This will be an object lesson to you that may save you a good many dollars and no little disappointment. It tells how to interest your neighbors in building a line, and will furnish valuable information you cannot afford to be without. It's free—write for it today. A postal will do; just say, "Send me 74-N," and it will come by return mail.

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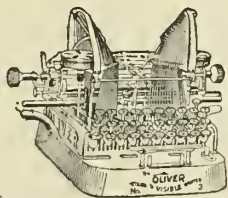
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Don't write him anything by hand that takes him time to make out—that may leave him in doubt that he can't easily read.

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## TWO GREAT SHOWS

The Largest and Most Gorgeous Events of Their Kind Ever Held in the East

### New York

Secretary Crawford and his co-workers in the management of the Garden Show of America are to be congratulated on the achievement of the most surprising success in the management of the Poultry Show, the seventeenth annual exhibit of which was held in Madison Square Garden the first week in January. The largest entry ever gathered in the Garden is the record of the present year. Over 6,000 individual entries, many of which contained from five to twenty specimens, were given to the Garden Show of 1906, and a record of having cared for nearly 8,000 specimens of the feathered tribe, is a credit to the management.

Of these there were the following divisions:

Open class poultry entries, 3,342; exhibition yard poultry entries, 266; single entries in the pigeon classes, 1,851; display and exhibition, 115; pet stock, 114; cats, 232; cage birds, 171; total, 6,091.

The Garden was most beautifully decorated with flags, banners, emblems and bunting. The coops for the poultry were staged in double tiers, or one coop upon another. This was made necessary in order to handle the enormous entry. Pigeons and bantams were cooped in the balconies built over the boxes on either side of the exhibition yards, and display pens crossed the hall in the centre each way. The newspaper booths were located across the Fourth Avenue end of the hall. Incubators and like displays were against the side walls on both sides of the Garden. Cage birds, bees and honey exhibits were in the restaurant in the Madison Avenue entrance. The cats, as usual, were on the second floor.

Monday being a holiday there was necessarily some delay in the opening of the exhibition. Judging began promptly at noon Tuesday and was all finished in the afternoon of Wednesday. Some of the classes were very large and difficult to handle. This was true to a great extent with the Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns. These were pronounced by some as the "banner" classes. We should add to these the White Plymouth Rocks and the Orpingtons as almost, if not the equal of any of them.

Pigeons and bantams were a show to themselves. It is astonishing to notice the great development in the pigeon classes. But a few years ago Pigmy Pouters were a novelty. Here they were gathered in large numbers and of such surprising quality as to almost astonish the experts themselves. As for grace, beauty, pouter quality and color, the pigmies are at present fully the equal of the larger pouter. Bantams of all breeds and varieties, almost a countless throng, were gathered at the left of the hall as you entered, elevated on staging over the boxes. These being largely encouraged by the Game Bantam and National Bantam Associations, have become one of the leading features of the New York Show. The most expert fanciers of the country pay attention to these miniature fowls. In grace and finish they excel anything of poultry kind that is grown.

The display of cage birds, cats and pet stock of all kinds leads one to imagine that all mankind—as well as kind woman—had turned attention to the production of beautifully formed, but strange

appearing freaks to satisfy the demand of fancies which makes it possible to dispose of Canary birds and long-haired Guinea Pigs at fabulous prices.

### ASIATIC CLASSES.

Fifty-three Light Brahmas and eleven Dark Brahmas were shown in the open classes, and six exhibition yards of the light variety. Rather a small showing in comparison with some of the classes of recent years. For quality and excellent condition the prizes were well placed. One could not help being attracted to the beautifully moulded birds selected as the winners. In the hens and pullets the color and marking were superb, the dark Brahmas being a most attractive lot. It was a pleasure to see the name of the old "wheel horse" of the fancy, Philander Williams, among the successful in the Dark Brahma classes.

Buff Cochins were fine in form and color; although the pullets were not so well matured as we should like to see them. The display of Partridge Cochins and White Cochins must meet the approval of those most particular for Cochin quality. The Black Cochins shown would scarcely rank with the others, yet it might be said that they were considerably above the average of this variety.

In the Barred Plymouth Rock classes, the giants of the fancy stalked forth to combat for the prizes. When men such as the Bradley Brothers, E. B. Thompson and A. C. Hawkins, "gird on the armor" for warfare in Barred Plymouth Rock Alley, great things are to be looked for. These, with other great lights in the profession, showed in the open classes the grandest lot of Barred Plymouth Rocks ever gathered under one canvas for the purpose of prize winning, and showing the public just what could be produced in them. So many of the highest quality were left without the award limit that one could scarcely draw a line just where quality ceased. As expressed by an expert of the highest standing, fifty blue ribbons might have been justly awarded in these classes with every one of them fully meriting the award.

We must admit having been carried away with the beauty and quality of the White Plymouth Rocks. Size, shape, color, grand condition, everything necessary to make a fine display, was embodied in this exhibit, one hundred and seventy-five in the open class and twenty-one exhibition yards making a total of 280 most attractive, beautifully white, elegantly formed specimens. Some of the hens and pullets might be selected as models for all Plymouth Rocks. The master-hand at producing fine poultry was strongly in evidence. So much of quality was not included in the list of awards that the fortunate ones are to be more than congratulated upon their success, and those less fortunate highly complimented on the excellence of their exhibit. Buff Plymouth Rocks did not equal the Whites in number, although quality was good throughout.

First cockerel and second cock bird in Barred Plymouth Rocks went to Bradley Brothers on two beautiful specimens. When these people go into the Exhibition Hall, they usually go loaded to win, with specimens well calculated to do the trick. Third cock bird and first and second pens, which went to E. B. Thompson, were wonders of their kind. The grand string of males and females shown by A. C.

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Roslyn, Long Island

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During the past eight years I have bred more winners at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis World's Fair, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Hagerstown and other important shows than any of my competitors. My latest winnings at New York, November, 1905, show 1st cock, 2d and 3d hens, 2d, 3d and 4th cockerels, 2d and 4th pullets, 1st pen.

If in need of stock, either show birds, fine breeders or utility, tell me your wants. I guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

**ANDREW RIDDELL**

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The largest breeder of prize-winning Buff Wyandottes in the world. tf

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AND ALMANAC FOR 1906.

There is nothing in the world like it. It contains 224 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of Fowls true to life. It tells all about all kinds of **Thoroughbred Fowls**, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about

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you want them to

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Fowls successfully exported to all parts of the world. 28-page catalogue free. 68-page book, "Minorcas All Varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc., fully illustrated, 25c. postpaid. My Minorcas have never lost a special for large size and have won more prizes for my customers in strong competition at New York, Boston, Washington, and other leading shows, than any four other strains combined, which proves the quality of stock I sell. Positively I do not show against my customers in Single Combs.

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First Pen St. Louis Exposition. First, second and fourth Pens, Madison Square Garden, New York, 1906, 12 pens competing. First, second and third pens, Hagerstown. No birds for sale for less than \$6.00. Stock and Eggs for Sale

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## MINORCAS Single Comb Black Exclusively Standard-bred Stock Only

Eggs from my 6 best pens, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26; \$18.00 per 100. I guarantee seven fertile eggs in every setting. Also first-class breeding stock for sale—male birds, \$5.00 up, and females \$3.00 up, according to quality. Breeding pens, consisting of one first-class male and four females, for \$20.00. Every bird sold by me must be as represented, or money refunded. All correspondence answered promptly.

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## Johnson's White Leghorns Win

At the 21st Annual Nebr. State show at Lincoln, Jan. 15-20, 1906, 1st, 2nd and 5th Cockerel, 2nd hen, 3rd pullet, 1st pen, in the strongest of competition with an entry of 3,000 birds.

As winners as well as egg producers they are unequalled. Egg records from 200 to 275 eggs per year. Write your wants in stock or eggs for I believe that I can please you. Illustrated 6 page circular free. Ask for this today.

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Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins; Black Langshans; Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Brown and White Leghorns; White and Black Minorcas; Silver Penciled and White Wyandottes; Black Spanish S. S. Hamburgs; Houdans; Barred Rocks; La Fleche and Indian Games. Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga, Indian Runner, Mallard and Black Wild Ducks. Embden, Toulouse, White and Brown China and African Geese. Over three hundred cash prizes won this fall and some of the birds that will be sold are among the winners. Eggs in season.

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Established 1873

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Also of England and S. Africa,

Originators of All the Orpington Fowls and Ducks

It is a well-known fact that our farm contains the Finest and Largest collection of Orpingtons in the world, a visit to us will prove this; and if you want the best stock or eggs from the best, any of the ten varieties, you must send to their originators who naturally have the best as proven by our many Unbeaten Records. In three years we have won 48 first and 36 second prizes, most of these winners and many more being in our egg pens. Eggs from the best Orpingtons in the world \$10 a setting, from exceptionally fine birds, \$5, and utility Buff and White, \$2.50. Special quotations on stock. Thousands of Orpingtons kept. We edit and publish the Orpington Poultry Journal, 5c; yearly, 60c. Send 10c to cover postage. Inspection of farms cordially invited. Trains met. Advice

for our 68-page illustrated catalogue. free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hawkins was greatly admired by every one. There was some dissatisfaction in the classes, but not nearly as much as usual. Experts differed very much as to the placing of the award on pullets, the contention being based upon the fact that the pullet was very much undersize, and did not have her main tail feathers well grown. The Standard states that you shall deduct two points per pound for under standard weight. It was only claimed that this pullet weighed five pounds. This alone would take three points from her score. If, cut as she should have been, two points for short tail, this would have been five points deducted without other defects. The shape of the neck, head and breast deserved considerable attention in the matter of defects. We can not imagine that the pullet, properly scored, could have exceeded eighty-nine points, yet she was awarded the blue ribbon, while the second pullet, grand in every requirement, must have gone over weight, and was complete throughout her entire plumage. Instances of this kind create the impression that comparison judging is a careless method. While it is not a careless method, it may be carelessly applied.

The White Plymouth Rocks, as before stated, were a most beautiful lot. The pullets winning the prizes in White Plymouth Rocks were grand in size and general makeup, as were all the specimens selected. Buff Plymouth Rocks were good in every way, except that many of the pullets were immature. A hen belonging to R. L. Hutchings was grand in every particular, having size, color and general makeup. There seemed to be a divided opinion about this hen and the quality of the one winning the first position; surely they were grand good specimens.

In Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, Rockhill Poultry Farm and Exmoor Farm contended for supremacy. The Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks and the Partridge Plymouth Rocks as well had a very strong representation in the show. The Black Wyandottes were a splendid fine lot. The placing of the award grades them just as they belong. The young stock, remarkably good, shows great improvement over other years. Black Langshans, twenty-five in the open classes, were better in quality than for several years. Two White Langshans traveled alone on the path of glory, wishing, we presume, that more might come and join them another year.

The Orpington people seem determined to force upon the world the excellence of their poultry. We should class this display next to the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. In Single and Rose-Comb Buffs, and Single and Rose-Comb Blacks, and Single-Comb Whites, number and quality were rampant; the winners being wonderful specimens. All the other varieties were strongly represented. We were informed by Mr. Cook that their sales had gone far beyond their expectations. Gedney Farm had a grand display of Buff Orpingtons, all of which seem to have been grown by them on their own farm, showing the possibility of producing great quality in these in this country. Mr. Cook and Mr. Gaylor both informed us that they were more than gratified at the outcome of the sales department during the show. Others reported equal success. The demand for these fowls does not seem to lag in the least.

In the Mediterranean classes, the quality was remarkably good. Single-Comb White Leghorns were among the strongest of these. Mr. Young was most fortunate in his winnings, having captured a number of prizes on birds that must

have been wonders to have gained supremacy here. Mr. Wykoff, of Ithaca, had a grand display. It is encouraging to record the fact that a large per cent. of the entire exhibit in Leghorns was within the range of proper carriage of tail according to the new Standard.

Brown Leghorn Alley was most attractive during the entire show. There was a large gathering of Brown Leghorns. One fancier remarked that he had never seen such beautiful striping as on the second cockerel. There went from Washington to this show a Miss Pitchlyn with some Brown Leghorn pullets. Her pleasing ways and pleasant manners won her a world of friends. The New York press took pleasure in speaking complimentary of herself and her beautiful Browns. She captured the New York Show, and was elected first Vice President of the Brown Leghorn Club. Mr. James Forsythe, who was kept out of the New York Show as a competitive exhibitor for a number of years, from the fact that he is a member of the Board of Directors, came to New York this time with some display coops of the grand quality always shown by Riverside Farm. One display pen contained a dozen or fifteen pullets of the mammoth size grown by him, ranging from six to seven and a half pounds each, and the cockerel penned with them looked as if he might tip the scales at about nine pounds. These are the type of Brown Leghorns so extensively sought for from Maine to California for the combined purpose of producing eggs and market poultry.

The display of Buff Leghorns, Black Leghorns and all kinds of Rose-Comb Leghorns was most attractive. The Browns shown by Mr. Kulp, of Pennsylvania, were most beautiful in their makeup.

Black Minorcas, both single comb and rose comb were shown in quantities. As usual, Mr. Arthur Trethaway was there looking for ribbons. The first cock bird was a wonder of his kind. He came from Pittsburg, the property of Mr. Hildorfer. Mr. Trethaway, as the records show, won second cock bird, third hen, first, third and fifth cockerels, second and third pullets on a well deserved string of birds. Mr. Trethaway also won first pen on a lot of beauties. White Minorcas were surprisingly good, and show a disposition to push well along in contention with the Blacks.

Rose-Comb Black Minorcas attracted great attention. Mr. Northup was there with some of the descendants of those thousand dollar birds that went abroad, and they were crackerjacks and did the trick. But when Mr. Northup prepares himself for an exhibition of these, he usually takes the prize winners with him under his arm.

The Polish classes were remarkably good, especially the White-Crested Blacks, which brought together very large classes of most excellent quality to contend for the specials that were offered, and it was Nip and Tuck between the lot to see which could do the best.

Rhode Island Reds extended their banner through many aisles. There were hundreds of them and the quality was remarkable. According to some of the New England fanciers, the exhibit was right up in quality. The New England Rhode Island Red people were at the New York Show to see what they could find better than they had at home. One of them said, "Quality seems to be moving toward New York?" It is said that some two hundred and fifty of the Rose-Comb variety will go from New England to the Cincinnati Show. This should be good



for the variety; most certainly satisfactory to the management at Cincinnati.

As usual Mr. Westfall and Henry Hales were on hand with a fine lot of Dorkings. Houdans were more numerous than the Dorkings, and of good quality. A few other French varieties were shown. We are at loss to know why the display of Dorkings have been permitted to go behind. If they had been pushed as hard as the Orpingtons have they might occupy the position that the Orpingtons have gained. Surely there are no better fowls than the English Dorkings.

Pit Games have become a great feature at the New York Show. If any one will name a kind of Game that was not present, we are certain that some one of the Game enthusiasts will hunt it up and have it on deck for exhibition another year.

We were more than delighted with the display of Indian Games. Mr. Kirby, as usual had a lot of nice ones. Gedney Farm has made a reputation as experts in Indian Games. They have a beautiful lot of promising young stock. A few of the White Indian Games were shown. Exhibition Games of all kinds to the usual limited extent were shown.

Our friend, Dr. Phelps, was there with his long line of beautiful Faverolles and Lakenvelders. Oh, how the Doctor does admire them! What beautiful specimens he has produced in them! He is the man who changed the belief that Faverolles could not be grown in this country, by taking hold of them and producing more than two thousand in one season. The Lakenvelders, the black and white Leghorns, the great egg-producing fowl of Germany, have come to stay, says the Doctor, because they are worthy of cultivation, being both beautiful and splendid egg-producers.

The display of water fowls and turkeys was not large enough in numbers. The quality was good, but numbers did not compare in proportion to other displays and classes of the show.

In Game Bantams there was an endless throng of beauty and quality. Sadness spread over the feelings of the entire bantam fancy as the ribbons were placed upon the coops. The light of A. A. Parker's life had fled, and the hero of many a wonderful contention for supremacy in the Garden, he the well-beloved, highly considered judge of Game Bantams went to his long home just as the club of which he was treasurer was holding its meeting in the Garden Hall. Poor Parker is gone never more to return, but he has left behind an impression of his ability upon the little Game Bantam that will be remembered long years hence by all those familiar with his life. One might spend hours commenting on the quality of these little beauties and describing individual specimens. When we say that they were grand in every respect and all that might be hoped for, the entire truth has been said.

Buff Cochins Bantams, White Cochins Bantams and Partridge Cochins Bantams, were shown in quantity and quality, all through the line. The Sebrights surpassed any like exhibit. Rose-comb Bantams almost equaled the banner year. Japanese Bantams, Polish Bantams, both Light and Dark Brahma Bantams, Plymouth Rock Bantams, and other minor varieties represent these miniature fowls. As usual ex-President Orr brought down from his locality a lot of beautiful Brahma Bantams that speak well for the quality reared by this gentleman. The dark Brahma Bantams were grand in quality and very attractive in every way.

## Boston

During the week of January 16 the New England Show was held in Boston, and the Middle West Display of poultry at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding that these two great and important features were in existence the same week, Boston had the second largest display ever gathered at Mechanics Building. Mr. Roberts has proven beyond all question his ability to successfully manage in the most quiet manner a large display of poultry. There was neither excitement, nor disappointment noticed in any of the departments. Everyone seemed satisfied; the management, judges, and exhibitors appeared to have met the requirements of a good organization, and there is not recorded a single protest against the way the awards were placed.

After Tuesday the weather was most propitious for the occasion; not cold, but bright, clear and bracing, and a continual crowd of visitors went to and from the Hall each day, until the doors were closed. The poultry displays brought the men from city and country. The cage birds and the cats brought an endless stream of women and children to the Hall. Pigeon fanciers, for many hundred miles away, came to be present at the club meeting and to see the displays. The judging was promptly done, and the ribbons were in place before noon on the second day; all of this was a tribute to careful management and a determination to have things properly done.

The Asiatic classes were about the same as at New York, except that the Light Brahmas and Black Cochins were much better than shown elsewhere this winter. Barred Plymouth Rocks as a class did not equal New York. The winning specimens and the hen that won the champion cup might have gained honors had they gone to the Garden Show; White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Plymouth Rocks were quite the equal of the New York display. The best Buff Plymouth Rock female shown was the first hen that was all that could be asked in both shape and color.

One of the successful exhibitors in White Wyandottes stated that most of the successful specimens at New York came to Boston, some of which gained honors there, some did not; the pullet that won first was pronounced the best of the season. Black Wyandottes, Partridge and Silver-Penciled Wyandottes were all remarkably good classes; but few of the New York specimens were shown. In Columbian Wyandottes a portion came from New York to Boston, more than half were new aspirants for honors. The mother of the well known Teddy was in the classes. Some of the most beautiful females of this variety that we have ever seen were represented in the display.

The two most attractive varieties in the American classes were the Silver and Golden Laced Wyandottes. If you except the cock-birds in the Silver-Laced, you have a collection hard to excel. The hens and the pullets were most beautiful in shape, size and color; first and second cockerels have been seldom, if ever, equalled. In the Golden, both the males and females excelled any like display. For shape, size, color and markings, they were most remarkable. The winning cockbird was considered the equal in shape to any Wyandottes in the show; the winning cockerel almost perfect in form and most elegant in color and marking; the winning hen was the best of her kind that we have ever seen. All in all, the display of Laced Wyandottes was a surprise to exhibitors, judge and visitors alike. In Rhode Island Reds, the number and quality was excel-

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Will do the same work as the \$17.00 incubator, hatch as many fertile eggs and as strong chicks in the same time with the same amount of work. Why pay \$17.00? EVERYBODY'S INCUBATOR has double packed walls with four dead air spaces, double glass door, automatic regulator, NEEDS NO MOISTURE, new style nursery tray and sanitary removable bottom, full height legs and holds 120 EGGS. Has the same kind of guarantee that goes with the high-priced incubators. Some manufacturers put \$10 worth of high-priced varnish and shiny brass on their incubators and but \$7.00 worth of hatchability. Shiny dummyery don't cut any figure on the fertile egg, it's hatchability that does the work. EVERYBODY'S INCUBATOR is most all HATCHABILITY. It is warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money back. It's the business hatcher for the business poultry raiser. Send for free circular telling all about this great hatcher.

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It is no experiment, having been used successfully for twelve years, and is the highest grade article of its kind in use.

Necessary proportion of mica, quartz, iron, magnesium.  
Regulates digestion by properly assimilating the food—a process absolutely necessary to health and productiveness in poultry.

Food not assimilated is food wasted. Mica Crystal solves the problem and makes the poultry industry profitable.

Without grit the feathered tribe can not be healthy or productive. This is a well-demonstrated fact in nature. Ignorance of it has cost millions. Grit is to fowls what teeth are to other members of animal creation. Mica Crystal never loses its sharpness. It is the best.

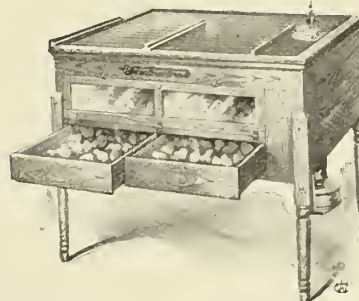
Let us prove the truth of what we say by filling a sample order for you. 11-6

MICA CRYSTAL CO.

11-4

Concord, N. H.

## Prairie State Combination Hen Egg and Duck Egg Incubator



This machine is constructed with an extra deep egg chamber, and nursery drawers, adapting it especially to the requirements of duck raisers. It may, however, be used equally as well for hatching broilers and soft roasters during the season.

The cooling slides on top of the machine make cooling tables unnecessary. The machines are made in rights and lefts, and may therefore be put in solid blocks of four, reducing the room required for operating to the minimum—a very economical and convenient arrangement in the way of saving space and for those who are engaged in shipping newly hatched chicks to their customers.

And this, by the way, is a growing and very profitable industry which is fast taking the place, among many producers and fanciers, of selling eggs by the setting. The little chicks are placed in light wooden boxes, in cells which are bored full of holes for ventilation. The top is covered with burlap, and the chicks are covered over with soft, downy feathers—a waste product in many establishments. Thus packed they will ship safely almost any distance. This plan is better for the producer, and better for the buyer, in many instances, than buying eggs for incubation, and Prairie State machines enable you to hatch chicks that will bring much better prices than to sell the eggs.

Mr. Hallock, one of the largest, if not the largest, duck grower in the United States, has been a user of Prairie State Incubators for a great many years. You can imagine the extent of his operations when we tell you that he used between sixty and seventy carloads of grain in feeding his stock last season. His letter below shows the durability of the Prairie State Incubators. After eighteen years of use, he asserts they are still doing good work. He has never found an incubator that will surpass the Prairie State for hatching ducks:

ATLANTIC FARM  
Spoonk, L. I.

BROOKSIDE FARM  
Brooklimes, L. I.

A. J. HALLOCK, PROP.

Spoonk, Long Island, Jan. 8, 1906.

Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.  
Dear Sirs:—Your new model machine was received a few days ago; will fill it with eggs next week and hope to find it an improvement over the old model and hatch every egg. When I wish it may be better than the other I do not mean to infer that the old model is not good, because I know that the old machine is hard to beat.

I used my first Prairie State in 1888, and have used them continuously since that date. Last year I used one hundred and thirty Prairie States. Have never had a fire and do not recollect of having any machine smoke seriously.

The machines that were purchased 18 years ago are doing as good work now as they did then, and to all appearances are good for many years more.

Last season there were a number of hatches that averaged two hundred and forty ducklings to the machine. I usually have from five to ten machines hatch at a time.

Yours truly,

*J. Hallock*

What the Prairie State has done for Mr. Hallock it will do for you. Write for catalogue of the new Improved Standard Prairie State Incubator and learn about the improvements that make it a better machine than ever.

## How to Make Your Own Brooder A Piano Box Will Do

The Universal Hoyer may be attached to any size or form of Colony house, mushroom house, small portable building, or a piano box, and make almost as good a brooder as money can buy.

Piano box brooders with Universal Hoyers inside, are being used at the Connecticut Agricultural College Experiment Station at Storrs, Conn. Prof. Graham's testimonial tells with what results:

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
CHARLES K. GRAHAM  
Instructor in Poultry Industry and  
Poultry Manager

Storrs, Conn., Dec. 11, 1905.

Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.  
Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with your Universal Hoyers. They are giving excellent results, and, I think, come a little nearer perfection than any other brooder I have seen.

Yours very truly,

*C. K. Graham*

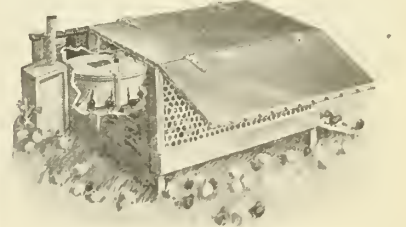
The use of the Universal Hoyer is almost boundless. During the summer season four or five broods may be successfully started in a piano box or Colony house, the same heating device being transferred from one to the other. During the winter it may be used in the winter brooder and make one of the finest individual brooders for the purpose that has yet been offered the poultryman. Our new Brooder Book, free, tells how to use the Universal Hoyer half a dozen ways to save you money and raise better chicks.

We have recently published six valuable books on how to increase poultry production. Every poultry raiser should have one or all of these books—they are free if you will write—and we will put your name on our mail list so that you will get others, now in course of preparation, also free, as fast as published. Write today.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,

481 Main St.

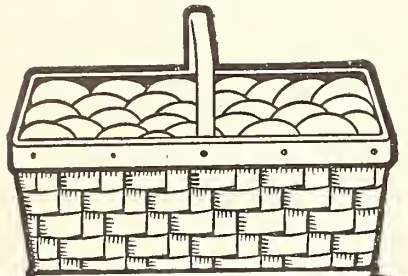
Homer City, Pa.





For Sale—Thoroughbred white Cochon Bantams.  
S. Franklin Woodcock, Salisbury, Md. 11-5

**KEYSTONE**  
**INCUBATOR**  
has "success" stamped all over it. You'll know why when you learn how it's built and operates. New catalog tells why and how. Free. Write for it today. The Diehl-Schilling Co. Box 623, Easton, Pa.

**40¢ a Doz**

### There's a Way To Make Poultry Pay

When eggs are 40c a dozen and broilers are 50c a pound most poultry-raisers have neither to sell. The way to make poultry pay is to have eggs to sell in the winter, when eggs are high, and broilers fat and ready for the early demand at the fancy prices that early broilers bring.

### HARVEY'S Cut Clover Hay

makes poultry pay. Analysis shows that it contains many useful chemical elements necessary to the production of eggs. It aids the digestion and assimilation of other foods, and furnishes materials for muscle-building that makes healthy, strong, vigorous fowls—the kind that take "top-notch" prices. As a winter feed it is the best substitute known for the grubs and worms fowls find in summer. Increases egg-production—produces a higher grade of eggs.

### HARVEY'S Electric Poultry Food

is a ground grain food made of many kinds of grains in proportion as extensive experimenting has proven most valuable. It is a perfect, well-balanced food, equally good for young chicks and growing fowls. A mash made of **Electric Poultry Food** and **Harvey's Cut Clover Hay** will assure good growth of young stock, a large production of eggs, and a healthy, vigorous flock.

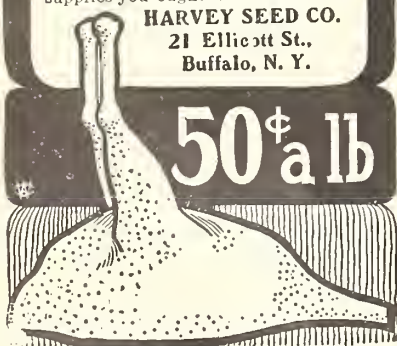
### HARVEY'S Mixed Grains

meet the needs of a first-class grain feed. It is mixed with great care from a variety of selected grains and is especially suited to all kinds of poultry. Harvey's Cut Clover Hay, Electric Poultry Food and Mixed Grains furnish you an "ideal bill of fare" for your fowls.

There's a way to make poultry pay—feed the right way. The progressive poultry-raiser who have learned how to do this are earning money in their poultry pens. Our free catalogue will tell you the way to make poultry pay. It lists a line of supplies you ought to know about.

**HARVEY SEED CO.**  
21 Ellicott St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

**50¢ a lb**



lent. Many of the specimens outclassed any of this breed ever brought to Boston. Notwithstanding over two hundred specimens had gone from New England to Cincinnati, the collection was superb.

The banner classes of Dorkings came together here—Whites, Silver-Gray and Colored, more than a hundred in number and away above the hundred mark in quality forming a collection that attracted more than ordinary attention. The Orpington display and the Dorkings stood near enough together to contend in attractiveness and to be discussed by their owners. If such classes as these could be generally shown, there could be no reasonable excuse for their not standing in popularity well up to the Orpingtons themselves. Orpingtons, Buffs, Blacks and Whites, the selection of about one-half of the New York display and added to by fresh recruits from New England, constituted the representation of this breed.

The Mediterranean classes, including all kinds of Leghorns, Minorcas, Black and White, both single and rose-comb, with an unusual display of Andalusians, were better as a whole than those usually seen in New England. A number of New York winners went to Boston; some were successful, some were not.

The Andalusians were represented by the largest gathering of this variety that we have seen. The elegance of the winning specimens was almost equal to the ideal for a variety.

The Black Spanish excelled anything that we have ever seen displayed in this variety. We have read of the elegance, the finish and the remarkably long, white faces of the English specimens and have usually received the description slighting. But a number of specimens in the Spanish classes at Boston were fully equal to any described by word or illustration in the English journals. The white faces hung down almost to the shoulders. For size, shape and color, they were better than one might expect to see, the males and the females both having unusually large white faces, more than three times as large as have been seen on the best specimens heretofore. Houdans and all the French varieties were fairly well represented.

The Polish and the Hamburg classes were remarkable as to number and quality. Some beautiful white Hamburgs and a long string of Blacks added much to the attractiveness of these classes.

Games, Indian Games, Standard Games, and a number of other varieties, including Sultans, Aseel and Malays added interest to the collection.

The Bantam display was about the same in numbers and quality. Game bantams excepted, as came to New York. In fact, quite a number of the same specimens were at Boston, many of them successful.

The turkey and water-fowl display was most remarkable. Quite a number of Bronze and White were shown. One pair of beautiful Narragansett turkeys added to the attractiveness of the collection. Wild ducks and domestic ducks, of dozens of qualities were scattered through the Hall. The display of geese was noteworthy; the Toulouse being well represented and the Embden geese were of quality seldom displayed. One pair of these geese weighed a little over 58 pounds, several others were almost their equal in size, and all were as beautiful and white as the driven snow. White Chinese, African and Canadian were represented, the African excelling anything of their kind that we have ever met with in the show room. The African geese and the Wild Canadian geese are used in cross-

mating, and for the production of mongrel geese, many thousands of which are raised throughout New England, and sold at remarkably high prices during the winter months for roasting geese. New England is becoming a great locality for fattening geese for market. Thousands of these are brought from all over the country, as far north as Nova Scotia, and fattened and finished to the Queen's taste, dressed and sold to the markets of Boston and New York.

In the center of the forum of the building, covering the space of a good-sized town lot, was grouped the grandest display of poultry appliances, incubators, brooders, etc., ever exhibited at a show. The expanse of floor space allotted to this purpose, the diversity of collection, the hen houses, yards, miniature duck ponds, and imitation of duck ranches constituted almost a county fair in itself. The people thronged to see this novel display, and the manufacturers of all appliances represented there did a land-office business.

We mentioned in the description of the New York Show the names of the manufacturers that came to New York. These same were largely represented at Boston, and instead of being scattered around the hall, were clustered into this one location, as above described.

In other parts of the building were smaller displays of incubators, appliances, fences and roofing, but the principal gathering place for these was in the center of the main room.

In the balcony, over the main hall was cooped several varieties of poultry, capons, pens of pigeons, rabbits and guinea pigs. Among these was a most attractive display of pigeons for the producing of squabs. The large Runt pigeon was strongly represented as were the Maltese Hen pigeons in broken colors and pure white and specimens produced from crossing both of these with Homers. Purebred Homers, Duchess and White Homers, in countless numbers and large collections showed the many kinds most popular for squab growing.

Many of the same faces seen at New York came to Boston. There was over 425 individual exhibitors in the poultry classes alone. The Boston Management seemed more interested in having a large number of individual exhibitors, rather than to have a few enter large numbers. The more individuals interested in the game, the more successful will be the production and selling of quality specimens.

The usual banquet was tendered the exhibitors by the show management on Tuesday night. After the collation had been disposed of, four stage artists entertained for near two hours. The social side of the Boston Show was represented in a number of club dinners held during the week, the most largely attended of which was the dinner of the Partridge Wyandotte Club. The Columbian Wyandotte Club, the Pigeon men, the judges and the exhibitors from Canada, all in turn had their entertainment in dinner parties held in the evening at the Copley Square Hotel.

The same show dates were claimed by Mr. Roberts for next year. All the poultry press of the country are invited to record this fact, so that there will not be any misunderstanding, Boston having had the week of the 15th of January almost continually for ten years.

"As tough as an old goose" is no joke. Nothing can be more disagreeable upon the table than a tough old duck or goose; nothing more palatable, more desirable and more attractive than a nice tender one. If more of the best quality were


grown, it would be better for the growers. None that are tough and undesirable should ever be sent to market.

From the number of requests in our exchanges as to how to cure roup and canker, it must be very prevalent this fall and winter. The way to avoid these ailments is to provide comfortable, dry quarters for the poultry.

Nothing is so much sought after by the hens in winter as a pleasant roll in a dry dust bath. Provide this continually for them. Do not disappoint them, for they love to dust themselves continually during the noonday hours when the sun beats down upon the dust box.

Better spend more dollars in preventing ailments that come from dampness than to use them up in an attempt to cure these ailments.

**MAKE YOUR OWN CUT GREEN BONE**  
It's a very easy, simple operation with a **CROWN Bone Cutter**. Green bone makes eggs, and stimulates the hen's productive organs. Cut bone fresh every day. The Crown does it quickly with no bother or muss. 25 years building cutters. Write for free catalog. **WILSON BROS., Box 615, EASTON, PA.**



MATED HOMERS FOR SALE, FROM THE OLDEST AND HIGHEST GRADE SQUAB FARM IN AMERICA.

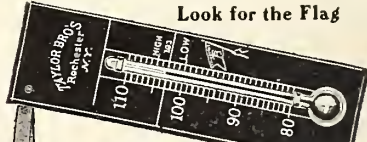
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PLANT AND STOCK ALWAYS OPEN FOR INSPECTION. OUR CARRIAGE WILL MEET ANY TRAIN AT BRYN MAWR ON application. 11-5

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error in the Thermometer you use in your Incubator will result in the destruction of many eggs. All the leading Incubator makers use **TAYLOR Thermometers** because they are absolutely accurate.

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Will sell Eggs from best stock R. C. Buff Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 40. Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes \$1.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 40, \$8.00 for 100. Eggs for Incubators from fairly good stock of Buff P. Rock, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns and R. I. Reds, \$4.00 for 100. As we have free mail delivery at the farm have decided to change our address.

ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Box 116, Somerset, Mass

WE'VE GOT 'EM  
FRESH GOODS  
SEND TO  
**TAYLOR BROS.**  
CAMDEN N.J.  
FOR EVERYTHING YOU NEED. IN  
POULTRY AND PIGEON-SUPPLIES  
WE'VE GOT 'EM. DON'T FORGET-IT  
BIG STOCK-LOW PRICES

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Keeps Poultry Healthy  
**VIGER'S**  
Crushed Charcoal  
Prevents Disease  
Chemically pure, keeps poultry strong, healthy and in good laying condition. Corrects wrong feeding. Not a drug, but Nature's own purifier. Coarse or fine granulated, also pulverized for soft feed. 50-lb. trial bag \$1.00; special price for quantities. Samples free. Viger's Coal & Wood Co., 456 20th St., Detroit, Mich.

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## "MONEY IN POULTRY"

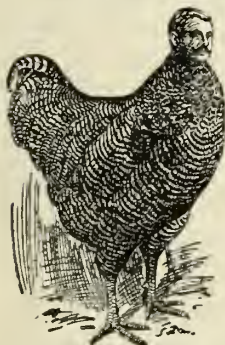


Our new 1906 book tells how to make it. It tells how to treat diseases, feed and care for poultry successfully. It illustrates and tells all about 40 varieties Famous Thoroughbred Fowls, with low price on stock and eggs. Only 6c.

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Box 22, Harrisonburg, Va.

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## Riverdale Poultry Yards



14 years a breeder of  
**B. P. ROCKS.**  
White Wyandottes  
**S. C. W. Leghorns**

No man's fowls are better than mine. 15

**Eggs, \$1.50,**  
from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

**J. R. RISDON,**  
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Telephone 631-Hyatts

## SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

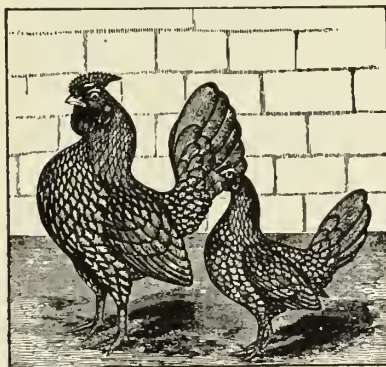


and ALMANAC for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickendom, and no one can afford to be without it. Price only 15c.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 488, FREEPORT, ILL.

## SEABRIGHT BANTAMS

There is no breed of bantams more deserving of the careful attention of breeders than the Sebright Bantams. Produced as they are in the two varieties of silver and golden color, they present the beauties of the richest and most attractive markings. The Standard calls for the same weights in Sebright and Rose Comb Bantams. Unfortunately more attention has been given to the small size of the Rose Comb than has been given to the Sebrights. Size in all bantams is of the greatest importance. We often hear it stated the smaller the better. This is, however, a mistake unless the proviso is added that they must have size enough to conform to the type and general characteristics of the breed. For without perfect breed conformation, none of the bantams is of much value. The most unattractive of all bantams is an overgrown Sebright. Next to size and conformation in the Sebright are the head and comb points, all of which must be beautifully defined and regular of formation or they are quite un-



SEABRIGHT BANTAMS

attractive. There is nothing of bantam kind that quite equals the form and carriage of the little Sebright when at its best. This with rich color and markings unite in the general makeup of a beautiful specimen.

The color of the Silver Sebright should be white throughout, each feather evenly and distinctly laced all around the entire web of the feather with glossy black. A fairly narrow lacing of black to be preferred to an overly heavy lacing; the lacing may, however, be both too wide or too narrow. The colors must be distinct, well defined, the white clear and pure in color and the edging glossy black.

The Golden Sebright is the same in form and type as the Silver, the color throughout a rich golden-yellow, not a pale or lemon-yellow, but a rich golden-yellow, each feather laced with glossy black the same as in the Silver. In both varieties it is of the greatest importance to have the black edging even and true and to have it continue around the entire edge of the feather and not show in spangles or point markings that only go part way around the feather. Considerable trouble is experienced in having a pure-clear-colored tail as they are frequently badly marked or peppered with black. We glean the following information as to the origin of the Sebright Bantam from the poultry book recently issued by Harrison Weir.

Judging from unauthenticated dates, Sir John Sebright began producing the breed of bantams that are known as "Sebrights" almost one hundred years ago. Mr. Moubray (1834) mentions Sir John Sebright, M. P., for Herts, as one of the chief amateur fanciers of this breed. As to the origin of the Sebright Bantam, Mr. Weir writes:

"It is seventy years, if not more, since Sir John Sebright, of Beechwood, conceived the idea of producing a bantam, hen-tailed, without the pointed hackle, back, or saddle feathers, which should have instead those of an obovate form, gold color, with a complete black 'lacing' throughout. Not a few of his pigeons were rare color combinations, especially his Archangels, all black, with the exception of the whole of the wings, which were a bright, metallic, orange-red. As far as I know, this variation from the ordinary Archangel is now 'lost.' Various statements have been made as to how Sir John evolved the new bantam breed. The following, from the *Poultry Chronicle*, (1854) seems at once possible and truthful. It is written by Mr. Hobbs, who was with the late Sir John Sebright upwards of forty-five years, and, therefore, may be relied upon: 'The last object that Sir John Sebright aimed at was to improve the Bantam to a clear blue-shanked evenly-laced bird, with proud, erect carriage. To effect this, Sir John, about five and forty years ago, obtained a buff-colored bantam hen (possibly that known then as the Nankin) at Norwich; she was very small indeed, with clear slate-colored shanks. On the same journey he purchased a cockerel, rather inclined to red in color, destitute of sickle-feathers, with a hen-like hackle (this bird, an aged friend of mine told me, was a 'henney' Game, for he knew the person from whom it was bought. This, no doubt, had the permanent effect of making 'the Sebright' hen-tailed), and (at Watford) a small hen resembling a Golden Hamburg. After this, by drafting for five or six years, he gained the laced feather he so anxiously sought, by 'in-and-in' breeding for about twenty years. He afterwards had a white cockerel from the Zoological Gardens, from which he developed the Silvers.

"As regards the origin—here is another version from the *Poultry Chronicle* (1855) vol. 11, page 36, signed 'An Original Subscriber:' 'The Sebright Bantam Club was formed some forty years ago by the late Sir John Sebright and several other fanciers, who endeavored, if possible, to obtain the beautiful plumage of the Polish fowl on as small specimens as possible. They (the late Sir John, the late Mr. Stevens, the late Mr. Nollingsworth, and Mr. Carle, who still survives,) began their labors by selecting the best kinds of Polish, and by judiciously crossing them with bantams gradually obtained their end. They had to work the topknots out, get rid of the hackle and long tail-feathers, (why this, when many of the Polish were hen-tailed?) and reduce the size, maintaining as much as possible the truly impertinent carriage of the bantams.'

"Although this version of the origin of the Sebright is given by a twenty years' member of the club, I am of the opinion that it is not altogether the method adopted by Sir John. That of Mr. Hobbs has common-sense to recommend it and not only was he with Sir John, but aged fanciers that I have known corroborated his statement. Furthermore, by the same combination, that of Spangled Hamburg and reddish Game, I have produced laced fowls."

You will note from above that Mr. Weir rather favors the statement of Mr. Hobbs. We are rather inclined to his opinion believing that that plan would have been more likely to produce the Sebright Bantam as we now have them than would Polish or other crosses. However this may be, it is quite evident that there were

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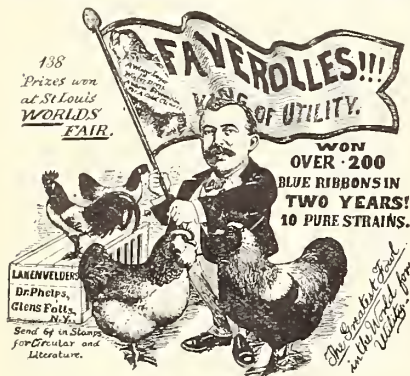
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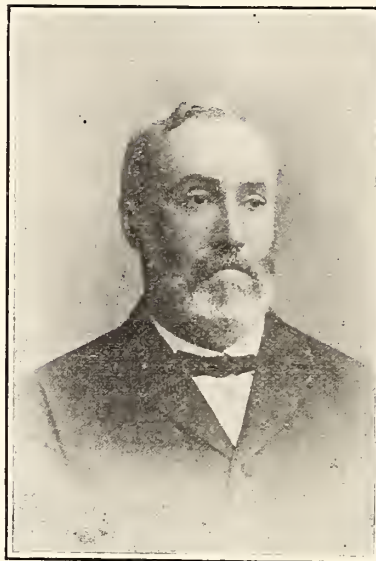
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a number of crosses made that have given trouble in both size, color and markings ever since the Sebrights have been made use of as one of the high-class exhibition bantams, and we do feel that it is due the breed that the fanciers should make a most determined effort to improve them and have them at least equal in quality to the Game and the Rose Comb Bantams.

The evidence that this can be done is shown in the fact that some meritorious specimens are shown now and then in the male birds, and more frequently in the females. What is needed is a determined effort to have them as they should be and the wished-for results will be accomplished.



MR. LEWIS WRIGHT

Nothing of its kind has brought equal regret as the information of the death by accident of Mr. Lewis Wright, of England, who was struck by a moving train, and almost instantly killed, December 16th last.

We have before us a recent letter received from him in which he records some of the events of his life, as if he seemed to have upon him the foreshadowing of the future. He says he was always a pure amateur, and never made a living from poultry. He was born in 1838, and always loved poultry. Among his accomplishments was the compilation and the revision of the greatest book on poultry. We presume that Mr. Lewis Wright's poultry book is better known throughout the world than any other publication of like character. He sent us years ago a printed statement of the testimonial presented to him at a banquet given in his honor during the show, 1901, held in Alexandria Palace. Then was given him a tribute of respect by his fellow fanciers, which he cherished much and wrote us of same. In that letter he said: "I have often wished I had listened to your early day request to come to America, and join with you in the up-building of the poultry fancy there." If Lewis Wright had established himself in America when he began his poultry career, he would to-day be among the foremost of all the fanciers in our land.

To have lived a life as he did, to have written and revised the greatest book on poultry, and to be loved by those he had served best, was a tribute to have gladdened his heart in the closing years of his life. He went to his long home loved and respected, we presume, by more brother fanciers than any other man in the fancy. We would rather have met and talked

with Lewis Wright than with any other poultryman of the Old World.

**Shipping Poultry to Market**

Next to the proper fattening of poultry, nothing is of equal importance as the dressing and shipping of same to market. We noticed in "Inland Poultry" a short time since a very timely article on this subject, which we present for the benefit of our readers:

"It is of prime importance that the poultry products be placed on the market in a condition that will make them appear as inviting as possible. Proper feeding for two or three weeks before the fowls are slaughtered will improve their color materially. In most of the American markets fat fowls with a yellow skin bring the highest price. This condition may be secured most cheaply by feeding a grain ration, composed largely of corn, for two or three weeks before the fowls are slaughtered. Of the more common grain foods, there is none that excels corn for this purpose.

"The commission men and shippers, who study in detail dressing and packing, state that uniformly fine quality will soon acquire a reputation among the buyers. The shipper should always be careful to have the product look as neat as possible. In some of the large cities ordinances prohibit the sale of dressed poultry with food in their crops. In a few instances the sale of live poultry in coops which contain food is also prohibited. In all cases it is best to withhold food from twelve to twenty-four hours before killing, but the fowls should have plenty of water during this time, that they may be able to digest and assimilate food already consumed.

"All fowls should be killed by cutting through the roof of the mouth and allowing them to bleed to death. In all operations of dressing avoid cutting or bruising the skin or breaking bones. Care is required in the case of the heavy fowls in picking and handling to prevent bruising the skin. In packing fowls use neat, clean, and as light packages as will carry safely. Boxes or barrels holding about 200 pounds meet these requirements best; boxes are better for turkeys and geese and barrels for chickens. Barrels may be used, however, for dry shipment as well as for hot weather shipment when the fowls are to be packed in ice.

"In shipping live poultry the coop should be high enough to allow the fowls to stand upright without bending their legs. When large coops are used there should be partitions, so that if the coops are tipped all of the fowls are not thrown to one side. They should have plenty of room in the coop. If possible, put only one kind in a coop or in one division of the coop."

Nothing is attracting so much attention at the present time as the finishing of poultry for market. A great deal of attention has been paid to this in Canada. This, we presume, is to have equal quality in the poultry shipped from Canada to England that is grown there, where, without doubt, the best market poultry of the world is grown and finished for market, and the Canadian people are making a hard struggle to gain a portion of this trade.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mrs. A. A. Parker, of Bound Brook, New Jersey, in which she states: "I wish to express through your medium my gratification to all the fanciers who sent me the testimonial of their regard for Mr. Parker and their comforting words of sympathy."

# D. & H.

## A SQUARE DEAL

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## FACTS OF INTEREST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER FOWL

Keeping Water Fowls on country places is becoming more prevalent every year. We have visited some estates where the ponds were divided off to the bottom and several feet above the water-level with wire cloth, this same wire fence division dividing the island on which the water fowl lived. Dividing the water and the land in this way furnished a safe-guard against the possibility of the different breeds of island water fowl intermingling.

The different breeds or varieties thus kept were quartered in these separated pens during the breeding season, positively assuring true blood to the product raised from each. As soon as the young reach the proper age, they should be pinioned in the wings to prevent them from flying away. This is a simple operation when properly understood, and may be accomplished with very slight injury to the specimen, but must be done when the joints are soft and tender and can be easily separated. This is frequently done with ducks and geese, and so successfully that very little blood flows from the wound, and when the specimen operated upon is turned loose in the water the flow of blood almost instantly ceases.

The following is from the pen of an English expert in the handling of water fowl:

"The pinion, according to the generally received opinion is that which is also termed the flight, and is composed of five feathers. When these are removed the bird can fly almost as well without it as with it. This flight, of these five feathers, grows from this last joint of the wing; below this and nearer to the body is another joint. Below this will be found the spur of the wing, an exceedingly hard and pointed bone projecting from the third joint.

"If a sharp knife be put under this spur, with the edge resting on the wing, and the back of it be struck a good tap with a stout stick, the operation is complete. The amputated part flies off, the wound is protected by the spur, and if the bird is thrown into the water, the cold application stays the bleeding. It feeds immediately, and except that its flying is spoiled, it is not in any way affected by the operation. I forgot to say that the pinion must rest on a post or the corner of a stool or table when the operation takes place. Two persons are necessary. The real operator should hold the bird firmly by the wing, close to the body, with one hand, and also keep the wing fully spread out by placing the thumb behind the principal joint in the middle of the wing. The right hand should hold the knife so lightly that it does not hurt the bird nor cause it to struggle, and the blow being given, the operation is complete.

"By way of warning, I advise a judicious choice of the person who strikes the blow. The knuckles of the right hand of the operator are in dangerous proximity to the back of the knife, and if the stick used as a mallet be a long one, and the blow awkwardly struck, it often descends on the knuckles instead of the weapon."

It is not unusual to hear hunters and those who grow island water-fowl express the belief that island water-fowl that have been injured are likely to destroy their own lives rather than to be captured. Self preservation is the first law of nature with animals and birds of all kinds, but we

scarcely think that any of them will destroy their own lives. To substantiate this, we copy the following statement made by John Burroughs in "Outing:"

"Several correspondents have written me touching the question raised in my September notes of wounded ducks committing suicide. Four or five cases have been brought to my attention of wounded ducks that have dived to the bottom and held fast to some object till they were dead. I do not for a moment dispute the fact; I only differ from my correspondents in my interpretation of the fact. My explanation of it is this: The wounded bird has but one impulse, and that is to hide from its enemy. If it were on the shore, it would hide in the grass or weeds. Into the water it dives, and in its death agony holds to some plant growth at the bottom. In all cases the bird is no doubt mortally wounded, and dies quickly. When it is not wounded unto death it swims under the water, seeks the shore, creeps out very cautiously and tries to escape in that way. The intent of deliberate suicide is, of course, absurd."

In addition to the foregoing directions for pinioning water-fowl and the comments on self-destruction might be added a few words on the handling and exhibiting the many kinds of semi-wild water-fowl. On the Davenport farms are grown almost every known variety of wild ducks and geese. These are pinioned as described in this article. After being properly mated, they all live more or less together upon the ponds about the farm, selecting their nests, hatching and rearing their young in the same purity as though they were in their wild state. These kinds of fowls are most constant one to another when thoroughly well mated. When compelled to do so through confinement, they may cross-mate. But if kept where they have plenty of room and if properly mated seldom will they divide up their affection with other varieties than their own.

Upon every country place where there is a water pond or running stream, some ducks and geese of this character could be kept. They are most beautiful for decorative purposes, attractive to visitors, and delicate for table use, and when properly pinioned and domesticated or accustomed to the place they can be kept within bounds very easily. When it is thought necessary to separate them, this can be done with little trouble by dividing the water with wire cloth set clear to the bottom of the water, and above it a few feet, to prevent their swimming away. But, where there is sufficient room for them to separate and have a resort of their own on a portion of the island or land, they can be safely kept in the way described above.

Warm sweet milk is recommended as the best tonic for poultry exposed to cold in winter.

"I have been an admirer of The Fancier and Feather for some years and a subscriber for one, so extend my subscription for another year to both and send me a new Standard. The Fancier is an ever welcome guest in my house and when it does not arrive when it should I am at a loss without it.—N. A. King, Mifflintown, Pa.

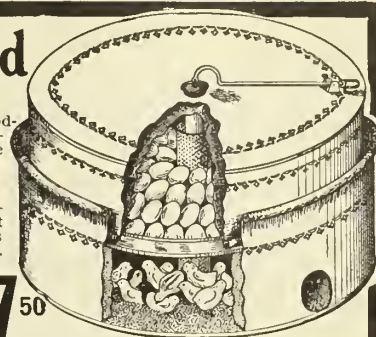
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The Potter Portable Henhery Outfit and Vermin Exterminator Roost, for years have been the standard and model equipment for poultry houses. You will never be satisfied until you have our complete, convenient, time and labor-saving fixtures. We have sold thousands to poultry men all over the country. If you do not know about the Potter Fixture, send for large catalog showing them in three different styles and forty sizes. Write to-day.

T. F. POTTER & COMPANY,

Box 1 Downers Grove, Ill.

## GROWING CAPONS

The fattening of poultry for the market, and the making of and the growing of capons is becoming much more largely prevalent than formerly. Farmers throughout the county have become interested in the proposition. Many of them yard-fed or fatten all the chickens, ducks and geese that they send to market. A less number have become interested in capons. That all may be as thoroughly well informed on this subject as possible, we publish the experience of Emma C. from Edgar County, Ill., taken from the Indiana Farmer:

"Comparatively few, among the poultry of the farms are caponized. Many have never seen capons, yet if well managed there is profit in caponizing all the roosters not wanted for breeding purposes, or for fries. The chicks early enough to go as broilers would hardly pay to be made into capons, but the later roosters could be made very profitable by this means.

"A chick from six weeks to two months old is about the right age to operate upon, the early maturing breeds at six weeks, the smaller ones at two months.

"The ones selected to be caponized should be confined one evening in a dry coop, given no feed or water and operated upon the next day, any time from ten until three o'clock; this is to get the benefit of the straight rays of the sun. Of course any good daylight will do, but later and earlier will necessitate closer watching, and tipping the table to get the direct light.

"Procure a book with reliable directions on the subject; purchase a good set of tools (some dealers send printed directions that are explicit enough without the book) and work according to the directions. Anyone handy with tools can make the table, to suit the height of the operator.

"The cruel part of the treatment is in depriving the chicks of the feed and water for the half day before operating and the scare it gives them. There is little pain where one possesses the tools and is a quick hand.

"As soon as through place them in a coop with clean, short grass for a bottom, and give food and water; soft food is preferable until the cut heals. They should also be kept in a roomy coop until well to prevent the hurting of the wound, or of getting dirt around the cut, which will cause a dark place in the skin for all time.

"In a few days they may be released, and no extra attention need be given them until fattening time except to watch for wind puffs.

"For wind puffs—just perforate the skin with a sharp needle.

Capons grow very large—the comb doesn't grow any more, but the plumage grows very abundantly and takes on more brilliant colors than either the hens or cocks. A brilliant plumaged breed such as Leghorns or Penciled Hamburgs, makes beautiful capons; also the Partridge Cochins.

"They are very quiet, won't fight or disturb anything, and this is the great reason they grow so fast; all the feed is put to the use of growing flesh, fat and plumage.

"There is more profit in capons of the intermediate and larger breeds of course, more gain each as compared with cocks of the same breed; indeed capons of the Cochin breeds, when fatted in January will weigh eighteen and twenty pounds each, and as they are much higher in

price per pound, from six to eight cents per pound higher some years than are other chicks, the profit is easily seen.

"The fatalities are very few, and as they almost all occur at once, by bleeding, the death is as humane as any can be, and they are good to eat. The per cent of deaths after the operation is over will average about one in fifty. This of course doesn't count accidents, disease or varmints that may attack any flock, and is the per cent for a good hand—one who is quick of sight, and deft handed.

"They are easily controlled, and if desired may run with the hens until fattening time.

"Turkeys could be easily caponized, and a Bronze capon would be a brilliant monster, a capon I would surely like to see; but as nice turkeys are usually such a good price, not many care to take the trouble to caponize them.

## Election of Officers of the A. P. A.

We copy the following report from the Cincinnati Enquirer of January 19:

The national convention of the American Poultry Association opened its sessions in Dexter Hall in the morning, paying a great deal of attention to the discussion of the various breeds to be admitted to the standard. The recommendation of the committee to admit Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds was accepted after much debate, settling a question which has been agitating the association for several years. The Rose Comb Buff Leghorns and the Columbian Wyandottes were also admitted. The report of the committee on the other recommendations will be further discussed at this morning's session.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of G. M. Curtis for the Presidency, succeeding George M. Holden. Mr. Curtis is from Buffalo, N. Y. T. E. Orr was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, and the following Finance Committee was elected: G. M. Curtis, U. R. Fishel and C. H. Latham.

At the evening session considerable discussion was awakened by the demand of Mr. Conger, of Indiana, for a summary of the financial statement of the association since July 1 last, the close of the fiscal year, which was not in the report passed upon by the Finance Committee. It seems that since then the association has received \$12,000, the largest amount it ever owned, and Mr. Conger wanted to have an accounting of the money, making reference to the fact that the association had been in financial mud-dles before. The Secretary is to submit a summary before the close of the meeting.

If you hope to cure ailments in poultry, you must commence to treat them with the appearance of the first symptoms. Do not delay or you may never cure them.

If you have a bone cutter, cut up every-bone, every piece of raw and cooked meat, every chicken bone. Everything that can be run through the bone cutter should be so disposed of and fed to the poultry.

Of all things, avoid dampness within the poultry house.

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and productive, that's why Cottrell's Alfalfa Meal is an excellent poultry food. It is rich in mineral matter and protein which it contains in an easily digestible form. It contains 50 per cent more egg-making material and supplies the food elements which ordinary grains lack. Cottrell's Alfalfa Meal provides green feed the year 'round and gives grass conditions in mid-winter. It aids digestion, promotes vigorous growth, improves the quality of the eggs and imparts delicate flavor to the flesh. It's worth dollars to the poultryman. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us direct. 100 lb. sack, \$1.50; 500 lbs., \$6.00 f. o. b. Elgin. Write for free circular.

COTTRELL FEED CO., 12 STATE STREET, ELGIN, ILLINOIS







# THE FEATHER

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**J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Corresponding Editor, Johnstown, N. Y.**

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# Cochin Fowls



WE have repeatedly stated that the cause of the most general distribution of the Barred Plymouth Rocks throughout the world was the result of careful, well-placed press work. Twenty-five years ago, when deeply interested and most successful in handling Buff Cochins, we kept their praises continually ringing in the ears of every reader of poultry publications, until they became far more popular than anyone ever considered they could be.

Since 1893 their popularity has dwindled greatly. Year by year they have gone slowly down the ladder, until it now looks as though they might become as few in number as ever were the Dorkings and the White Langshans. This is to be blamed entirely upon the short-sightedness and penuriousness, if you will, of those who claim to be the foremost champions of the Cochin family.

For years we wrote annually the history of the Cochins of the year. This seemed to gain the approbation of those who cultivated the breed. For a short time occasional illustrations were ordered from the pens of the best artists by two of the foremost breeders of the country. Even this has been neglected of late years, and the writer not feeling warranted through the slightest encouragement extended by the champions of Cochins to continue the annual message in tribute to their quality, they have been almost entirely lost sight of, except during the show season, when one or two enthusiastic workers for the recently organized Buff Cochin Club start out to collect specials to be offered and won by those who have the interest to exhibit at that special time. This is no way to create, build up and sustain the popularity of a breed. If you wish to succeed with them, you must do as the writer did years ago; push them for all that is in it; use a reasonable amount of funds for beautiful illustrations, and publish them broadcast through the poultry press. If the money dug up for specials in these classes was used for beautiful illustrations, much more good would be done.

Nothing ever came into a foreign country into the hands of careful fanciers in a more crude state with less uniformity of form than did the Shanghai, now the Cochin, when it came from China into the hands of English and American

breeders. Well do we remember the several shades of color and the heavy black stripe in the hackle of both male and female Buff Cochins, when first we saw them—wings almost as much shaded with black as are many of the bantams; main tail feathers very black with heavy chestnut shading. From this start, the beautiful Buff Cochins of the present have come. Well can we remember the anxious months and years spent in the attempt to drive out all foreign color and produce, as we did, the first true colored buff fowls of the Buff Cochin variety ever produced in this country.

Mr. Joseph Poole, long to be remembered as the greatest expert of his time, Charles Johnson, of Indiana, Crosby of New England, Philander Williams, D. W. Hearstine and the writer, with Oscar Doolittle and M. M. Conor, had more to do up to 1885 than all the rest of the world in producing true colored Buff Cochin Fowls.

All of these except the writer leaned towards the darker colored fowls. I have always claimed that the loose-feathered fluffy specimens came from the original lemon-colored Cochins, the close-feathered vulture hawk specimens coming through the darker shades or cinnamon color. Accepting this as our line of thought, we secured from England the lemon-colored specimens and bred in line from these, introducing some of our own American blood through females until we built up a strain of fowls, the first and original of all Buff Cochins to have the true golden buff color to the skin, with no trace whatever of foreign color in wing or tail.

Since 1893, the home of the Cochin has been transferred from the West to the East. The grandest Buff Cochins in the history of time have been produced in Massachusetts, to such an extent may it be said, as to almost exclude all others. Within four years the interest has sprung up again more generally, the result bringing in to the recent New York Show some Buff Cochin fowls from Canada even more beautiful than those from New England and elsewhere. As soon as it becomes known that it is possible for anyone willing to do so to produce exhibition specimens equal to the best, the interest will again revive. To encourage this, the Buff Cochin Club has been formed. If this club will work for the betterment and advancement of the Buff Cochin fowls and not for the benefit of individual breeders, great good will be done this variety.

We have described the Buff Cochin fowls so many times that we feel almost as though it had been labor lost, but for the benefit of all those interested, let it be said that they have the grandest Cochin shape of all the Cochin family, and that when a specimen possesses this elegant Cochin shape, long, flowing plumage of a beautiful buff color throughout, the most exquisitely beautiful exhibition fowl has been produced that ever went into a show pen. All Cochins have the same formation. When you have this beautiful formation, all curves, without a single break made throughout long fulsome plumage you have the elegant Cochin fowl.

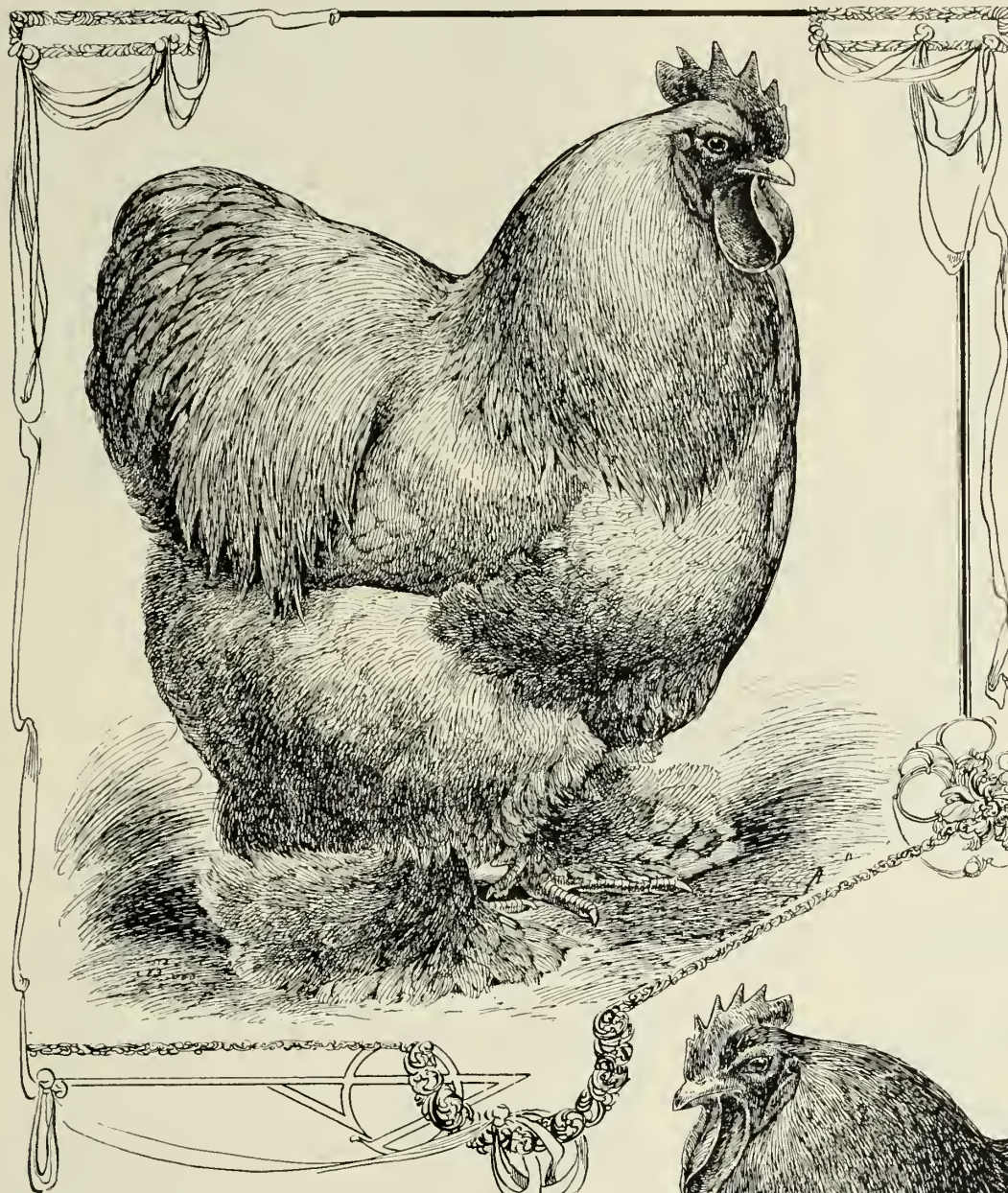
We select the white variety to follow the buff, because of recent years they have so improved as to stand close to them in general Cochin qualities. The Whites, in a matter of color, are the easiest to produce, but the most difficult to present in beautiful condition. In this particular one expert from Connecticut has excelled all others in this country. He has done more in building up the quality and condition in White Cochin fowls than has all the other breeders combined. His display in New York year after year is marvellous. His attention to the most minute detail has greatly improved them, yet he lacks the very feature necessary for success in Cochin fowls, and that is the willingness to make them better known through the use of handsome illustrations and proper advertising.

White Cochins to be up to the best, must be exquisitely well-formed, very long in plumage, perfectly round in every section, and immaculately pure and white in color. At recent shows the Whites have rivalled the Buffs in every qualification demanded for the good Cochin. But here it is allowed to end, and when the curtain rings down for the two great Eastern shows, Cochins will scarcely be heard of again until the coming January.

Partridge Cochins, the black-red variety, like their relatives the Buffs, were a most unattractive lot when they came to this country from China. From birds splashed with black and red, females with clay-colored breasts, plumage irregularly marked, and of unattractive colors, they have been molded by the most earnest fanciers of the world, until we were delighted to notice at the Madison Square Garden, just closed, a display pen of the most beautiful Cochin fowls that we have ever seen. The color of plumage of the females, the penciling, the glossy velvety



BUFF COCHIN COCK



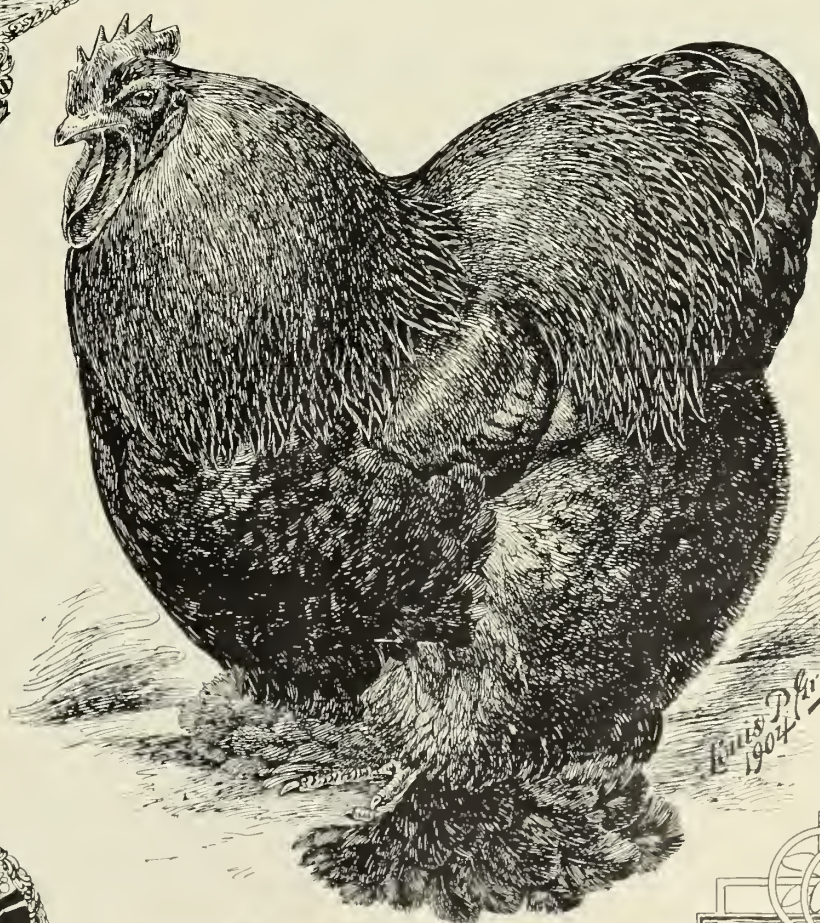
and proper condition. On the feather of the female is laid the brown or black penciling that follows the shape of the feather. When the specimen is dark enough in shade of color to have the black or almost black penciling, it has a very rich, attractive color, far away however, from the English demands which accepts a much lighter color, that may be produced from a single mating. The exhibition Partridge Cochins as described in our Standard can only be produced successfully through careful mating.

The Black Cochin, like the Buff and White, is a solid colored fowl. The plumage should be a rich, glossy black, embellished with a beetle green sheen that glistens under the sunlight like a steel armor. The chief qualities of the Cochin are proper size, perfect Cochin formation and rich, glossy black plumage. The four varieties of Cochins must all have the same elegant Cochin form and the most perfect plumage, as described, in every variety possible for them to have. All of this is very prevalent in the showrooms of the East, and to more or less extent throughout the country. But what is needed is a united effort of every Cochin breeder to have them better and better all the time, and to continually call attention to their qualities in the exhibition halls, through the poultry and agricultural press, and through every avenue of publicity that can be worked for the benefit of the breed. Write of them, illustrate them, talk of them, and push them for their old position.

finish, the character of Cochin form, and everything combined to make the most beautiful Cochin fowls ever presented to public gaze. In the face of all this, we have turned back the pages of a year, and can scarcely find one page written from other pen than ours that would lead to the advancement of the Cochin as a breed.

At the great St. Louis Exposition was gathered, we presume, the best exhibition of poultry in the world. Here was an example of the possibility of producing quality and presenting it in a crude, immature form. If the fanciers of the East could have taken possession of the collection of Partridge Cochins at the great St. Louis show, and have had them in hand long enough to fit them for the great New York Show, the hands of the world would have gone up in admiration of their beauty and quality. This is another thing that must be learned by the Cochin exhibitors of the world, and that is the proper conditioning for the showpen of these high-quality specimens.

Partridge Cochin color is described in the female as mahogany red, distinctly penciled with brown or black. This mahogany red, when finished with a gloss of velvety sheen that can be brought out by proper conditioning, glistens in the sunlight like a mirror. The red, or black-red colors as called, in the males stands out as if laid on top of the web of the feather. This is brought out more attractively by grooming



PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCK



In the last five years the record of the Cochins exhibition has been quite marked. For years Boston had the attractive display of Cochins. A few years ago there was gathered at Chicago one of the best and most attractive displays of Cochins of all kinds. Following this came the grand display at the St. Louis exposition. The present year has brought a fine lot in quality, not large in quantity, to the Eastern shows. An unusual effort brought a good display to the Chicago Show. Better quality in Partridge and White Cochins was shown at New York this year than of any of the other varieties at any other locality. This goes to show that the masterly hand at production has made it possible for the Partridge and White varieties to gain first place. If these two have been brought in ten years from worse than second position to the invaluable position of first what should the breeders of Buffs and Blacks be able to accomplish if they will set diligently to work for the same qualities in these two varieties. Naturally, the Buffs are the best. Within the lines of possibility the Blacks should stand next. Perfection of shape, length and fullness of plumage, care in the selection of colors, will redeem these two and start them well again to the front, if the breeders will it shall be so. In handling colors, it should be remembered only the mating of pure, even colors in the Buff, Black and White is permissible. Never under any consideration be induced to mate a light colored Buff with a dark-colored one. Always use true, even colors, the only deviation being that the top color and the breast color of the male grade one full shade darker than the same portions of the female. Always have good under color in both. Never permit

black to be in the ascendancy. In handling the buff color, light under color, white in wing or any part of the plumage of the breeding stock leads to an offspring lighter in color than the parent bird. Dark colors in the male, much too dark under color in either; black in wing or tail leads to a darker shade of surface color in the offspring than in the parent bird. In other words, when you feed white into buff, you produce lemon colors in the offspring, often too thin for exhibition. When you feed black into buff, you darken the color, leading up to cinnamon. True even buff colors mated together produce the best.

In producing black fowls, rich, glossy black colors, with deep, dark under colors are the only kind fit to be mated together for producing black color. Often the product from a mating of this kind will show too much strength of color. Such specimens can be destroyed, and the color reduced through a more somber plumage of the female. Never permit any white in the under-color or in any portion of the plumage of a black fowl used to produce exhibition stock.

White plumage can only be produced from fowls that have the most perfectly white plumage color down to the skin, including the quills. Such fowls are apt to show a little light color in shank and beak. This is of very little importance in the White Cochins. If you can have pure white plumage to the skin, perfect shape, and grand formation, the lack in quality of beak and shank will detract so little from them as scarcely to be noticed. Fowls profusely feathered on shanks and feet have the advantage in this one particular over the smooth-legged fowls when it comes to the several pens.

The best way to produce high quality Par-

tridge Cochins fowls is to secure from a reputable breeder a pen mated for pullet breeding that has been bred in line for this purpose for years, and a pair for producing cockerels that has been bred for this purpose until the highest quality of breeding has been well established in them. The most undesirable purchase that any person can make would be a poor-quality, cheap price Cochins of any variety for breeding. A Cochins fowl is like a Carrier pigeon or a Pouter. Like in these produce like to the greatest extent. You need never expect to produce high-quality exhibition Cochins from poor quality breeding stock. No one ever has done so, nor will it ever be done. A five dollar Cochins is about as poor a proposition to breed from as would be a \$10 Jersey for producing high quality stock or winning prizes. It never will pay anyone to trifle away their time and money with cheap Cochins; nothing but the best in these will succeed.

As to the laying quality of the Cochins fowls, we know of several who keep them for producing eggs for the winter market. One lady reports to us that from the 1st of November to the end of February, 116 fowls produced for her a forty per cent. egg-yield. This would be an average of twelve eggs per month from each hen. At the end of February they were divided up, the best into breeding yards to produce eggs for hatching, and no further record was kept. This, if carried through the year would have been 146 eggs from each hen. We ourselves have had Cochins hens lay 160 eggs in a year, but as an average the Cochins of today, for lack the cultivation and care, do not produce as many eggs as did the Cochins of former years.

## Best Breeds and Varieties of Water Fowl for General Cultivation



MARKED advancement in the cultivation of water-fowls for ornamentation and table use combined has been noticed upon the estates, small farms and village homes throughout the country. The remarkable ease with which the Pekin ducks may be

grown has made them most popular. These are more extensively grown, we presume, than all others combined. While they fully satisfy the fancy of those who grow exclusively for market, or to have a few quick-grown specimens for home consumption, they do not fully meet the demand of those who consider other varieties more satisfying for table

The Rouen and Aylesbury have led in quality for roasting ducks for many years. The Indian Runner has attracted much attention of late, growing out of the fact that they have proven to be great egg producers, excellent foragers and quick-growing, excellent table ducks of light weight—a beautiful service for two.

If the producers of ducks for market would stop to consider the thousands of small or medium size specimens required for hotel and restaurant trade, in serving a portion for two, or half portion for one, more attention would be given to the value of the Indian Runner duck.

Two new varieties of ducks, the Orpington and the partridge Duck, fully described in our issue of last January, have become more than popular in Australia, from the fact that many

of them have produced almost 200 eggs in a year. The Indian Runner and these two new varieties seem to have opened up possibilities of keeping ducks with a much greater return in profit than ever before. Keeping ducks simply for producing enough eggs to hatch a nest or two of young is not a sufficient return for the food consumed, but a flock of ducks that will lay as many eggs as will an equal number of hens can be kept at a much greater profit than the hens.

Geese as well are being more extensively cultivated in the attractive varieties for the table. The Toulouse and Embden are the great heavy-weight table geese. These, when bred true, are superb in quality. Coupled with these are the African and the Chinese geese. The Canadian wild goose crossed with the African or the other varieties mentioned, thus producing mongrel geese for market, has become most popular throughout the New England States. The mongrel goose comes from crossing the wild Canadian goose and the African goose most successfully; also coupled with the Embden and the Toulouse. The young from this cross are never used for reproducing, but are most palatable table poultry. In all our experience we have never enjoyed a water-fowl with equal relish to that with which we have enjoyed a well fitted mongrel goose. When once successfully paired, the Canadian gander with an African goose, they should never be separated, but kept mated as producers as long as they can be successfully handled in this way.

In cross-bred ducks, nothing is superior to a Pekin male with a Muscovy female. This cross produces a table duck most delicious in flavor, full and solid in breast meat, of quick growth, and most desirable in every way. These, like the mongrel geese, should never be used for breeders. Simply the first cross produced in this way is of value.

We of this country are not so familiar as are some of the English fanciers with the higher quality of many varieties of ducks and geese.

The following notes on ducks and geese, by Mr. Henry Digby are taken from the "Fanciers' Review" of England. His ideas, based on English experience, where the great Rouen and Aylesbury are the favorites, will be of value to our readers:

"The selection of stock is one of the most important requisites for success in breeding ducks and geese. It is most desirable and important to learn what variety of water-fowl is most suitable for your accommodations. All ducks are not alike. They differ considerably in size, color, etc. Some varieties would thrive and do well under conditions which would prove fatal to others. The bills of the Aylesburies would undoubtedly be affected on a ferruginous soil, as would also the keeping of them under certain other disadvantages, whereas the Pekins would thrive and arrive at the highest state of perfection on such soil and under such circumstances, whilst the Rouen and Cayuga would flourish on a class of land and on waters





SEEN ON A FAMOUS DUCK FARM



which would be detrimental to either the Aylesbury or Pekins, so far as exhibition points are concerned. By the same rule the White Embden Goose should not be selected for land and water containing much iron, for the white plumage would certainly be affected by it. Therefore, I would advise beginners to consider well the class of ducks or geese best adapted to their circumstances.

"Previous to purchasing your stock birds, be sure that you have your house or houses and ponds complete. If you wish to be successful, keep one variety only. Of course you will keep that variety which best pleases your taste, if adapted to your circumstances and accommodation. Personally, I have found the Aylesbury ducks most profitable, their reputation for table purposes and egg production being unrivalled. They are hardy, good foragers, and lay an abundant supply of large eggs. Their color being pure white, there is no fear of foul feathers, bad penciling, etc. Their progeny are, under ordinary circumstances, fast growers, and put on flesh at a very early age. I believe I am correct in saying that they arrive at maturity sooner than any other variety, and, for all-around purposes I believe they are the best and most profitable of all ducks.

"Next to the useful Aylesbury comes the magnificent Rouen. There is an excellent representation of a drake of this variety in Mr. Lewis Wright's book; in fact, it is the best I ever saw—but it is tame compared with the metallic hues and iridescence of the plumage of a living specimen in first-class condition. The grand coloring and penciling of a first-class duck is exceedingly pretty, but unless breeders are on their guard they will eventually ruin the constitution of this beautiful variety.

"Size and stamina should be considered quite as much as color and marking. Therefore let me caution breeders not to sacrifice size for the sake of the too fine marking. Do not select your stock birds too closely related. I know some strains are already degenerating, and if inbreeding is indulged in much farther, size and stamina are sure to suffer.

"The Pekins will live and do well in many places where the Aylesbury could not, and the fact of their being so very wild when at exhibitions may be accounted for by their enjoying perfect liberty at their homes. I have known Pekins sent to an exhibition without any preparation whatever, having been lifted off their runs and sent direct to the show, where they have secured first honors, being in splendid condition. This variety looks larger than it really is, being much denser in plumage, but does not come up to the Aylesburys or Rouens by some pounds in weight. They are, however, very good layers and foragers, and when crossed with the Aylesburys, mature very early, and make capital birds for the table.

"The Cayugas are a very handsome and useful variety, and deserve to be better known and encouraged, their brilliant green-black plumage and great size being sufficient to recommend them. The flavor of its flesh is considered by some people superior to any other of our domesticated varieties. I can strongly recommend it to gentlemen for their own tables. It is not useful but exceedingly ornamental, and suitable for any kind of land. There is no denying the fact that crossing improves the size and stamina of ducks. Still, I do not see the advantage of crossing two different varieties, even for market purposes. There are so many fanciers of any one variety nowadays that it is easy enough to get a drake which is not related to any of our drakes without introducing the blood of another variety into the veins of our much prized pure-bred stock, which is just as good for the table as a

mongrel would be. The very best would certainly be worth more than killing price. The few best should realize the bulk of the profit.

"In making your selection of breeding stock ducks, be sure that the birds you are buying are comparatively young. If you purchase ducks two years old, let your drake be only one year old, or vice versa. Ducks arrive at maturity much earlier than geese. My experience is that the best results are obtained from birds of one or two years of age. On no account would I advise anyone to purchase stock-ducks over two years old or thereabouts, although they frequently breed well in their third year. Three or four ducks are sufficient to put to one drake. The ducks should be selected from one yard, and the drake from another.

"Some extensive breeders of one variety might be able to supply both unrelated, but satisfy yourself that the stock you are buying is young, the marking rings introduced and adopted by the Waterfowl Club, being a safeguard in this respect. Don't on any account be tempted to purchase old used-up exhibition birds for stock purposes, for there would be nothing but loss and disappointment attending such purchases.

"Geese do not arrive at maturity as soon as ducks. Therefore, in making your selection for stock purposes, be careful, and on no account breed from birds under two years old.

"It is my object to write on the most useful varieties only, and to advise farmers and others, who have sufficient grass land, to purchase a few geese—to go in for a pen of some pure breed. Although the first cost is a little more than ordinary farmyard or common geese would be, yet, on the other hand, the yearly return is considerably more; not that pure bred geese will weigh heavier than a cross from two pure breeds—rather the contrary; but if you breed pure stock, there is almost certain to be a few which are worth considerably more than others. My object is to advise beginners to make a proper start.

"The cost of keeping first-class stock of any kind is no more than it would be for very ordinary stock. The same house will shelter a good one. The corn, land, and water will cost no more for a good goose worth ten pounds than it would for one only worth ten shillings. Neither does it require any more attention as a stock bird nor as a gosling. If the majority of your goslings are not good enough for exhibition, no doubt a few of them will be.

"Some of our neighbors whose only object in breeding geese is for the market may require a bird or two for stock purposes. If so, they will always give a little more money for a pure-bred one to improve their stock. Again, those goslings which are neither good enough for exhibition nor stock purposes, are quite as valuable for the table or market as any other, no matter whether pure or cross-bred. A breeding pen of geese should consist of a gander and two or three geese. The former should not be too closely related to the latter. Therefore when you are beginning a strain, it would be advisable to purchase your gander from one breeder and your geese from another. If you find them good breeders and they throw good stock, keep that pen of geese until they are seven or eight years old, unless they fail in some way or other before they arrive at this age. Geese live and do well to a great age, especially when they are not over fed or over shown. The use of too much stimulating food in order to get extraordinary size will undermine the strongest constitution and shorten the periods of their natural lives. Therefore I would advise you to select your stock geese about or a little over the average size, paying great attention to color and symmetry. Let them be of mature age, and not related to each other if possible. Buy your stock birds from re-

liable breeders, and, if possible, go and look at the whole stock you select from. You would then be able to judge who are the breeders of the best birds."

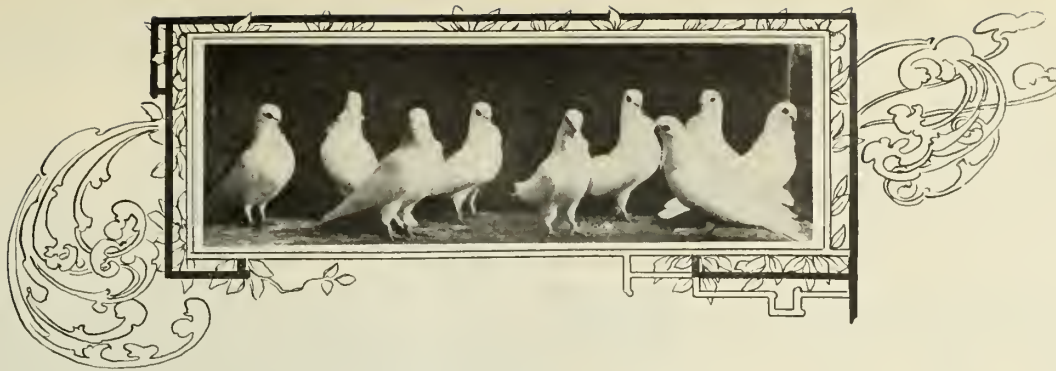
Large farms throughout the country have been successfully established for producing ducks and geese in large quantities for the market. There is one farm in New England that gathers up and finishes and fattens for market from ten to twelve thousand geese during the Christmas season. These geese are selected from the farm that grows them for this purpose. This is a branch of business by itself. The fattening of geese is quite a different proposition from fattening ducks for market. Only those who thoroughly understand this process make a success of it. We publish under a separate article the method of fattening geese for market, which might well be kept for reference when the season is at hand.

The large duck farms for the growing of ducklings for market are among the most prosperous poultry propositions of the country.

We can remember when the only duck supply in the market was offered for sale in the late fall and during the winter months in the shape of well matured ducks, a few of which were kept upon the farms by those having small ponds or running water about which the ducks could live and freely care for themselves. Today there are many thousands of young ducks raised and sold as broiler ducks, and there is a ready sale for them throughout the entire year, principally in the larger cities of the East. This consumption is spreading more and more each year throughout the entire country. People are making a business of this, and the Pekin duck has become highly prized as the producer of young ducklings that may be sold at the weight of from 8 1/2 to 10 pounds per pair, dressed, at about ten weeks old. Farms are devoted to this interest, and it has proven more successful than ever did the growing of broiler chickens in large numbers. The most successful place of this kind that we have ever visited is one located in Pennsylvania, where four distinct lines of broilers are grown. Last season 35,000 broiler ducklings were grown and sold into the New York market from this farm. In addition to this, many thousand young fowls were purchased throughout the country at weaning time and brought to this plant, and after being finished, sent into the New York market as A-1 broilers. Young guinea fowls in considerable numbers are grown on the same farm and sold at broiler size to the markets at an average of a little over a dollar apiece. Squabs by the thousand are reared and sold from this same plant; and a number of geese go from the same place. This combination and manner of conducting the plant has proven to be most profitable to the owner who now has about thirty-five acres devoted to this broiler line of work.

The state of Iowa is classed as the banner state for the production of roasting ducks for the winter market. Large numbers of these are grown on the farms throughout the entire state and sold through the poultry buyers to the markets of the country. Considerable improvement has been brought about through the introduction of the Pekin, the Rouen, and the Indian Runner ducks upon these farms, while the greater portion of the ducks thus raised are cross-bred and not of the highest character. The improvement of the stock is gradually weeding out the inferior quality, and giving a better product to the market. If the agricultural department of that state would take hold of the matter and teach the people the advantages to be gained through having a better quality of ducks, many more dollars of income would be added to that of the poultry growers of that state through this improvement of their stock.





# Success With Homers



E would like to thank you for your Practical Squab Book. It has pulled us out of a veritable Slough of Despond in the matter of squab breeding.

In early June 1903 we ordered twenty-four pairs of "guaranteed mated Homers"

from a squab company that may as well be nameless; and paid a good price for them, thinking that we were getting the best. We were told in an accompanying book of directions to put in a standing supply of feed, and if we could not see to the birds every day they would see to themselves, and various other things of like sort.

However, we never did leave the birds without daily attention; and the Feather which we were taking in the interest of our poultry helped us out greatly.

We received forty-six birds instead of forty-

went on until in July 1904 we saw a notice of your book, and procured it. Being gifted with a dogged determination not to be worsted by those pigeons, we set to work to study the book and then the birds (we asked a pigeon expert to come and look at the Homers when we first bought them, and he told us they were good Homers, but that very few of them seemed to be mated;) we thought if they were truly Homers we might do something with them.

By this time we had gentled them, and after a pair had raised a set of squabs, and nested again, we caught each one in turn from the nest and banded them in pairs; and when we had so banded all that were nesting we caught all the remaining ones and put them in another house; as we had marked all squabs we had raised it was easy to tell the pigeons we had bought; and there were twenty-nine cocks and thirteen hens in the forty-two birds that had been sold as "guaranteed mated Homers," and one apparently mated pair, proved barren.

By saving squabs in the spring, and selling all the remainder of the year, at the present time of writing we have forty-five mated pairs, and forty-seven grown squabs, with thirty-six others about half grown; for six months they were a dead loss, for six more they scarcely paid expenses but in the last year they have paid back the loss of the first six months, fed themselves, and still have something to their credit beside the increased flock.

We turned out the barren birds, the cock went off, and the hen stays around as a pet; they would not take care of eggs if they were given them. One of the other original birds died with canker, after the first four, and one I had killed today for going light, breaking up two mated pairs, or we would have had forty seven; in addition we have lost four grown young unmated birds in the two years, and not more than the normal percentage of very young squabs, so we feel encouraged.

We owe our measure of success entirely to your book, and have always wished to thank you; we feed and treat generally as you direct; except, and that brings me to some questions, we cannot get Kaffir corn here at all, and no peas except our ordinary field peas, of the black eye or field variety. Sometimes the birds will eat them and sometimes not, our reliance in feeds are wheat, cracked corn and millet; hemp we give occasionally, and rice also.

Now for questions: Where can we get Kaffir corn, and at what price? What is the difference between Canada peas, and those we have, and where can we get Canada peas? Dealers here know nothing about them.

Our market takes squabs simply killed, and ours weigh at four weeks old, nine and nine and

a half pounds to the dozen; what would they weigh if plucked?

Can you tell me anything of Washington, D. C., as a squab market? Here we get three dollars a dozen, but the demand is in the fall, winter and very early spring only; this has not inconvenienced us hitherto as we wished to increase the flock.

Where can we get sweet fern? Have tried drug stores here without success.

We have allowed our young squabs to mate by natural selection, as we can in no way tell the sexes, after they rear or at least hatch one pair of squabs we transfer them to the mated house; is that as well as we can do?

Ought the loft to have some new blood in it the next season? Would it be wise to buy some young nest mate Homers of this past spring's breeding, and put them with our own young stock to mate in fall?

We use pine needles for nests and the birds



A BUNCH OF BREEDERS

eight, and when we reported the deficiency we were told that the company "would send the missing pair with our next order;" our next order has never been sent, it never will be, so we have never had the other pair for which we paid full price. We lost four birds, from canker and going light, immediately upon arrival, but did not lay that up, as it might have happened anywhere; but what we did object to was, that out of the remaining forty-two pigeons, there were just four mated pairs, and just four they remained all summer, by the next fall we managed to learn a little about mating, and by January we had sixteen mated pairs, but the remaining unmated ones broke up the nests and played havoc generally, and we could not tell unmated from mated, as many were alike, and all were so wild that not one would remain on the nests when we entered the house, and so it



A MODERN FLIGHT FOR HOMERS

like them very much; we have the extremely long leaf pine.

Our birds have been cared for entirely by two ladies and two or three small children, girls; and if we had a better market we feel sure the loft from now on would easily clear \$1.50 yearly per pair; as it is they cleared last year, that is from June to June just past, \$1 per mated pair, some of them a little more.

Pardon such a very long letter, but you had helped us so much that we wished you to know about it. Wishing you every success,

SISTERS OF THE RESURRECTION.  
(Episcopal Sisters of Charity.)

It is gratifying indeed to have such plain, candid statements from persons who have gone through the actual experience of starting and bringing a loft of Homing pigeons to a success-



ful termination. It is unfortunate that the shippers of pigeons as squab breeders do not use more care and judgment in the selection and mating of the birds they send out. The statement that birds are mated or paired is not sufficient. Every sale of pigeons for squab producing should carry with them the guarantee that they are mated, working, producing breeders. These three elements should always go with the sale of the birds.

Nearly all of our readers are familiar with Kaffir corn and Canada peas. These two elements of food can be purchased of almost any grain dealers in the country.

Washington, D. C., is not a good market into which to ship squabs during the summer months. The local producers fully supply the demand at this point, from where one-half of the population depart for the summer months.

Any wholesale drug house can furnish sweet fern.

We always advocate the advisability of purchasing some strong, young, non-related birds to intermingle with those raised in the loft that are kept over for breeders. Nothing is so advantageous to a loft of squab breeders as the continual introduction of new, healthy blood of the same variety.

## The Guinea Hen

More and more guineas are grown every year. More and more of them are consumed as broilers and as a substitute for other game each year. Nothing is more toothsome than a nicely cooked young guinea. They are easy to raise, yet difficult to succeed with, unless some care and attention is given them and they are looked after a little in their hatching.

It is natural for guineas to go in pairs. An odd male about the place is a nuisance. A single male will pair with two or three hens. Nothing but warfare can be looked for if there is an odd male running about the place seeking a mate. When once your guineas are paired off for the season, kill for market all the old males. One or two odd females will do no harm. Guineaes roam about and hide their nests in odd, out-of-the-way places. It is best to watch them and learn the location of their nests and watch it closely. When there are ten or a dozen eggs in the nest, take a few of them away, leaving more than half; never permit more than twelve or fifteen to accumulate in the nest. When the guinea hen becomes broody, do not disturb her. Place the surplus guinea eggs under chicken hens to hatch. When the chicken has the young guineas, those with the guinea hen should be fed and looked after the same as young chickens. Never attempt to confine the guinea hen with her young. Keep the chicken hen with the young guineas, where they can be in constant communication with the other young guineas. When weaned, all the young guineas will flock together with the old guineas, no matter whether hatched by the guineas or chicken hens.

Some people keep so many guineas that they are permitted to roam at will in a semi-wild state, to hatch and rear their young as best they will. This does fairly well where numbers are kept. Where but few are kept, if many young are desirable, they should be managed with that in view.

Of late years white guineas have become more popular. Some think them more attractive when dressed than the darker ones. Personally, we prefer the pearl guinea, and have known them to be served as pheasants, grouse, partridge, and

prairie hens without complaint made for the substitute. A young guinea six or seven months old, stuffed and roasted, is a most toothsome fowl. When old, they are very tough and indifferent for food, unless they have been hung long enough to become high in flavor—a condition not pleasant to the writer. Those who like high flavored game would not object to the age of a guinea, it being as tender as any fowl, when kept long enough.

## Spring Is Coming

The hour for announcing eggs for hatching is close at hand. Incubators, brooders, chick foods have announced their coming. Sneezing, colds, bowel troubles, dead chicks, and clamor for reasons will soon be in order.

A good mother hen, a well constructed brooder, a dry spot for the young chick's feed, just enough warmth in the brooder, are the only safeguards against those ailments. Too much heat, too much slop food, a surplus of meat and a lack of grit and wholesome food is the cause of the death of thousands of chicks.

Do not be in too great a hurry in purchasing eggs for hatching. Do not expect fifty or sixty

per cent. fertility prior to the first of April. Three or four chicks from a sitting of eggs that have been shipped is as much as any one should hope for prior to the first of April.

Do not blame the seller if the eggs he ships you do not hatch, especially if your own are not hatching at home. He does the best he can. Who could do more? No one can guarantee fertility, and the claim of ninety per cent. fertility prior to April 1st is very much of a fairy tale.

If you raise a hundred from your own stock, and get five or six show specimens, that is one in twenty. How many ninety-five pointers are a possibility from a single fifteen?

Be as conscientious and reasonable when you purchase as you are when you sell. Do not expect more from the purchase than you expect those who purchase from you to obtain. Look out for dampness, colds and ropy influences in the breeding stock. Two year old hens lay the eggs that produce the best chicks. Chicks from pullets are seldom, if ever, as good as those from old hens.

Next to the incubator, the chicken hen is the safest for hatching the eggs, unless you have ducks trained for the purpose. Muscovy ducks are splendid for this purpose; so are several other kinds of the commoner ducks.





## BUSINESS WORLD

## The New Cornell

When the Cornell Company announced that they had a new pattern machine that had been severely tried under widely varying conditions, poultrymen throughout the country were widely interested in learning what improvements had been made in a machine that before had been so popular. After being sold in large numbers during the entire last year and having given general satisfaction to every user the Cornell Company wisely decided not to make any material changes in their 1906 patterns. The machines that

Many poultrymen make the mistake of thinking that any kind of stones will "do" as grit for hens. There is where they are getting dearly bought experience. Experienced poultrymen all over the country are finding that Mica Spar Cubical Grit makes an ideal grinder for hens and chicks.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit never loses its sharp edges till all is dissolved; it prepares the tough portions of food for digestion and assimilation; it helps to make hardy, healthy, happy hens. Mica Spar Grit is never lost in the litter because it shines and sparkles. Hens see



they are making today are exactly the same as last year, excepting an increase in the egg capacity, an improved and more substantial Egg Tray, a new Lamp Hanger and the use of Removable Felts so that the machine may be more easily operated in the extreme seasons. There is no other Incubator on the market that differs in design from the ordinary incubator as does the Cornell. It has exclusive features including the Table Top, which is patented and which places the Regulator Arm beneath, out of the way of interference; the Pianofitting Legs, which can be readily adjusted the same as the legs of a piano.

At the Lewis & Clark Exposition held at Portland, Oregon, the Cornell Incubator Company were awarded two gold medals,—one for the Incubator hatching the largest number of chicks, and another for the best Incubator and Brooder. This is probably the first time in the history of similar expositions that an incubator company has had this double honor conferred on their manufactured production.

The Cornell catalogue for 1906 is ready for mailing. It is a strong book on Incubator and Brooder construction and also contains a list of the Supplies made and sold by the Cornell Company. It should be in the hands of every poultryman and we recommend that every reader of The Feather send for a copy and address Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Box 107 X, Ithaca, N. Y.

it easily, consequently not an ounce is wasted. It contains all the elements for flesh and egg building; lime, soda, aluminum, magnesia for shell, and iron for yolk. The International Mineral Co., Boston, Mass, 120 Tremont St., sell Mica Spar in 100 pound bags for a cent a pound. Dealers and poultry supply houses have it. The free circular answers your questions.

Mrs. H. C. Nowland writes from Memphis, Tenn., to W. F. Chamberlain, as follows: "Last year you filled an order for me for your perfect Chick Food, and it is the best I ever saw used for growing chicks. I never lost one, and there was no trouble. Shall order more as soon as I have need for it." Wherever chickens are grown, Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed is indispensable. And Mr. Chamberlain, one of the oldest and most successful in the line, never leaves a stone unturned for better quality in all his foods.

Mr. Charles R. Harker, publisher of the Fancier's Monthly, San Jose, California, under recent date, tells of his success on the Pacific Coast. Although twenty years since he left New York, and yet interested in the great Garden Show. I stated in my last letter to him that time flies. "Oh, no," says he, "time stays and we go." Indeed, too true.

\$5

THE RUSS

Prize Winning Brooder.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

EXCELSIOR WIRE &amp; POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. T

26 &amp; 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



## HOW TO BUILD AN INCUBATOR and BROODER

It's easy with our COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED PLANS. A ten-year-old boy can readily follow them with success. They show you every stage of construction, step by step, in nearly 100 half-tone illustrations. They contain complete specifications for building the famous PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. Every feature is clearly pictured and thoroughly explained, making it possible for ANYONE to build an Incubator and Brooder possessing exclusive features and advantages which are unequaled by any machine on the market. We supply ALL PARTS not possible for you to make, such as lamp, regulator, tank, heater, legs, door, etc., at a very small cost and furnish the

Plans and our new FREE Illustrated Catalog

which contains our full line of Improved Incubator and Brooder Fixtures and Supplies, including our New

Acme Automatic Lamp and Compound Regulator

with combined damper and flame regulator, which SAVES ONE-HALF THE OIL. No danger from fire; can't overheat; no trimming of wick; regulator controls both flame and damper. Can be attached to any make of incubator or brooder. If your machine is not working right our catalog will tell you how to remedy the trouble.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, '05.

H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill.

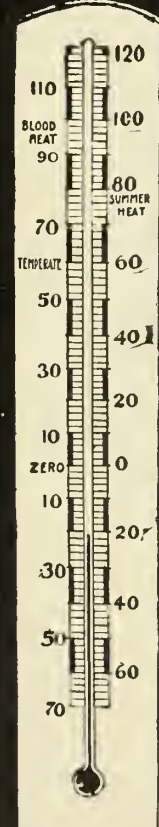
I have built twelve 200-size Peerless Incubators from your fixtures and plans. Six I sold to poultry raisers here, and six I run myself. These machines gave good results, never hatched below eighty per cent and as high as 92 per cent. I have up to date 2,156 Pekin ducks and 540 chicks. I don't think I lost over 5 per cent of ducks and chickens hatched. These incubators take very little care. The regulator, when once set, holds the 110° mark from beginning to end, and the lamp is a big oil and time saver. I have orders for

Respectfully yours,

WM. REDEKER.

Plans and catalog are free. Address H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. M, Quincy, Ill.

When the Mercury is Low and Eggs are High—



This month and next is when egg sellers make their money. It pays to feed egg making material. More than

## 60% Protein in Darling's Meat Products

and they run exceedingly low in fats. They make the eggs come. Guaranteed fresh, sweet, pure, free from taints.

Darling's Laying Food  
(The Egg Producing Mash)

is a scientifically prepared food. Right ingredients, rightly proportioned, to facilitate egg making in winter. No other food will so quickly make profitable layers of your flock.

Darling's high class products are put up in 100 pound bags. The following leaders are f. o. b. Chicago or New York, cash with order:

Laying Food.....	\$2.00	Scratching Food.....	\$2.00
Forcing Food.....	\$2.00	Chick Feed.....	\$2.50
Mica Crystal Grit. . .	.65	Oyster Shells.....	.60

Darling's latest catalogue is an unerring guide to feeding for best results. Write for it, also for our special pamphlet, "Fill the Egg Basket."

Address nearest office,

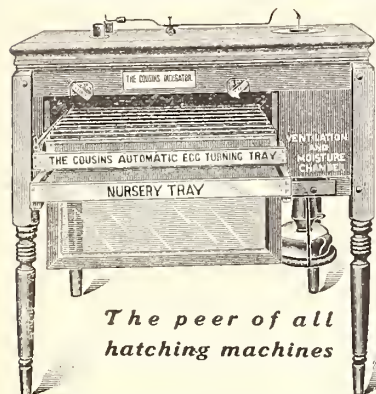
DARLING &amp; COMPANY,

Box 55, Union Stock Yards,  
Chicago.Box 55, Long Island City,  
New York.

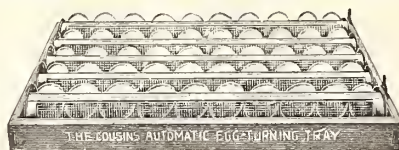


## The COUSINS INCUBATOR

### The Wonder of the 19th Century



The peer of all  
hatching machines



Nearer automatic than any incubator in the world, and has more valuable original features, and is guaranteed to hatch more strong, healthy chicks with less attention and less oil than any machine on the market.

Every machine equipped with the Cousins Automatic Egg-turning Tray.

If you already have incubators, you can not afford to be without the Cousins Tray—the only practical turning device ever invented. It turns all sizes of eggs alike and holds them in proper position. It saves time, increases the hatch and obviates all danger of breaking the eggs. Made to fit any machine. Thousands in use. Catalogue free.

THE COUSINS INCUBATOR CO., Ltd., Warren, Pa.



## Buy Poultry Supplies from YOUNG

Every thing for the poultry raiser. Incubators, Brooders, Feeds, Tonics, Powders, Wire Fences, Leg Bands, Egg Boxes, Gape Worm Extractors, Bone Cutters, etc. Instead of sending to one place for an incubator and to another for a bone cutter or a chicken food, buy all your supplies from one place. It's more convenient, and besides you save money. Let us send you a copy of our Poultry Supply Catalogue. You'll be surprised how much money you can save. Don't forget to also ask for a free copy of

### Young's Great Seed Catalogue

It contains a choice collection of vegetables, flowers, bulbs and plants; also gives special directions for successful cultivation. Whatever other catalogue you may have, be sure you get a copy of Young's.

**JOSIAH YOUNG,**  
35 Grand Street,  
Troy, N. Y.

Berry's Golden Rule Poultry Farm, Clarinda, Iowa, has undergone a thorough reorganization. They are ready to furnish stock and eggs of eighteen of the leading varieties of poultry. They deal in poultry supplies, in fact, can furnish anything in the line of poultry or supplies that one could wish for.

H. M. Sheer Company, of Quincy, Illinois, desire to introduce to the poultry fraternity at large a labor saving device and a money saving device in the construction of high grade incubators. Address them and ask for their circular how to save one-half, and they will furnish full information.

The Conkey Roup Cure Company, of Cleveland, have added many new products to their list. We were much interested in reading a recent book issued by them, and would advise the readers of this paper to address the Conkey Company at Cleveland and request full information.

The poultry from Gen. E. A. McAlpin's Rock Hill Poultry Farm at Ossining, N. Y., F. W. Corey, Manager, won thirty-four ribbons at the late Madison Square Show. By winning best display of White Wyandottes there, they gain an enviable record in this most popular variety, having thus won best display this season at every place shown, namely: Syracuse, Hagerstown and New York.

They also claim to have the best Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, winning in strong competition at the last mentioned place, first, second and third cocks, first, second and third cockerels, first, second and fourth hens, first, second and fourth pullets, and first and third pens.

Their White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes and Buff Cochins Bantams, also won a large number of ribbons and were among the best. Mr. Corey informs us that his matings are the best he has ever had and should give grand results. Send to him for his illustrated catalogue and mating list.

J. Cook Johnson, Omaha, Box F, Nebraska, specialty breeder of White Leghorns, won at the 21st Annual Nebraska State Show, Lincoln, January 15-20, 1906, in a very large class of Single Comb White Leghorns, the following: First, second and fifth cockerels, second hen, third pullet, and first breeding pen. This show was a record breaker as far as entries and quality were concerned, 3,000 birds were on exhibition. Western breeders always value highly the honors won at this show, which has been termed the Madison Square Garden of the West. Mr. Johnson has been re-elected vice-president of the Nebraska State Association for the ensuing year.

"Your paper, The Feather, is one that can make business. From a trial classified advertisement of twenty-five words inserted three months I am receiving inquiries and shipping stock nearly every day. I have display space in another paper, also a classified ad in another, and all stock sold and all inquiries received are from the little ad in The Feather. My customers always say: 'Saw ad in The Feather. I will heartily endorse The Feather to all advertisers of poultry and know by experience that it is the paper that brings results. Enclosed find new copy for ad under Plymouth Rocks and cash for all. Wishing you success, I am, etc., James Kugler, jr., Frenchtown, N. J.

## We Can Teach You How to RAISE POULTRY PROFITABLY

If your poultry isn't paying as it should, you are making costly mistakes. Our Course of Instruction will quickly teach you how to make any place (large or small) pay from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. profit. Your knowledge and ours combined will make you successful.

The individual home lessons, delivered regularly at your very door, are prepared by practical Poultrymen who have by actual experience mastered the problems which worry nine-tenths of all poultry raisers. You get no theoretic instructions. After a little study you can discover your errors and overcome them. The instructions are easy to understand and follow, and big paying results are sure.

If you want to qualify yourself as manager of a poultry plant and accept one of the

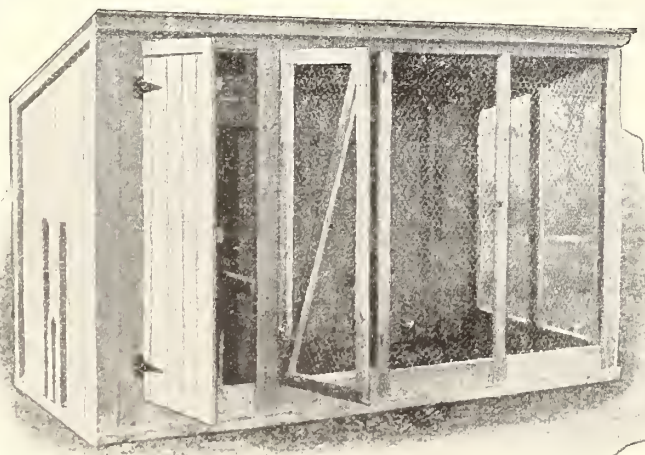
### Many Lucrative Positions

we have open on our records, our Course of Instruction will soon make it possible. Poultry Culture is not drudgery when rightly conducted. It is a healthful, profitable, enjoyable vocation for man or woman.

Write for interesting free literature at once. Ask for circular showing some of the good paying positions we have open for competent men.

**COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF POULTRY CULTURE, Box 197, Waterville, N. Y.**

## THE PREMIER PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE FOR PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN



### Special No. 4

Built of sound pine seven-eighths of an inch thick, tongued, grooved and matched. Roosting compartment fitted with nest boxes, dropping board and floor complete. Curtain front and end to scratching shed, one inch mesh wire. Roofed with Premier Roofing.

Size: 10 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, 6 ft. high  
PRICE \$12.60, FREIGHT PAID

### Another Improvement!

Have you ever seen a Portable Poultry House lined with felt and plaster? Well, we have it in the Premier Portable. There are fourteen designs, everyone good, and suitable for your birds. They are Poultry Palaces and mean healthy fowls and dollars in your pocket. Send for my Catalog at once—An old veteran breeder, Mr. Hood, of Bellevue, Neb., writes: "Your houses are the best I have ever seen."

**PREMIER MFG.,  
WORKS,**

**C. H. MANLEY, DEPT. 14,  
ST. JOHNS, MICH.**

**SPECIAL COMBINATION** The Feather, American Fancier and Standard of Perfection **ALL FOR \$2.00**

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, 714 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.



## Editorial Comment

The readers of The Feather are entitled to a fair proportion of its success. Having received most gratifying consideration at the hands of our readers in every State of the Union, in Canada, and distant lands, we feel willing to exert an extra effort in their behalf.



The beginning of this is embodied in this issue for February. Without announcement or promise of any kind, we hope to go gradually forward, continually improving, until we have reached the height of our ambition in a poultry publication. One must feel the pulse of its readers to be certain of wants and worthy of their applause.



Our aim is to extend poultry keeping into many localities, unknown at the present time to its cultivation. The teaching of possibilities should be more favorably received than is the urging of impossibilities. Telling what has been and what can be done has been our aim from the beginning to the present time. The pioneer in proposing squab culture as a general occupation, discovering and learning the best methods for success, the continued presentation of the best kinds and varieties of pigeons, and their advantages and disadvantages as squab growers, has placed the "Feather" and our pigeon and squab growing books over and above everything pertaining to that branch of the fancy.



Along the lines of utility production, we have printed more plans and methods for hatching, growing, feeding and fattening than is usually presented in years. We have brought to the door of our readers, through the columns of the Feather, both the American and English methods of fattening poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese. We have given ideas for the proper cultivation of all these, we trust, to the benefit of our readers.



The past season was most successful to the growers of market poultry of all kinds. Poultry products and eggs have touched the top notch within the last twelve months. Turkeys, ducks, geese and poultry as well, have sold remarkably well, and there has been a continual demand for eggs at high prices, notwithstanding the claim made that many were reserved in cold storage. The season of poultry exhibitions will soon end with Pittsburgh. The breeding season is at hand. The greatest success ever achieved generally throughout the land has been accorded the hundreds of poultry shows with better breeds, keener fanciers, and a more cordial feeling existing all along the line in poultry culture. Now is the time to begin for another season's work, with the set determination of having better than ever before for the coming winter season.



The present winter has been most surprisingly pleasant for both the owner and his poultry, with but little snow in any locality—none in some. Three-fourths of the time the weather has permitted the poultry to range about the field. While this should increase to a great extent the winter egg yield, it has made but little difference in the market price. The demand keeps in advance of the supply.

## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Price and Quality defy competition.  
Eggs by the setting or hundred.

## ELMLAWN POULTRY FARM

Route 3, Raymond, N. H. 11-6



## 1906 Catalogue Free

Illustrates and gives prices of 40 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Every person interested in poultry for profit needs this book.

S. A. HUMMEL

Box 38, Freeport, Illinois 11-6

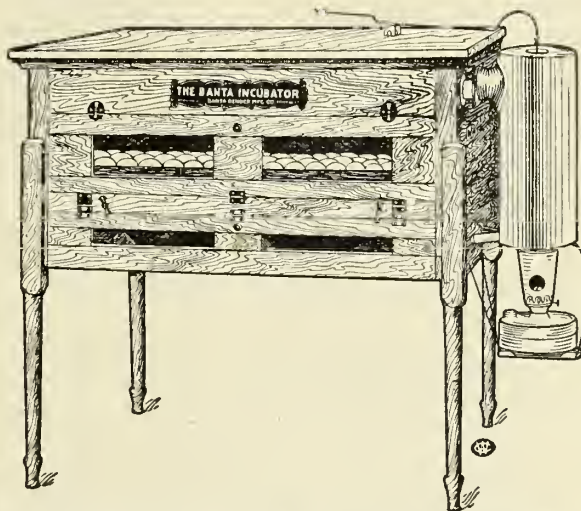
## Orpington Poultry Journal.

If you want an interesting paper, giving general information and all about THE ORPINGTONS, do not fail to send for the above paper, single copy 5c., yearly 60c. Once seen, always taken. Send at once for a copy before you forget.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 17, Scotch Plain, N. J. 11-6

# Banta Incubators and Brooders

Good, honest, serviceable machines, scientifically built, perfectly equipped and fully guaranteed. Test them out with any other machine—no difference what the price—and if you are not more than satisfied return them to us. A new 1906 nursery under the egg trays fitted with glass doors—chick drawers with cloth bottoms. Our new, solid brass regulator is entirely automatic and STAYS RIGHT all the time. Automatic ventilation—no supplied moisture. Made as good as money and skill can make them. Backed by 14 years of successful incubator and brooder building.



The BANTA brooders are practical—they are made to raise chicks in—they are endorsed by poultrymen all over the world. Send for our free catalogue—our prices are right.

Banta Incubators and Brooders pay.

**Banta-Bender Mfg. Co.**

Dept. 21

Ligonier, Ind.

## BRADLEY BROS.

# BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK WIN AT NEW YORK SHOW 1906.



SIRE OF THE FIRST PRIZE AND CHAMPION MALE AT NEW YORK SHOW, 1906.

Forty-two Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us this last seventeen years. The last eight years thirty birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

In a class of nearly 500 Barred Plymouth Rocks representing all the Largest Breeders WE WON as follows: The Prize of Prizes of the entire Show, First on Cockerel; American B. P. Rock Club Special for Champion B. P. Rock Male; the Best Record on Cocks and Cockerels; also on Cockerels alone also Spratts Gold Special; For Best Plymouth Rock Pullet or Cockerel, any color Spratt's Fed; Special for Best Pen Mated for Breeding Exhibition Pullets. Our First Prize Cockerel, "World's Champion of 1906," and his Sire are both pure Bradley Bred Birds—bred and interbred to our deepest and richest producing lines of New York First Prize Winners and extending back for seventeen years.

For Seventeen Years Birds that We Bred and Raised have won at ANY Shows more First Prizes, by over twenty-five per cent., than any other exhibitor has won on ANY stock; twenty-five per cent more First Prizes on Exhibition Pens; and double the number of First Prizes on Cockerels; also nearly three times the number of First Prizes on the Males than any other exhibitor has won on stock not our breeding.

N. B.—These facts are compiled from actual records carefully kept.

500 Breeding Birds of Our Best Lines For Sale at \$3 to \$25 and up. Choice Pens of five birds \$20 to \$40.

EGGS From Best Pens and Best Pens Only, \$7 per 13; \$20 per 39; \$48 per 100. \$250.00 was refused for a Pullet and Cockerel hatched by two customers from eggs we sold.

FREE—Large Circular "America's Best Illustrated," 22 Pictures of New York Show Winner Also Testimonial Sheet.

## BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, LEE, MASS.

WE BREED OUR WINNERS. EVERY ONE OF OUR WINNERS AT NEW YORK WAS OUR BREEDING PURE.

A Circular Full Similar to These. Write For It.

The Two Principal Male Prizes in Canada, 1905.

I raised the First Cock (Bradley Bros.' eggs) at the recent Ontario Provincial Winter Fair held at Guelph, where 167 of the finest Barred Rocks in Canada were shown. There were 30 cocks in the classes. I also won First Cockerel at Ottawa with a bird raised from your stock. Birds from your stock captured the two principal prizes in Male Barred Rocks in Canada for 1905. JAS. R. BALFOUR, Morrisburg, Ont., Canada, Jan., 1906.

A Sweeping Record—Bradley Birds.

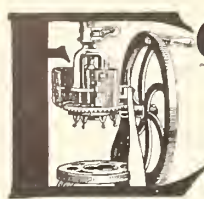
At the State Fair I won 1st and 2d Hen; 2d

and 3d Cockerel; 3d Cock; 1st and 2d Pullet; 1st Pen; also special for best Parti-Colored Bird in show, and Special for 2nd Best Pen in show. Theo. Hewes, Judge. All Bradley Birds, CHAS. B. STAPLES, Tacoma, Wash., Oct., 1905.

1st Detroit Cockerel From Eggs.

Sent a pair to the big Detroit Show this week and in a very strong class got 1st Cockerel from your eggs. The best birds from Canada were there. RALPH HOGE, Hubbardston, Mich., Jan., 1906.





## Egg Profits for You

Insured by feeding green bone fresh cut. Rich in protein and all other egg elements. Doubles the egg yield, increases fertility, makes more vigorous chicks, earlier hrollers, reduces grain bill and makes heavier fowls. Make these profits yours by using **MANN'S Latest BONE CUTTER On Ten Days Free Trial.** Makes bone cutting simple, easy and rapid. No money in advance. Cuts all bones and adhering gristle. Wastes nothing. Cat'g free.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 61, MILFORD, MASS.

## STANDARD

### Green Bone Cutters

Make poultry keeping profitable. Cut green bone a money-making poultry food easily prepared with this machine. Small size, \$8.80; large ones more. Write for free catalog, prices and Trial Plan.

Box 602 Standard Bone Cutter Co. Milford, Mass.

**\$8.80**

Once again the general public is being treated to the pleasant excitement of reading accounts of a poultry farm that is to grow chickens worth a dollar a pound and eggs at a dollar a dozen the year around. The pedigreed poultry are to produce the eggs and the fowls sold in the market. It is stated that millions will be made in this way. Every farmer throughout the country can have pedigreed fowls and grow them as fine as the proposed consolidation. Poultry growing is a game that no one can corral; those who have an access to twenty square feet of ground can grow pedigreed poultry equally as well as can those on the farm or range.

A recent analysis of brown-shelled eggs places the protein at almost twelve per cent. with an equal amount of fat; almost the same for the white-shelled eggs. Why there should be any difference we can not tell. Sirloin steak is credited with five per cent. more protein and six per cent. more fat. When you compare the value in the market of the eggs per pound and the steak per pound, one can readily understand why the easy-to-handle, quickly-made ready for breakfast egg products are so popular.

Already writers are beginning to ask the question why the young of poultry die in the shell. Each season this problem is presented, each season is it argued, each season left unsettled. One of two things, or perhaps both should readily settle the proposition; that there has been during the three weeks of incubation at times too much heat, then again too little. Too much heat in the incubator or brooder cooks the chick to death; too little heat in either or both destroys the vitality and the chick as well.

The Chief of the Poultry Division in Canada calculates a natural increase from year to year in the annual production of eggs coming from two sources—better care and better poultry. In addition to this he states that they are so much better kept than formerly in the Dominion; that the egg yield has reached an average of ninety-one per hen throughout the country. This expert believes that in the near future the average egg yield throughout the Dominion will reach one hundred and fifty each year per hen. This is encouraging to poultry growers of the far North and a lesson for consideration to those of us who dwell further down upon the map of the same country.

"Reciprocity," says a recent writer, "should be applied to hen culture, and the old hen that will not give sufficient return in eggs for the food and care bestowed upon her should be transplanted to the poultry future, and replaced by young and vigorous pullets." If the writer had added that these pullets should descend from the best layers, we would willingly accept his tariff law on eggs.

A writer of the South states that he thought he had discovered a sure cure for sore head or chicken pox in young chickens. Sulphur ointment was freely used upon the affected parts, but this was not as efficient a cure as a mixture of one teaspoonful of lard to three or four drops of kerosene oil. We do not know whether these applications will cure the chicken pox. We have seen numerous remedies applied, none of which have cured the young chicks; almost any of them will relieve the trouble in the old stock.

# CORNELL

## Incubators Insure

**"Follow the Flag"**

more chicks; thriftier and stronger chicks—the kind that live and make profitable growth—than any other Incubator.

### Cornell Incubators Awarded Two Gold Medals

The Highest Award of the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., for **the largest hatch of chicks** and for **the best Incubator.**

The following letters offer convincing proof that the CORNELL is the Incubator that you should buy:

Portland, Ore., Oct. 14, 1905.  
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.,  
Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to inform you that you have been awarded a Gold Medal for the *best hatch of Chicks* at the Lewis & Clark Exposition.

We started the Incubator, then moved it and the eggs four miles to the buildings when the Poultry Show was held in connection with the Exposition. The ——— and ——— intended to bring off hatches but we guess they got "cold feet" when they ascertained the difficulties connected with it. We had a 90 per cent. hatch, which we consider excellent for this time of the year.

You also received the Gold Medal for the best display of Incubators and Brooders.

Yours truly,  
PORTLAND SEED CO.

Rossville, Staten Is., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1905.  
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.,  
Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

My experience with the Cornell Incubator last season was such that I shall discard the few ——— Machines we have at the farm and replace them this spring with Cornells.

We have found that we can hatch stronger and better chicks with your machine. I used to think that the percentage of hatch decided the success of an Incubator, but four years experience has taught me that the liveability of the chicks is the real vital thing.

Two years ago I visited the famous Lakewood farm and found Brown using a steam heated Brooder House and just starting in with Peep-O-Day Brooders. I tried your Brooders myself and today we use nothing else. About two weeks ago I was down to Lakewood again, and to my surprise found the steam heated house had been entirely fitted with Peep-O-Days. It is the best Brooder built, according to my experience.

Very truly yours,  
*E. E. Vreeland*

If you are thinking of buying an Incubator there are many reasons why *you should get the Cornell*. Don't decide upon a machine until you have investigated the 1906 patterns,—four sizes, to meet the requirements of the Fancier as well as the utility Breeder and Market Poultryman. One quality only—the best.

We want you—everybody—to compare point for point the advantages and features of the Cornell, then you will understand why it is the most successful, most practical, most easily operated as well as the most dependable Incubator.

SEND TODAY for our free catalogue. It's the best book on Incubators and Brooders that has ever been written. It tells you explicitly, simply, just how our Incubators and Brooders are made and why they are made that way.

### CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO.,

Dept. Box 107 X  
ITHACA, N. Y.

Agencies in the Principal Cities of the World.



We have been informed that the eggs of ducks and Guinea hens are much sought after by the bakers and ice-cream makers of the large cities. Guinea eggs are said to be the richest in flavor for use in cake and other culinary productions. The flesh of the Guinea hen or young Guinea is most palatable. They are almost the rival of a turkey; in fact, we would prefer the Guinea hen to chickens, but we could not place them ahead of the great American bird, the turkey, yet they are desirable as a table fowl. Their eggs are splendid for cooking, and nothing makes a more beautiful cake or frosting than the eggs of ducks that are properly fed to avoid the fishy taste that is apt to be present in eggs that are laid by ducks that have the run of ponds and streams, where they pick up a large amount of the natural food they like so well.

We have always been at a loss to understand why it was that so many people harbor a great lot of old roosters about the place, many of which are too old to protect themselves, lame from bumble foot and other causes, and of no value in the flocks, but just kept around because they were roosters. Gather together every old male bird and every young one as well, that you do not need to keep for breeding purposes or to use for another season, or for exhibition, and fatten them and send them to market. If you never permit any old stagers to remain about the place, you will never have any of them too old to eat and undesirable for market poultry. Clean up all the surplus stock that is not needed, feed and fatten it and sell it to your neighbors at the highest price you can get for table poultry.

Mr. Scott Billman has moved from Wooster to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He has been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club. Please address him there in the future.

Too much corn produces lots of fat, but few eggs. Half corn and half meat will produce as many eggs as any other ration, but it is awfully expensive.

If you will take this milk and boil it and mix it with ground oats and bran, it will not only be a good tonic, but a splendid egg-producing food, and release the poultry from the necessity of drinking slop.

Clean nests guarantee clean eggs filthy nests guarantee dirty eggs. Clean eggs are worth almost double in the market the value of soiled or undesirable eggs.

Fowls that have free range pick a large portion of their daily ration. Always supply the grain and other foods necessary, even though the range is extended. They need a lot more grain food than they can pick up.

Lost—From Madison Square Garden Show, Buff Plymouth Rock pullet; leg band V. 9918. Whoever has this bird will please return to Edgewood Farm, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

"I have missed your paper for some time back by not renewing my subscription. If a man wants to know what the other fellow is doing, he wants to learn the combination. The Feather and The American Fancier, so send next issue."—Wm. H. Harris, 5 Elm St., Auburn, N. Y.

## LITTLE CHICKS

The only book published that tells how to successfully hatch and rear little chicks. Written by the most Practical Poultrymen. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Circulation free.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.

Dept. T, 26 & 28 Vesey St., N. Y. City. tf

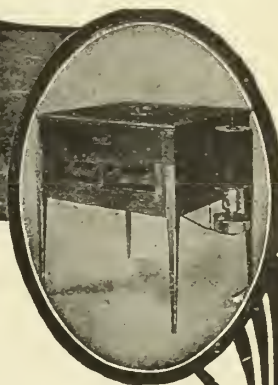


## POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description, Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators, and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spraying Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding poultry and pet stock. Our Immense Illustrated Catalogue gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. N

W. V. Russ, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey Street, New York City



# MODEL

## Incubators and Brooders

are the only Incubators and Brooders made by me. They embody all my latest improvements, and are made under my direct supervision. Do not become confused in the name and accept a weak imitation. It is no one part that makes a successful hatcher, but a nice balance needs to be secured in the heating, regulation and ventilation to produce the successful and profitable results.

LIBERTYVILLE, ILL., Nov. 20, 1905.

MR. CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

DEAR SIR:—We have used the Model Incubators and Brooders and are now using these machines exclusively. We have tested them side by side with all the Company's machines of the latest pattern, and find the Model far superior, as its ventilating system insures a strong, healthy lot of chicks, so essential to rearing chicks on a large scale. Yours very truly, CLEMENT & FISK.

### MY NEW BOOK

## "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters"

An Easy Lesson in Practical Poultry Culture. A Book of Value to all Poultrymen.

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It describes the profitable combinations of egg, broiler and roaster farms. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make \$2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tell what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

It shows what can be done with

A Leghorn Egg Farm,  
A Leghorn Egg and Broiler Farm,  
A Wyandotte Egg Farm,  
A Wyandotte Egg and Broiler Farm,

A Plymouth Rock Egg Farm,  
A Plymouth Rock Egg and Roaster Farm,  
Twelve months with Broilers,  
Twelve months with Roasters.

This valuable work mailed FREE upon request.

My Model Incubators are used on the money-making farms. Model methods are money-making methods. I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. It is my business to teach those who use my Incubators and Brooders to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I shall be glad to advise with you.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.



# CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully repaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time.....	\$ .50
Three times.....	1.00
Six times.....	2.00
One year.....	3.50

## READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

B. R. Hawkins, Bradley & Thompson Strain, White Wyandottes, Harris Strain Pekin Ducks, Rakin Strain. Eggs, \$1.00 setting. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write me, I will treat you right. R. B. DAVY, Upper Fairmount, Md. 11-6

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exclusively Ringlet Strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. If you are in need of a fancy breeder, I have them. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va. 11-8

Clearing Sale of Barred Plymouth Rocks.—105 Pure Bradley and Gardner strains in their purity. All of them are high-grade birds; some are good for exhibition. Write for particulars. Winners at Hagerstown for last two shows. W. L. ELSEA, Berryville, Va. 11-5

White Rocks, White Leghorns.—Cockerels, \$1.50 each; big and white. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALFRED BURLEW, R. F. D., Matawan, N.J. 11-5

Oak Grove Poultry Yards.—Special Sale, at \$1 each, Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Single-combed White Leghorns. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Maryland. 11-5

White Plymouth Rocks for Show or Breeders; cockerels and pullets, \$1, \$1.50 and up. F. B. BUTLER, Crothersburg, Ind. 11-5

Hazelbrook Poultry Yards, Germantown, Pa., Has just won 20 1sts, 72 2ds, 5 3ds at the great Hagerstown, Trenton and Mt. Holly fairs, on Barred, White and Buff Rocks, W. and B. Wyandottes; exhibition males, females and breeding stock at bargain prices, to make room. W. J. AITKEN, Manager. 11-5

Barred Rocks—America's Best. A Combination of "beauty and utility." Choice breeding cockerels for sale. Write your wants. I guarantee satisfaction. Eggs for hatching after February fifteenth, \$1.50 per 13; \$4 per 40. D. D. MARVELL, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 11-6

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain).—If You Want an extra fine, large breeding cockerel at a bargain, write me. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box 27, Washington, N. J. 11-6

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Few Extra Fine Cockerels left; even color, narrow barring; Ringlet strain. Prices reasonable. Eggs after January. K. J. CADLE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 11-6

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$3.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular telling more about them. B. F. BRUBAKER, Mount Joy, Pa. 11-9

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson's fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up; dark, medium and light trios, \$5 up; pens of 5, \$8 up. Also exhibition birds—hot ones for the money. Eggs, \$2; 3 settings, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MAREBURGER, Denver, Pa. 11-6

Exclusively White Plymouth Rocks (Fisbel Strain).—The greatest layers of the Rock family. Bred to lay; 79 hens averaged 223 eggs to the hen in one year. A few cockerels to spare, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; select eggs, \$7.00 per 100; incubator eggs, \$5.00 per 100. One pen direct from U. R. Fisbel, Hope, Indiana. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15. All my stock is farm raised. J. W. F. RIDER, Altoona, Pa., Juniata Gap. 11-6

White Plymouth Rocks My Specialty. Fine as Silk. Best blood in America. Grand cocks and cockerels at cut prices. Eggs in season. R. C. HINKLE, Millersburg, Pa. 11-6

"Ringlet" Barred Rocks, in Their Purity, Direct from Thompson. Some grand birds for sale. Eggs in season. Everything guaranteed. A. J. CHEEK, Henderson, N. C. 11-6

Buff Rocks: Ten Years a Specialist Nugget laying strain. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50. Satisfactory batch guaranteed. A. L. FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 11-5

Barred Rocks.—A Few More Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our "all quality" matings (bred from our winners) \$1.00 per 13. \$6.00 per 100 in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1 Bridgeville, N. J. 11-6

In Order to Show the Quality of My Breeds will sell eggs at 75c per setting. White Rocks direct Fisbel strain, Barred Rocks, Bradley's seven years line bred White Wyandottes—a specialty, great layers. C. L. YERBY, Douglassville, Pa. 11-8

Buff Rocks Exclusively 12 Years. Golden Buff correct shape, full weight, great layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. JNO. F. WINTER, Wooster, Ohio. 11-8

My Buff Rocks are Winning Many Blue Ribbons this winter as usual. Took all at Kingston, N. Y. Eggs \$2 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per 100. Write N. BRUSIE, Salisbury, Mills, N. Y. 11-7

Buff Rocks.—(Hawkins Strain Direct) Carefully bred for laying qualities. True, even Buff color, size and shape. Eggs \$1.25 per 13. L. L. RHODES, Stroudsburg, Pa. 11-7

Winkler White Plymouth Rock, Have the Size, shape and white as snow. Eggs, selected hens, \$1.00 per sitting. Eggs, farm run, \$2.00 per sitting, \$10.00 per hundred. WM. WINKLER, Freelandville, Ind. 11-9

New Breed of Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks. Single Comb Leghorns, White, Brown, Black. Egg orders booked now. Write for particulars. IRVING F. SCHLEED, Ann Arbor, Mich. 11-7

Zwick's Buff Rocks Are Winners at Herald Square, Providence, Stamford, Danbury, birds that record 94 points. Eggs \$2 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn. 11-7

White Rocks, Fisbel Strain, Direct, Pure White large. Good layers. Eggs \$2 per 15. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y. 11-8

Trap-Nest Barred Rocks.—My Strains Bred to win and lay. Eggs \$2 and \$5.00 per setting. H. M. CONLEY, Athens, N. Y. 11-7

Buff Rocks.—Our Three Entries at Lititz Won 1st and 5th Ckl, 2nd Cock. Exhibition and breeding birds at bargain. G. W. WEGE, Hanover, Pa. 11-7

50 Ringlet Barred Rock Cockerels.—Choice Exhibition pullet breeders, will sell at rock bottom prices to make room. ALLEN SECHRIST, Dundore, Snyder County, Pa. 11-5

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-5

## LEGHORNS

50c Per Doz; \$3.50 Per Hun.; Wyckoff's Strain, W. Leghorn Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn. 11-5

Single Comb Leghorns.—White, Buff, Black, Pyle, Silver Duckwing. Eggs for hatching from best pens. Stock for sale. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Itasca, N. Y. 11-5

Buff Leghorns Exclusively. Winners of Highest honors wherever shown. Exhibition birds, breeding pens and young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence cheerfully answered. MRS. C. W. HARRINGTON, Hartford Mills, N. Y. 11-6

Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Winners and Layers. My birds have a record. Cockerels and pullets of finest quality for sale. JAMES KUGLER, Jr., Frenchtown, N. J. 11-6

For Sale.—Rose-combed Brown, Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Some choice cockerels at a low price for quick sale. C. L. SHENK, Luray, Va. 11-5

R. C. White Leghorns.—I Won at Madison County Fair 1st cock, 1st, 2d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d pullet. Stock for sale. MRS. F. C. LANG-WORTHY, West Edmeston, N. Y. 11-5

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed White Minorcas. At Hagerstown, Md., won four firsts and four seconds on eight entries. C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 11-8

Single-combed Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed Brown.—Direct from Pierson 1904 Madison Square Garden winners. Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 to \$3. ELVOY WILLIAMS, Addison, N. Y. 11-8

For Sale.—Buff Leghorn and Golden Wyandotte yearling hens, pullets and cockerels for \$2 each. Buffs that are buff. WILL S. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Pa. 11-5

1,000 Single-combed Brown Leghorns, \$1 Each. No better blood east or west. L. S. CARTER & CO., Hammond, Platt Co., Ill. 11-5

Blanchard Strain Single-combed White Leghorns.—Eggs from pen No. one, \$1.00 per 15; pen No. two, 75c per 15. Pen No. one headed by descendant of Pan-American King. A satisfactory batch guaranteed or eggs replaced at half price. THE ROBERTS IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Salem, Michigan. 11-9

Rose-combed White Leghorns.—First-prize Stock. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. A. J. GILLETTE, Gloversville, N. Y. 11-8

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y. Won All 1st premiums at Central New York Fair on Buff Leghorns. Stock and eggs, \$1.00 up. 11-6

Single-combed White Leghorns.—A Few More Very fine breeding and exhibition birds at low prices for quality. J. A. SHINEMAN, Canajoharie, N. Y. 11-6

My White Leghorns Win at Dryden, Auburn, Cortland and N. Y. State Fair. Breeding cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Also exhibition birds. GEO. A. BARROWS, Box 10, Groton, N. Y. 11-6

S. C. White Leghorns.—Exclusively Pure Wyckoff strain, extra layers. Eggs from prize winning birds, \$1.50 per 15. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 11-7

3 Pens of 3 R. C. Brown Leghorn (Kulp Strain) at \$5 each. Grand birds, pure stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. J. R. BONIFACE, Morristown, N. J. 11-6

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Only Genuine Flock in the world. Gold Dust strain, original. The world's greatest egg producers. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$10 per 100. F. BOOMHOWER, Gallupville, N. Y. 11-7

For Sale.—S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets. In Laying condition. Also, several well mated trios. C. C. COBLE, Middletown, Pa. 11-7

We Are Still at the Old Stand Breeding Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Our circular describes all. Send for it. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-10

Leghorns and Minorcas.—Fine Show Birds and Special bred winter layers developed by the Ryder Trap-Nest system. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular Free. FRICK EGG FARMS, Waynesboro, Pa. 11-7

Selling Out Entire Stock.—Single Comb, White, Brown, Buff, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Birds well bred. Prices reasonable. LEGHORN POULTRY SPECIALIST, Lancaster, Pa., Route 6. 11-5

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Originator and Home for 14 years of the greatest layers on earth. Winners of 350 prizes at leading shows. Eggs, \$2 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn. 11-7

Buff Leghorns, (S. C.) Cockerel, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each; worth \$5 to \$25. Pullets \$2, trio \$5 and \$10.00. CARL B. WAHLBURG, Sheffield, Pa. 11-7

For Sale.—Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Hens, Pullets and Cockerels, \$1 each. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.25 each. EMORY HAMPSHER, Parkton, Md. 11-5

Buff Leghorns; Invincible Winners for 12 Successive years. Original Champion strain. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. 6c stamps for catalogue. GEO. W. KINZER, Box 50, New Holland, Pa. 11-10

Cockerels—Single-combed White Leghorn and White Plymouth Rock, May hatch, \$2 each; Rose-combed White Leghorn, June hatch, \$5 each; July hatch, \$4 each. MEADOWVALE FARM, R. R. 2, Petersburg, N. Y. 11-6

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-5

## WYANDOTTES

100 Very Fine Partridge and Golden Wyandottes (Doolittle and Keller strains), bred from St. Louis winners, for sale cheap this month. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 11-5

Stay-White Wyandottes. Satisfaction Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. 11-5

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Silver Penciled Wyandottes.—Every First and special prize at World's Fair Show. Also silver cup for best exhibit. Eggs. Stock. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Itasca, N. Y. 11-5

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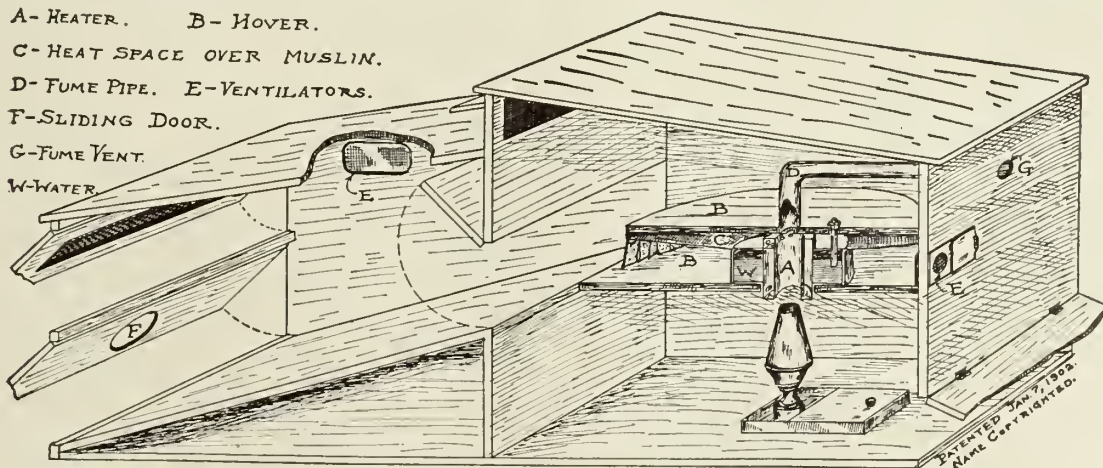
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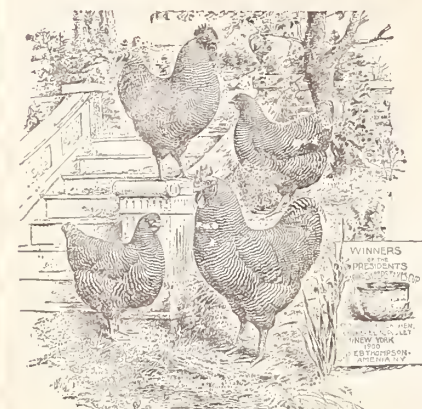
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On Pullets has never been approached at Madison Square Garden and stands alone and unequalled. The "Ringlets" have won at New York (Exhibited by me personally) a grand total of 87 prizes—36 of these are 1st and Specials being more than double the number 1st and special prizes won by any competitor in the history of the show. SHOW BIRDS fit to win in any competition. Elegant Breeders for sale in any numbers. 600 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. New Richly Illustrated 36-page Catalogue on application. It is full of original illustrations of New York Winners from life.

**EGGS** From Finest Exhibition Matings, 1 setting \$5; 2 settings \$8; 3 settings \$12; 4 settings \$15.

Address, E. B. THOMPSON, Box 406, Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.



Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstakes Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York.

## CONSIDER THIS CAREFULLY

White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, An-

conas and R. C. R. I. Reds

I am breeding this season from 15 pens of the above varieties, all large healthy vigorous birds that are remarkably good in all points, and exceptionally fine in laying qualities, they have free range over 40 acres all in fruit and orchard and raised under the most favorable conditions for good strong fertile eggs that will hatch strong chicks that live and thrive. All stock sold, could have sold 500 more birds, but will sell eggs from my best mating and you cannot go wrong in buying a setting or 100.

All eggs shipped immediately upon receipt of order and prompt attention given to correspondence, be sure and write for prices before placing your order elsewhere.

G. H. KINZEL

City Treasurer,

Owner and Prop., Glen Lee

Poultry Farm

Winchester, Va.

11-7

## FOR SALE—This Season's Breeders

Twenty-seven pens of Buff Plymouth Rocks; twenty-three pens of White Plymouth Rocks; thirty-one pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks and twenty-two pens of Pekin Ducks. Pen of four females and a male, \$10. All questions cheerfully answered. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

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My Rose C. Browns Won 30 prizes at New York—the greatest winners. 2d, the greatest layers, 242 eggs to a pullet. 3d, the largest eggs, up to 33 ounces to a dozen. 4th, the greatest size.

### Three Great Points

S. C. Brown Leghorns have three great points—great winners, great layers (up to 240 eggs to a pullet), great size.

White Wyandottes (Duston's). Large, stay-white. No better strain, and we can put up hot winners. We won five firsts in one show.

Rose and S. C. Whites. Kulp quality Rose lay the largest eggs of any strain, and can do 242, too, but are not tested. Big, fine S. Combs.

Buff and Barred Rocks of the finest grade.

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Barred Rocks  
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Partridge Wyandottes  
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Giant Cockerels \$8 up, Pullets \$5 up. Eggs in season,



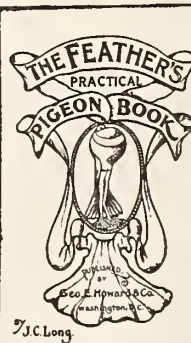
BIRD BROS.

BOX F

11-5

MEYERSDALE, PA.

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"The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is just from the press. It is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half-hundred fine half-tones. The cover is of heavy material, printed in colors. It is just the kind of book that will be read and appreciated by the masses. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. Those who have seen it can not speak too well of it, and it will undoubtedly prove the text-book of the country on pigeon culture. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn, and I do not hesitate to return the money to all who are not satisfied with it. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

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Are better this season than ever, typical shapes, Buff to the skin. Eggs now being booked for delivery later also a few Buff Wyandotte Cockerels for sale. Write us before placing your order.

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11-5

## BARKSDALE'S BROWN LEGHORNS

Can spare a few splendid trios, Cockerel or Pullet, bred at satisfactory prices. Write for prices. Eggs \$2.00 for 13.

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Department of Agriculture

# THE FEATHER

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS

March, 1906 || THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY || Vol. XI., No. 6  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



## Superb Winning Pigmy Pouters

At the

### Great Madison Square Show.



HERE'S A RECORD TO BE PROUD of. At the New York Show, held at Madison Square, January 24th, 1904, we won 241 birds, 117 firsts, 10 seconds, 10 thirds, 10 fourths, 10 fifths, 10 sixths, 10 sevenths, 10 eighths, 10 ninths, 10 tenths, 10 eleventh, 10 twelfth, 10 thirteenth, 10 fourteenth, 10 fifteenth, 10 sixteenth, 10 seventeenth, 10 eighteenth, 10 nineteenth, 10 twentieth, 10 twenty-first, 10 twenty-second, 10 twenty-third, 10 twenty-fourth, 10 twenty-fifth, 10 twenty-sixth, 10 twenty-seventh, 10 twenty-eighth, 10 twenty-ninth, 10 thirtieth, 10 thirty-first, 10 thirty-second, 10 thirty-third, 10 thirty-fourth, 10 thirty-fifth, 10 thirty-sixth, 10 thirty-seventh, 10 thirty-eighth, 10 thirty-ninth, 10 fortieth, 10 forty-first, 10 forty-second, 10 forty-third, 10 forty-fourth, 10 forty-fifth, 10 forty-sixth, 10 forty-seventh, 10 forty-eighth, 10 forty-ninth, 10 fiftieth, 10 fifty-first, 10 fifty-second, 10 fifty-third, 10 fifty-fourth, 10 fifty-fifth, 10 fifty-sixth, 10 fifty-seventh, 10 fifty-eighth, 10 fifty-ninth, 10 sixtieth, 10 sixty-first, 10 sixty-second, 10 sixty-third, 10 sixty-fourth, 10 sixty-fifth, 10 sixty-sixth, 10 sixty-seventh, 10 sixty-eighth, 10 sixty-ninth, 10 seventieth, 10 seventy-first, 10 seventy-second, 10 seventy-third, 10 seventy-fourth, 10 seventy-fifth, 10 seventy-sixth, 10 seventy-seventh, 10 seventy-eighth, 10 seventy-ninth, 10 eightieth, 10 eighty-first, 10 eighty-second, 10 eighty-third, 10 eighty-fourth, 10 eighty-fifth, 10 eighty-sixth, 10 eighty-seventh, 10 eighty-eighth, 10 eighty-ninth, 10 ninetieth, 10 ninety-first, 10 ninety-second, 10 ninety-third, 10 ninety-fourth, 10 ninety-fifth, 10 ninety-sixth, 10 ninety-seventh, 10 ninety-eighth, 10 ninety-ninth, 10 one hundredth.

At the last Great Madison Square Show, the Potomac Pigmy Pouter Lofts, on twenty-four entries, were awarded 10 firsts (out of a possible 11 firsts, 5 seconds, 2 thirds, 3 fourths, 5 fifths, and special for best bird in show.

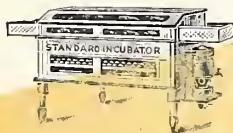
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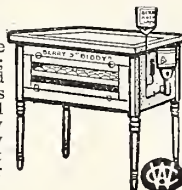
The kind that never fail to do good honest work. Used and endorsed by thousands successful poultry raisers. All the features of merit found in other machines worth having are combined in ours, making them the best all around business hatchers in existence. Let us send you our Illustrated Catalogue free for the asking to intending purchasers. Address **THE STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 7,** Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

11-6

### PROFITABLE POULTRY



You can raise it and make money with our free 64-page poultry guide. It tells how to avoid mistakes and failures; tells what to breed for biggest profit; how to feed, rear and hatch successfully. Tells about Berry's "BIGGY" incubators and brooders, the kind that "run" themselves—the kind to buy. Contains plans for brooder, colony and poultry houses, yards, poultry farms. Also cuts of our pure-bred poultry with prices of birds and eggs for hatching. It's a book that will be appreciated by every one. 3c in stamps brings it to your home. **Berry's Golden Rule Poultry Farm, Box 77, Clarinda, Ia.**



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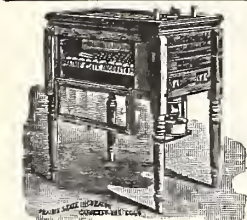
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Bone Grinding Machines, etc. Send for my Illustrated Catalogue.



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Beginning at the Past Seven Club Meeting Shows more Prizes, Cups and Specials than all competitors combined; winning at Chicago the last Club show, in the Largest Class ever shown in America. 1st and 5th cocks, 4th and 6th hens, 1st and 4th cks., 3d pullet, 1st pen, 3 cups and nine other specials. At New York, 1904, with different birds, 3d cock, 4th hen, 1st and 2d cks., 4th and 5th pullets. No pen shown. The three 1st Prize Males and 3d New York Cock will head my Pens this year. Eggs from Assorted Pens, \$5.00 per 13; \$9.00 per 26; and 1 guarantee seven fertile in every setting.

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## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

**WYANDOTTES,** Silver White and Buff.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the largest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: One setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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First Cockerel at New York.

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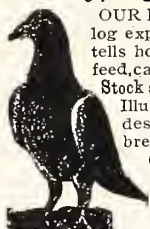
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4000 S. and R. C. B. and W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, W. Buff and Pencilled Fly. Rocks and Houdans. Range-raised on 300 acres. Every bird a Prize Winner, or the son or daughter of a prize winner. No County-Fair Records—186 Firsts, 68 Gold Specials, 12 Silver Cups, won at New York, Boston and Washington, shows the quality of blood we are breeding, which has for years, and is to-day, producing prize-winning specimens in all sections of this country and many parts of Europe. "Like begets like." Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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**S. C. W. Leghorns**

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from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

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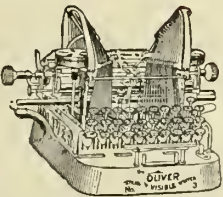
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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

The meeting of the American Poultry Association is now a matter of over thirty days record, and sufficient time has elapsed for the careful consideration of the transactions of that body. Many things were talked of, thought of and anticipated as possibilities that were certain to transpire at the Cincinnati meeting.

Over a year ago a meeting was held at Minneapolis. No one present was seriously to blame for the happening there that made necessary the Pittsburg meeting. If those most concerned had gone to Minneapolis to look out for their interests, the Pittsburg meeting would never have been called together, the Association would not have been shaken from center to circumference, and the fortunate outcome of the Cincinnati meeting would not have been recorded, to the honor and good judgment of the sixty-odd members gathered there.

So far as we can see at this time, the greatest injury inflicted was the undeserved unhappiness and trouble that was of necessity dealt out to the gentleman from New Jersey, who betook himself to the great Northwest in the interest of his production, while others much more interested than he stayed at home and enjoyed the fireside pleasures of New England.

It may be within the province of an Association to say, "Better that one should suffer a wrong, than that many should be injured." It was not necessary that anyone should have been the least disturbed, if equal judgment had been exhibited at the meeting of a year ago that seemed to have guided the action of the recent gathering. Unusual interest clustered about the selection of the officers of the Association. As many as three aspirants for each office were thought of, only one of which reached the haven—that was, Mr. T. E. Orr, who was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.

If Mr. Orr would be as perfect a secretary as it is his natural tendency to be, he might deserve the tenure of office for life. There is a feature in Mr. Orr's make-up which creates antagonism—that it, his overwhelming desire to manage everything of the Association which does not belong to his office and too often neglect the inside workings that should have more of his attention.

The last two years or more of Mr. Curtis' connection with the Association has been more or less a stormy existence. President-elect Curtis loves to fight in the open; a man of unusual vigor and determination, he is one who labors hard for success, takes apparent defeat to heart only to rise again and strike straight from the shoulder harder than ever before with the determination to win.

We believe that Mr. Curtis is thoroughly competent to introduce business methods into the Association that will prove beneficial not only to this organization, but to the poultry fraternity at large. It is refreshing to notice that all factions seem to have come together with

a realization of the possibility that presents itself with the new organization. Let us hope that no disappointment may be in store for us; let everyone do their full duty in connection with the organization and the American Poultry Association will advance more in the next eighteen months than it has in the past three years.

In the February issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal, the President-elect refers to the advantageous consideration of the Woodon and the Shannon, and the now known to be Barryman amendments, as of possible value to the future of the Association. All of these have been too thoroughly considered for any Committee to take them up as being of possible benefit as things now exist.

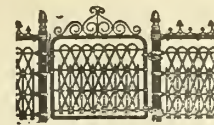
The Association should be organized with concentrated power. A Board of Directors should be elected not to exceed ten or twelve in number, three of whom should be elected each year. This Board of Directors should select from their own number a President of the Association, and the same should select the Secretary and Treasurer, and have control of the entire business of the organization. Until there is such a concentration of power the business management must continue to go on in a haphazard manner. The greatest injury that has ever come to the Association has been the election of the executive officers at each annual meeting.

It is pleasant to be able to record the fact that both Cincinnati and Chicago were unusually fortunate in holding their poultry exhibitions at Cincinnati. The Kenel Association and the Poultry Association jointly held their exhibition the week following the Cincinnati Show, with most satisfying results. It is to be hoped that another season will find the entire poultry interest of the great West organized and willing to sustain and uphold one large successful exhibition in Chicago.

The appearance of the February FEATHER in new attire has brought the most gratifying comments from those we are anxious to please. Believing, as we do, that our readers should have the best and most attractive publication possible to present, we took another step forward a month ago, in hopes of meeting the approval of those anxious to have a handsome appearing publication attractively illustrated, as well as one containing instructive reading matter.

We do not spread out over a world of surface, but condense and give in the most practical form that which we imagine will be most instructive and beneficial to our readers. The publisher of the FEATHER was the pioneer in squab culture. The first and best book ever published on this subject "Money in Squabs" originated and is still issued from this office. Information gathered from the pen, not only of the best in this country, but abroad. Other publications have come to realize the value of this, and most of them are showing some attention to the promotion of squab culture.

Years ago we advocated and announced



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It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chicken and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. **C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 592 FREEPORT, ILL.**

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**JOHN E. HEATWOLE**  
Box 22, Harrisonburg, Va.

the coming of the 200-egg hen. We sounded the alarm of the great destroyer blackhead and inbreeding among turkeys, and we shall continue to go forward announcing in advance as much as possible the future opportunities in the cultivation of feathered stock. Never have we, nor will we induce people to embark unguided or untaught into any venture that may mean failure.

Each month of the FEATHER presents a new lesson and valuable instructions to all of its readers. The best of everything is presented in a concise, sensible, truthful manner in our columns. We do not believe that we have ever misled anyone into the expenditure of a dollar, always advising care and consideration in the upbuilding of every branch of the poultry interest. We shall hope in the future to deserve more praise, more credit and more compliment from all those interested with us.

We often imagine that people write for something to do. In one of our exchanges, we notice the statement: "Hens deprived of salt will be troubled with worms." In another publication, we are told that salt is entirely unnecessary for poultry, and that an overdose of same will cause death.

No poultry business can be conducted at the present time without the use of the incubator and brooder. The incubator is the only hen that will hatch every day in the year. The incubator is always ready to become broody as soon as the lamp is lit and the eggs placed therein. Select a good machine, purchase a good brooder, and handle them carefully, and you can raise chicks every month in the year.

We noticed lately a new theory about the prevalence of roup. A writer states that in many instances the vitality and life-blood of the fowls has been almost sucked out of them by the presence of lice and mites. The interior of the house is cold and damp, exposure to a cold rain starts a slight cold, which quickly develops into roup, from the fact that the constitution of the fowl has been so undermined as to prevent the possibility of casting off the cold, the influence of which poisons the system and creates roup. There is a great deal of truth in this. If poultry were reasonably well housed, fed and cared for, they would seldom if ever be sick.

Next to the incubator, the chicken hen is the safest for hatching the eggs, unless you have ducks trained for the purpose. Muscovy ducks are splendid for this purpose; so are several other kinds of the commoner ducks.

Mr. John Baity, Cayuga, N. Y., was one of the successful exhibitors at the late Auburn Show. Out of his eight entries he won first pen young, second cock, fourth pullet in White Wyandottes; first cock, first hen Red Caps; fourth cockerel, fifth hen Single Comb Brown Leghorns in very hot competition. He has some very fine stock for sale, and any one looking for good quality will do well to write him.

It was a pleasure to welcome back to Madison Square Garden and the Boston Show Mr. Charles A. Thompson, of Melrose, Connecticut, a long-time fancier of Black Minorcas, and the very successful handler of same. Mr. Thompson informs us that he has better than ever of the Minorca kind.

## MATING FOR BEST RESULTS

Those who plan in advance usually gain the advantages that come from the careful consideration of the work before them. Successful matings bring profit and pleasure. Unsuccessful matings bring ruin and disaster. The careless pairing of stock has gradually reduced their value until they have run out, as is the familiar saying of any product that loses vitality or other features of value.

We noticed a short time since, a large flock of standard bred fowls, that had come from the one original pen of four females and one male. The entire lot had a most noticeable similarity of form and general makeup. This might be termed perfect mating, or as is often said, a good nick in breeding. Such stock is valuable at all times for improving other breeding lines. It is always safe to introduce such blood into your flock. The offspring from hap-hazard matings has an irregularity of form and finish that brands it the result of bad calculation or careless mating.

Line breeding establishes a family resemblance. Cross mating, or the introduction of new blood, destroys all blood lines and usually produces irregularity of form and defective color. We may select in advance which of these we prefer, and have it within our scope of ability to guide to that end, or, on the other hand, inability and carelessness may transform into scrubs that which was of the best. It is not unusual for a flock of sure winners to be transformed into certain losers within a year. The everlasting propensity for introducing new blood, without consideration, has and will continue to ruin all chance for success with many flocks that might otherwise be top notchers.

Playing with poultry is like playing with fire. When the end comes it is disappointing. There is but little use to hope for success from any venture, if you tackle it with little or no experience or knowledge of the game. It takes quite as much ability to run a farm successfully as to manage a bank, and poultry growing is a branch of farming. Do not imagine that you can take up poultry growing or squab growing just as you would a bucket of water and walk off with it; not at all. You must understand to succeed.

Equal consideration and application must be given to the production of eggs and poultry for market. Those who have flocks of hens that lay all winter and that lay over twelve dozen per year, have not succeeded without a certain amount of effort. Theirs is the reward of diligence and close application to the work in hand. By such methods only do they succeed. Fowls must be bred, fed and trained to lay. These large egg productions come as the result of proper breeding, housing and feeding. None of these results come as chance shots. They are the result of things worked for, not hoped for. You might wait about wishing for things out of your reach for all time, but if you secure a ladder they come within your reach. No excellence is attained without very great labor.

No matter for what object you are mating your stock, it must be done with that purpose in view. Whether for large egg production, for market poultry, for exhibition stock, or for large or small size, great care must be given the selection of the matings. One might just as reason-

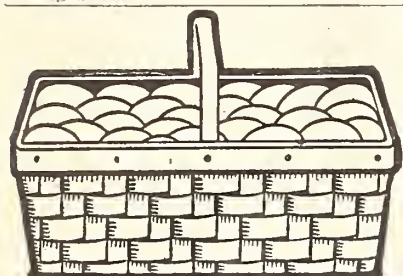
ably hope for a profitable crop from neglected land, as to look for successful results from careless matings. To have a large eggs yield the pullets must be bred in line with prolific egg producers. To have large size they must come from large hens. To have small bantams, breed from small size bantam hens. To have fine form and perfect color, they must be bred in line from stock most carefully selected for such results. To have an even regular lot, all of which have the same general characteristics, they must come from an original trio or pen of the highest quality.

Follow the methods of those who produce the best. Ofttimes these are not exhibitors, but producers who sell the winners to others. It is not difficult to find someone who produces the highest quality, and who may have been successful in this line for years, but seldom if ever exhibit their own product. We could cite one producer who grew eleven cockerels one season, and sold nine of them for exhibition, some of which won at both New York and Boston, and also at Chicago, we have been told. We do not know that this party has ever sold males and females mated for best results. Those that he breeds must be produced by double matings. He avoids selling the females of his male line and the males of his female lines. Thus he is able to guard his success and to prevent others beating him at his own game.

Through such careful methods success is sure to come. Only those succeed who lay their plans along the lines of success and follow them with untiring energy. To one who has produced more high class winning White Plymouth Rocks than all others, perhaps, continued to advance and improve through his continual perseverance and determination to produce the very best, within his own resources. He knows full well the danger of introducing new blood into his flock; also the equal danger that confronts him in the selling of the best of both sexes to an opponent. The rule of always keeping the best at home is well understood. He knows the true value of the best producing hens and never parts with them.

The value of high class producing hens is not fully understood by the greater part of the fancy. All good hens are not high class producers. For this reason it is most important to know those that do produce the best and continue in line with them. Those who fully understand this never fail to know the real producers, and cling to them and their offspring as of the highest value. Those who do not know the real producers and who sell their best and continually purchase here and there without regard to the line of breeding, seldom, if ever, win many prizes on their own product.

The most successful results come to those who make single or individual matings, one hen or female in the mating. In this way the individual product of each hen may be kept absolutely certain. Small yards are used for this, and the one male may be used in two or more of these matings. One other feature should be understood, and that comes only from close study and experience. This is to be able to pair your birds for best results. The thorough understanding of the Standard is absolutely necessary in the selection of the exhibition



### 40¢ a Doz FOR EGGS

How many dozen a day do your hens lay? Now is the time when every hen you are feeding should be laying every egg she is possibly capable of being made to lay. Don't you think it is worth a little experimenting as regards the feed you are feeding to see if you cannot increase your egg production? If you will begin right now and feed your hens

### HARVEY'S Electric Poultry Food

for two or three weeks as an experiment you will find it a profitable experience, not only by way of increasing the egg yield of your fowls, but it will make them look better, feel better and improve their health fifty per cent. Besides it is an economical feed—costs less because it goes farther and does more good. Especially fine for young pullets. Starts them laying quicker and is equally good for the older fowls. It is a ground all grain ration—that means it is all feed, no waste—nothing but real nutritive food for flesh and egg production. If you prefer a whole all grain ration try

### HARVEY'S Mixed Grains

an ideal muscle, bone and egg producing feed. Excellent for the scratching pen. It is composed of carefully selected grains and seeds especially suited to the needs of all kinds of poultry. It's a variety of grains affords a sort of "spice" which is relished by all fowls and accounts for the way they thrive upon it.

### HARVEY'S Cut Clover Hay

is a valuable assistant to either of the above feeds because it provides a "green food" so necessary in winter time. It will make hens pick up wonderfully in their laying and tone up the general health condition remarkably. Now when broilers are bringing 50c a pound and eggs 40 to 50c a dozen, a little attention to the feed you feed will make your poultry pay handsome profits. Why not try these feeds when the cost is so small? Send for our free catalogue of poultry foods and supplies. It will help you to make more poultry profits.

**HARVEY SEED CO.**  
21 Ellicott St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

### 50¢ a lb





specimens, but there are those who never look into a Standard; some who cannot read, that know full well how to mate for best results. They know almost to a certainty just what to hope for from certain matings they make. This comes from experience and knowing the producers.

## The American Fancier's New Home

The American Fancier was formally taken over by the American Fancier Printing and Publishing Company at a meeting in the Imperial Hotel, in New York City, on Washington's Birthday, and will hereafter be published by the latter corporation from its office in the Havemeyer Building, New York City.

By a singular coincidence the American Fancier Printing Company was organized on Lincoln's Birthday, and the American Fancier was originally founded on the Fourth of July, 1893.

So the journal appears to have had a patriotic birth, and the recent events in its career have been signalized by being marked as the birthdays of the two most pronounced Americans in the annals of the history of our country.

J. H. Drevenstedt, the immortal "Drev," a man with the heart of a boy, is to be in editorial charge of the journal, which is hereafter to devote attention to all standard bred stock, in addition to poultry and pigeons. Editor Drevenstedt will be aided by a number of well known writers in their respective specialties, and the scope of the paper will undoubtedly be materially enhanced, for the field seems fertile in this direction owing to the opportunities presented by being situated in New York City.

Richard L. Hutchings, of Rutherford, N. J., a young man of station and means, and a fancier of prominence, is the president of the new corporation. Mr. Drevenstedt, who will hereafter reside at Red Bank, N. J., is vice-president, and Harry M. Carpenter, a well known fancier and vice-president of the Ossining National Bank and connected with several other flourishing corporations, is treasurer. Robert T. Dennis, also of Ossining, is secretary. He has had a long experience as a newspaper man, having a penchant for the work in which he is to engage.

The proposition is well financed, and those in charge of the management of the paper are of the right material to make it succeed. True fanciers visiting New York City are sure to receive a hearty welcome if they drop in the office of the paper, and will have every courtesy extended to them.

## Poultry Dressing Points

Kill no fowls for market when their crops are full.

Learn whether the market you ship to wants heads cut off or left on; also whether it wants intestines removed or not.

After the fowl is well bled out, whether from severed head or cut artery, in mouth or on neck, dip it in hot water, out and in till wet thoroughly, then plunge into cold water quickly; hang it up and all feathers can be stripped off easily quickly.

After picking, "plump" the fowl by letting it lay in cold water for an hour; it will add to the attractiveness of the fowl when in market.

If head is cut off, tie skin of neck over neck bone. Have feet clean and fold legs as when fowl is sitting, making it into a nice symmetrical package.

## FOWL LANGUAGE

My window here looks out upon a meadow in which are several fowls. Much of their time is spent round about a small haystack, the upper part of which projects very much over the base, so as to afford them good shelter from rain.

The other day I noticed a pony which had been feeding in the meadow, busily engaged in rubbing his back against the stack. He had backed as far as he possibly could under the projecting part, and was putting such vigor into his movements as to make the whole stack rock perceptibly. This was noticed by some fowls at the opposite side, which could not see the pony. They were staring with outstretched necks and heads turned from side to side, in wonder and consternation at the unwonted movements of the haystack. Suddenly the old cock uttered a loud hoarse scream, whereupon the rest of the fowls at once fled in great haste, half running and half flying from the supposed source of danger. They understood his warning, which might be interpreted: "Get out of the way, or the stack will fall on you," and immediately obeyed it. We often hear people speak of "dumb animals," a convenient way of expressing ignorance of their language. It would be about as reasonable to call a foreigner "dumb" whose speech happened to be unintelligible to us. Few observers of animals can, I think, doubt that several mammals and birds, to say nothing of insects, can either by voice or gesture convey intelligence to members of their own species. The vocabulary of the common domestic fowl is a particularly extensive one, though we have only succeeded in learning the meaning of a few sounds. The (to us) monotonous prating which fowls make to each other while searching the ground for food may seem perhaps all much the same, but there may be, and probably are, slight variations and modulations of tone too subtle for our dull ears to detect, yet full of significance to them. From its value to man, the unmistakable announcement of the laying of an egg has probably been understood and taken advantage of ever since this useful bird was first domesticated. Begun by the hen, it is taken up and loudly confirmed by the cock, until the important news has been spread far and wide. Then there is the clucking note by which the mother calls her chickens to her, and directs their attention to the worm she has found for them—a sound also used by hens desirous of incubating.

Allied to this is the loud rattling call—a sort of hurried and varied clucking, by which the cock calls his hens together to partake of some choice morsel he has found—a scrap of meat, perhaps, or a young frog. This is a remarkable and rare instance of chivalrous and disinterested behaviour in a male bird. It is entertaining to watch his frantic and often long continuous efforts to attract their attention, and to compare his generous and self-denying action with the selfish greediness of the hens. This vocal summons is aided by much expressive gesticulation. The bird successfully holds the tit-bit in his beak, lays it upon the ground, picks it up again, and again puts it down in a fresh place. He seems much gratified at seeing his wives race up fighting and scrambling for the coveted delicacy.

Then, again, there is a loud challenging crow of the cock, varying in pitch and

volume according to the size of the performer, and ranging from the deep bass of the Cochon or Brahma to the screaming treble of the warlike little game bantam. After each crow he seems to listen intently for a reply. While watching the lofty bearing of the master cock of the yard, one is often irresistibly reminded of the saying, "There is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." As he struts in lordly fashion among his inferiors, with head and tail so erect as almost to meet, he utters a low, subdued note which one can hardly interpret otherwise than as an approving chuckle at his own majestic appearance. There is one remarkable sound made by the domestic cock which I have never heard described or accounted for. He will stand perfectly still for a considerable time, with an anxious expression on his face, as though he had something on his mind. Suddenly he will utter a very loud and peculiar cry, repeated rapidly two or three times, and then at once resume his usual demeanour.—*Nature's Notes.*

## Eggs for Hatching

The time is at hand for selling eggs for hatching. The indications are for an unusually large demand along these lines. Thousands upon thousands of dozens will be sold and used for incubation. Let both sides remember that justice is due to both. The purchaser should not expect to receive more from the eggs purchased than he can gain from his own product at home. And the seller should make plain his plan of selling and renewing prior to making the sale.

It is never best to be in too much of a hurry in hatching young chicks. April for outside work is plenty early enough north of the Southern States. Where shelters can be provided, they may be as readily cared for in March as April. Where shelters cannot be provided, the chances are that more will succumb than will be able to survive the storm. For these reasons, do not start in too early with the first broods in a northern locality or upon premises which are not well provided with adequate buildings to insure the growth of the chick.

A few chicks well grown from eggs produced by hens of quality will exceed in value a much greater number that have been produced from ordinary stock. Quality counts in everything; most assuredly it counts twice and often thrice in producing exhibition fowls.

If you purchase eggs for hatching to improve your stock, get them of a quality that you are convinced is better than you have at home. Only the best should be considered. When growing for exhibition, the best is never too good for the purpose. The cultivation of medium or poor quality is a waste of time.

Do not lay too much stress upon the possession of some eggs from the prize-winners of the past season, rather select the substantial and honest breeders who have produced much of the exhibition poultry and purchase from the pens they recommend as the best for that purpose. Too faithful adherents to blue-ribbon records is not the most advantageous for your purpose.

An ad in *The Feather* brings results.

## LITTLE CHICKS

The only book published that tells how to successfully hatch and rear little chicks. Written by the most Practical Poultrymen. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Circulation free.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.

Dept. T, 26 & 28 Vesey St., N. Y. City. tf

### WHERE THE PROFIT GOES

If your hens are lousy they may pay for their keep, but the chances are the profit goes to the louse. Lambert's Death to Lice Powder will change it. Sprinkle it on from the shaker top can. A few applications will suffice. Then spray the roosts with Lambert's Death to Lice Liquid. You will see the effect in three minutes. Poultry won't pay unless kept clean and free of vermin.

Alexandria, Ind., April 7, 1905.

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MRS. A. D. SHIPP.

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## The Mandy Lee

### INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



Almost all incubators hatch well sometimes—when outside conditions are favorable. But that's the trouble. Ideal hatching conditions seldom exist, which explains why one hatch is satisfactory and the next a failure. In the

## "Mandy Lee"

all this is changed. Heat, ventilation and moisture—the three essentials to a successful hatch—all work together in harmonious combination, and are under PERFECT and SEPARATE control of the OPERATOR ALL THE TIME. You can make favorable conditions in The "Mandy Lee" when outside conditions are UNFAVORABLE. That's why it's the "perfect" hatcher any time or any place, and peculiarly adapted for success in the South.

New catalog tells how and why. Write for it today. New sizes, new prices. Our DIRECT CONTACT HEAT CHICK Brooder was a winner from the start. It's "all there but the chick."

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## Columbian Wyandottes

First Pen St. Louis Exposition. First, second and fourth Pens, Madison Square Garden, New York, 1906, 12 pens competing. First, second and third pens, Hagerstown. No birds for sale for less than \$6.00. Stock and Eggs for Sale

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## MICA CRYSTAL GRIT Does the Work

It is no experiment, having been used successfully for twelve years, and is the highest grade article of its kind in use.

Necessary proportion of mica, quartz, iron, magnesium. Regulates digestion by properly assimilating the food—a process absolutely necessary to health and productiveness in poultry.

Food not assimilated is food wasted. Mica Crystal solves the problem and makes the poultry industry profitable.

Without grit the feathered tribe can not be healthy or productive. This is a well-demonstrated fact in nature. Ignorance of it has cost millions. Grit is to fowls what teeth are to other members of animal creation. Mica Crystal never loses its sharpness. It is the best.

Let us prove the truth of what we say by filling a sample order for you. 1-6

**MICA CRYSTAL CO. 11-6 Concord, N. H.**

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Includes a complete line of simple, serviceable, sensible, sanitary poultry appliances—everything to successfully raise chickens "from the egg to the exhibition coop," for pleasure and profit. This month we show the only Sanitary Exhibition Coop made. It has a removable floor and top, roll curtain front and is a beauty for the show room. Write for price at once. The new Chick Shelter—The shelter that actually shelters. The new 1906 Portable Poultry House and Yard Combined. The new 1906 Dandy Incubator, soapstone lined, a marvel for simplicity, convenience and success. Get on the "Dandy Line" and reach success. Send for new catalog, it will save you money, time, chickens, will help you to raise more and better chicks. Write today.

**THE "DANDY LINE"—A. F. Meserve, Pres. Danville, Ill.**  
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OUR WHITE AND SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE LEGHORNS AND BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS WON WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION AT HAGERSTOWN SYRACUSE AND MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

We won at Madison Square Show thirty-four ribbons besides a large number of specials, including those for best display of White Wyandottes and best display of Silver P. P. Rocks. After studying the above record you will be convinced that we have—

### THE BLUE RIBBON BREEDERS

Eggs from the best matings of the season, \$5.00 per 15, or \$20.00 per 100. Visitors always welcome. Send for illustrated catalogue containing description and mating list.

**GEN. E. A. McALPIN, Prop.**  
F. W. COREY, Manager, tf OSSINING, N. Y.

## WILLIAM COOK & SONS

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It is a well-known fact that our farm contains the Finest and Largest collection of Orpingtons in the world. A visit to us will prove this; and if you want the best stock or eggs from the best, any of the ten varieties, you must send to their originators who naturally have the best as proven by our many Unbeaten Records. In three years we have won 48 first and 36 second prizes, most of these winners and many more being in our egg pens. Eggs from the best Orpingtons in the world \$10 a setting, from exceptionally fine birds, \$5, and utility Buff and White, \$2.50. Special quotations on stock. Thousands of Orpingtons kept. We edit and publish the Orpington Poultry Journal, 5c; yearly, 60c. Send 10c to cover postage. Inspection of farms cordially invited. Trains met. Advice

## CUT CLOVER, GROUND CLOVER, CLOVER HAY AND ALFALFA AS POULTRY FOODS

No green food is so valuable for poultry as alfalfa or clover. There are many people throughout the country who sow crimson clover every fall in their corn-fields, and this is used during the fall and winter as much as possible for green food for the poultry. In many localities the snow is raked away, or it is cut from under the snow, carried into the barn, passed through the cutting box, cut into very short lengths, and all the frost extracted by pouring cold water over it and allowing it to stand. The water is then drawn off and the green clover is ready to be fed. Some go further than this and mix it in with the mash food. The crimson clover is utilized in this way just as long as it is fit for food. As soon as spring opens up and it begins to sprout, it is used again for green food for the poultry that is kept confined. All kinds of clover and alfalfa may be used in this way throughout the entire season. Cut them as you would green crops for the cattle. Bring into the barn, cut small in the feed box and give to the poultry that are shut up or kept in small yards. No other green food is as good for them as are the several kinds of clover.

Cut clover or alfalfa comes next in importance. Of these two alfalfa is the more desirable, and the poultry seem to like it the best. It may be bought at the many supply stores, cut very short, and sold in bags, or if you have the hay yourself it is a very easy matter to run it through the cutting-box and cut it into very short lengths. This may be scattered at any time through the poultry-house for the fowls to eat. Throw it on top of the litter or in the feed troughs and let the poultry have all of it they wish. It is one of the very best of green foods; it is one of the very best egg-producing foods, and it is one of the most healthful foods for poultry. When fed to them in this way they will never consume too much of it.

For a number of years there has been considerable comment and furor raised over the use of clover meals. Clover, ground into very fine meal, is mixed with mash food and fed to poultry. This product has been much abused through adulteration. It is very hard, indeed, to produce, as it is difficult to grind the clover-leaves into a fine powder. If nothing but the clover or alfalfa-leaves are used to make this product and are nicely ground and sold in a pure, true condition, they must necessarily be very expensive. Whenever it can be purchased at a low price, it is certain that it cannot be pure. Above all, this powdered clover mixed in with the mash food has a tendency, at times at least, to make the poultry eat more of such food than they really need. For these reasons it is much more advisable to use the cut clover or the cut alfalfa-hays. These can be purchased pure and fed to the hens, allowing them to eat as much of it as they wish. None of it is likely to be wasted, and it is cheaper and quite as desirable as the ground clover-meal.

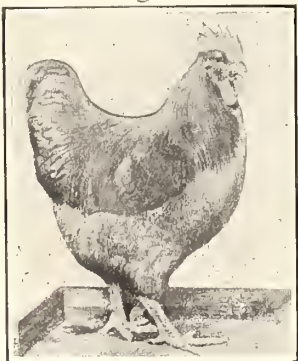
There can not be too much value placed on the feeding of clover and clover-hays. People generally are finding this out, and the safest method to follow in feeding it is to have it of that character and in that condition most likely to be enjoyed

by the poultry. It is a mistake to force the poultry to eat more clover than they need by mixing it in with their food. For this reason the cut clover-hays are coming into more general use and have become classed as one of the most, if not the most valuable of all green foods that can be fed to poultry.

## Hints to Beginners

Nineteen hundred six will find many new poultrymen in the field. People who never kept poultry before will try it this coming year. Many people are always saying that they are not ready to start breeding poultry yet, that they will wait till next fall and buy stock or wait till they get a better location, etc. To these people I want to say this. There is no better place to start than where you are. There is no better time of year to start than right now. You can buy fowls in the fall if you wish, but you can and should buy eggs before fall. You will just be that much ahead and you will gain a lot of knowledge by fall that you would not have and that no poultry paper could teach you. Don't buy too cheap stuff, but get all your stock from an up-to-date breeder. Subscribe for several poultry papers. How many, you ask. All you can read and afford to pay for. You can not take too many. Some people disagree with me here, but if it were not for the poultry papers the rancid side of the business would soon die. When I get mine all straightened up I will be getting at least fifteen. You think I am foolish probably, but I pay for them. I think a person often gets what a subscription price costs out of one single article. I confess that I do not read my papers all through, but I read most everything that is of any interest to me, and I know who is advertising in the different papers, etc. After you get your papers study them thoroughly. Probably you had better not take over four or five at first, and study them from cover to cover.

Send to some good breeder for a setting or two of eggs. Don't send to a forty variety man. He is all right in his place, but you don't want him here. Better send to a specialist. Do not pick out the cheapest. Some of these breeders who sell eggs at one dollar per setting are all right, but a great many are not. You had better risk two or three or even five dollars if you can. Of course I expect you to choose your own variety. I could not, for if I were asked to do so I would be sure to say Plymouth Rocks. When you get the eggs, let them stand for about a day or so as to let the germs settle. You should have a hen ready to take care of them. Have her where she will not be disturbed by anything, and make her a nest of clean straw; dust and nest with insect powder, also dust the hen thoroughly and repeat every five or six days. If your eggs hatch well, thank the breeder from whom you obtained them, and if they do not, kindly write him explaining the situation, etc. Never write him a "snappy" letter. If you have good success hatching, then your baby chicks will want some feed, which I will treat in my next article. Begin now—today—not tomorrow. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH,



for our 63-page illustrated catalogue. free. Satisfaction guaranteed.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### DRY GRAIN RATION.

Q. Will you kindly inform us the real meaning of dry feeding for poultry, young and old? We see so much in the papers about dry feeding young chicks, and would like to know more about it.

A. Dry feeding for poultry refers to the use of dry grain only, no mash or mixed food of any kind being used. To illustrate, young chicks that are raised entirely upon some one of the many chick foods made of small broken grains is a sample of dry feeding the young chicks. The same method is followed in feeding the old fowls, only giving them whole or broken grains, dry clover, beets, turnips or cabbage, with some animal food—which refers to meat of some kind. The system of dry feeding is becoming more popular all the time. It is claimed that mash food is a useless kind of feeding for poultry. The real facts are, that when mash foods are fed, they should be cooked, or scalded at least, either with hot milk or water. The advantage of mash foods is the quick assimilation through the system. It is thought that poultry can not consume a sufficient amount of dry grain to produce 150 or 200 eggs per year.

### VERY GOOD.

Q. Are egg-shells as good for poultry as broken oyster shells or materials of other kinds for laying hens, to assist in forming egg-shells?

A. Egg-shells are very good for laying hens, being pure lime, or rather pure egg-shell itself. It is valuable for working into the shell of new eggs. But egg shell will not do for grit. If broken very fine, it will answer for young chicks for their first grit. Nothing will take the place of good, sharp grit. We visited a poultry plant a short time since that was in dire distress from indigestion or liver trouble among their poultry. Investigation brought to surface the fact that there never had been any grit provided for the poultry that were kept shut up in yards. Egg-shell, oyster-shell and grit, if all provided, will make good egg-shells.

### HOW SHOULD I FEED MY CHICKS.

Q. Kindly tell us what you would consider the best method of feeding your chicks. Have grown many hundred each year for several years. Have lost a great many from bowel trouble and indigestion. Can you guide me so as to avoid this trouble the coming season?

A. Bowel trouble, liver trouble and indigestion is quite often the result of feeding too much of a condensed ration. Strong, rich foods, to a limited extent, will do; but when the young chicks have too much of it, it causes all these troubles. As, for instance, a little millet seed is good; all millet seed will kill the young chicks in a few days. Feed enough coarse or rough food to work off the richer products. All fruit cake would quickly kill a man; a little mixed in with other foods is good. Let this guide you in selecting the foods. The system of dry feeding often helps to prevent these troubles.

### SPRING CARE.

Q. Why is it my hens seem to become weary and debilitated at this season of the year. They have been kept all winter

shut up in the laying houses and have done remarkably well, but have seemed to grow thinner in flesh all the time.

A. Poultry that are kept constantly laying all winter, when enclosed within the poultry houses, naturally become weakly or debilitated at the end of the season's work. It is a good plan when they are turned out, or as spring approaches, to change the ration from a heavy egg production to a richer or more fattening ration that will build up strength, constitution and flesh. This kind of a change for two or three weeks will rehabilitate the hens and help them to more readily respond to an egg-producing ration when it is given them after the short season of rest.

### INCUBATORS.

Q. What shall I do? I grow nothing but Leghorns, and I never have any hens go broody until late in the summer. Each year some of my Leghorn hens go broody and hatch and rear a brood of chicks, but I want some early Leghorns this season.—J. G. C.

A. By all means purchase a good incubator and brooder and grow your Leghorns as thousands of others do on the artificial method.

### UNNECESSARY MIXTURES.

Kindly tell me whether cotton-seed meal will benefit the warm mash or cooked rations for poultry. I feed ground oats and corn scraps, some bran and vegetables, all cooked together.

Also what is the cause and cure for sore heads in my poultry. Small black spots grow on the face of combs, and sometimes shut up the eyes.—W. W. T.

A. Cotton-seed meal may be fed to poultry. Some claim that it is as good as any other animal food ration; or, in other words, a substitute for meat. While some people do use cotton-seed meal, it is not altogether safe, nor is it a desirable or profitable ration for laying hens. The same amount expended for wheat and ground oats will give better returns. The sore spots you mention is chicken pox. This seldom, if ever, destroys any of the old fowls, but is very destructive to young chicks. When first discovered, dissolve two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts in two quarts of water. Permit the chickens to drink of this only for a day or so, then give fresh water again. A mixture of equal parts by measure in a teaspoon of coal oil and vaseline might be used on the sore places—carbulated vaseline is the best.

### ROUP OR CATARRHAL COLDS.

Q. My fowls show symptoms of roup. Some of them have sore eyes, slightly swollen. All of them show more or less discharge in the eyes and nostrils. I am afraid of the terrible scourge of roup. What shall I do to prevent this, and cure whatever ailment my fowls are attacked with?—J. H. D.

A. If your poultry have roup, you will know it. The head will swell, often blinding the eyes; the discharge from the nostrils is very much discolored, and odor from some rather sickening. When this contagious roup has taken hold of your fowls, there does not seem to be any cure for same. They should be killed at once, and their bodies burned. From your description, should think your

## \$7.50 EVERYBODY'S INCUBATORS



Will do the same work as the \$17.00 incubator, hatch as many fertile eggs and as strong chicks in the same time with the same amount of work. Why pay \$17.00? EVERYBODY'S INCUBATOR has double packed walls with four dead air spaces, double glass door, automatic regulator, NEEDS NO MOISTURE, new style nursery tray and sanitary removable bottom, full height legs and holds 120 EGGS. Has the same kind of guarantee that goes with the high priced incubators. Some manufacturers put \$10 worth of high-priced varnish and shiny brass on their incubators and but \$7.00 worth of hatchability. Shiny dummies don't cut any figure on the fertile egg, it's hatchability that does the work. EVERYBODY'S INCUBATOR is most all HATCHABILITY. It is warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money back. It's the business hatcher for the business poultry raiser. Send for free circular telling all about this great hatcher.

GOUVERNEUR INCUBATOR CO.,

11-7

225 Main Street  
GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.

## ALLENTOWN DUCK FARM

Land and Water-fowls in Large Numbers

Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins; Black Langshans; Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Brown and White Leghorns; White and Black Minorcas; Silver Penciled and White Wyandottes; Black Spanish S. S. Hamburgs; Houdans; Barred Rocks; La Fleche and Indian Games. Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga, Indian Runner, Mallard and Black Wild Ducks. Embden, Toulouse, White and Brown China and African Geese. Over three hundred cash prizes won this fall and some of the birds that will be sold are among the winners. Eggs in season.

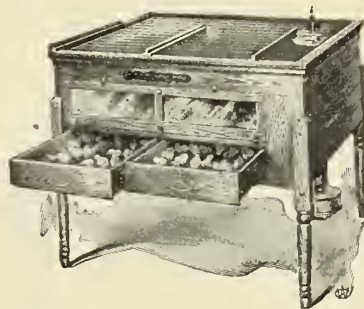
ALLENTOWN DUCK FARM, No. B, Allentown, Penna.

C. W. B. GERNERD, Prop.

11-6

B. S. KOONS, Mgr.

## Prairie State Combination Hen Egg and Duck Egg Incubator



Last season there were a number of hatches that averaged two hundred and forty ducklings to the machine. I usually have from five to ten machines hatch at a time.

Yours truly,

*J. H. Hallock*

What the Prairie State has done for Mr. Hallock it will do for you. Write for catalogue of the new Improved Standard Prairie State Incubator and learn about the improvements that make it a better machine than ever.

### How to Make Your Own Brooder A Piano Box Will Do

The Universal Hoyer may be attached to any size or form of Colony house, mushroom house, small portable building, or a piano box, and make almost as good a brooder as money can buy.

Piano box brooders with Universal Hovers inside, are being used at the Connecticut Agricultural College Experiment Station at Storrs, Conn. Prof. Graham's testimonial tells with what results:

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
CHARLES K. GRAHAM  
Instructor in Poultry Industry and  
Poultry Manager

Storrs, Conn., Dec. 11, 1905.

Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa. Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with your Universal Hovers. They are giving excellent results, and, I think, come a little nearer perfection than any other brooder I have seen. Yours very truly,

*C. K. Graham*

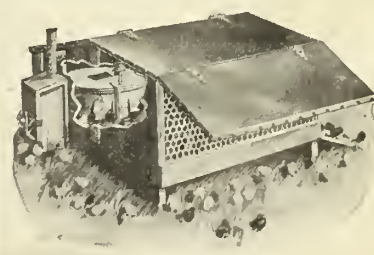
The use of the Universal Hoyer is almost boundless. During the summer season four or five broods may be successfully started in a piano box or Colony house, the same heating device being transferred from one to the other. During the winter it may be used in the winter brooder and make one of the finest individual brooders for the purpose that has yet been offered the poultryman. Our new Brooder Book, free, tells how to use the Universal Hoyer half a dozen ways to save you money and raise better chicks.

We have recently published six valuable books on how to increase poultry production. Every poultry raiser should have one or all of these books—they are free if you will write—and we will put your name on our mail list so that you will get others, free, in course of preparation, also free, as fast as published. Write today.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,

481 Main St.

Homer City, Pa.



ATLANTIC FARM  
Speonk, L. I.

BROOKSIDE FARM  
Center Moriches, L. I.

A. J. HALLOCK, PROP.

Speonk, Long Island, Jan. 8, 1906.

Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa. Dear Sirs:—Your new model machine was received a few days ago; will fill it with eggs next week and hope to find it an improvement over the old model and hatch every egg. When I wish it may be better than the other I do not mean to infer that the old model is not good, because I know that the old machine is hard to heat.

I used my first Prairie State in 1888, and have used them continuously since that date. Last year I used one hundred and thirty Prairie States. Have never had a fire and do not recollect of having any machine smoke seriously.

The machines that were purchased 18 years ago are doing as good work now as they did then, and to all appearances are good for many years more.



"**M**ORE business than from"  
all others combined  
WRITES ONE OF OUR ADVERTISERS



## POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description, Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators, and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding poultry and pet stock. Our Immense Illustrated Catalogue gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one.

**EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY Co., Dept. N**  
tf W. V. Russ, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey Street, New York City

## PAGE POULTRY FENCE



Keeps heavy stock out of your poultry yard, and costs less erected than common nettings. Made of the same strong quality of coiled wire as Page Stock Fences, woven in the same practical way—continuous cross bars securely knotted around every horizontal bar, and the whole fabric heavily galvanized. Requires few posts, and no top rail or bottom board; stretches up smoothly on uneven ground and never sags, bags or buckles.

A complete line of Lawn, Park and Stock fences constantly on hand. Write for descriptions and comparison of costs.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 809, Adrian, Michigan.

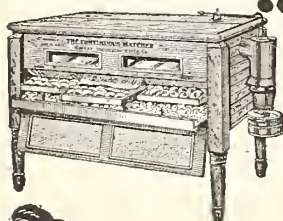
## GEDNEY FARM POULTRY YARDS

S. C. Buff Orpingtons  
White Wyandottes

S. C. Black Minorcas  
Cornish Indian Games

First and special pen, third pullet. That is our record on S. C. Buff Orpingtons at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 2-6, 1906. 1st, 2nd and 3rd on cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, and 1st and 2nd pen. Also \$25.00 silver cup for best display, all varieties competing, and seven other specials were awarded our Buff Orpingtons at Albany (64 Buffs competing). 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on cockerel and pullet, Cornish Indian Games, at the same show. 36 ribbons on 28 entries. Breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26. Buff Orpington and Black Minorca Eggs in one hundred lots for incubator use. Other varieties can only be supplied in limited numbers.

**FRANK W. GAYLOR, Mgr. - Box J, - WHITE PLAINS, N.Y**



## "CONTINUOUS" HATCHER

The "Continuous Hatcher" is a new departure in artificial incubation. It comes closer to the "ideal" mother-hen method than any other mechanical process. Our new catalog tells how it accomplishes these wonderful results, how it hatches continuously, and how one Hatcher hatches more chicks than several common incubators. Every poultryman will want to know how this new hatcher works and how it hatches bigger, better chicks and more of them. A continuous hatch means a continuous output of chicks—means more money. Do you want to raise two chicks where now you raise but one? Write for catalog.

HACKER INCUBATOR & MFG. CO., 3108 N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



SEE THE BLUE RIBBONS!  
A handsome fellow; the pride of his owner and a prize winner.

## THERE IS MORE MONEY IN YOUR STOCK

The trick is, to get it out. Wise breeders, fatteners, dairymen, horsemen, etc., are being taught each month how to compel their stock to bring them in bigger profits by reading that well known paper—

## BLOODED STOCK

It is edited by authorities on feeding, breeding, selling, etc. Its columns are brimful of facts red-hot from the experiences of men who have made and are making money by following the same counsel which they give others. Subscribe for this lively paper, 12 months 25c. You can afford 25c. Now's the time. Write for free copy.

**BLOODED STOCK, Box 223, Oxford, Pa.**

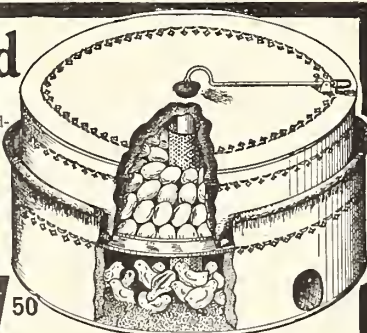
## Hatch and Brood AT SAME TIME

Here's a new thing—a complete hatcher and brooder, one machine that performs both of these operations at the same time and does both well. The

## METAL MOTHER Brooder-Hatcher

is a long step ahead of all others—the most remarkable invention in the poultry world. With it 2 qts. of oil hatches 50 eggs and broods the chicks—brood one batch while you make another hatch. Our nest system enables you to do this. A time-saving, labor-saving, oil-saving machine complete for \$7.50. Free catalog—tells how it works. Regular Cycle Hatchers and Brooders at \$5 each are great favorites. Write today.

CYCLE HATCHER CO., BOX 417, SALEM, NEW YORK



poultry has colds. Clean up the poultry house thoroughly, let the windows down from the top each day to furnish plenty of fresh air. Disinfect with carbolic acid. Paint the roosts with kerosene oil. Put some Conkey's Roup Cure in the drinking water. Feed a well cooked mash, just a little warm, in which has been mixed one teaspoonful of the following powder for every twelve fowls: equal parts of ground ginger, cloves, cinnamon and Cayenne pepper, thoroughly mixed together. This treatment will usually cure colds and check the possibility of roup.

### FATTEN THEM FOR MARKET.

Q. I have wintered over a number of three-year old hens to see whether they would prove to be profitable layers during the winter. They have not laid a single egg up to the present time; now begin to show some signs of egg production. What shall I do with them.—M. J. B.

A. You should keep these hens a little longer, as they will more than likely begin to lay very soon. Keep them until about the middle of the summer, when they should be quickly fattened, nicely dressed, and sent into the market.

### POULTRY HOUSE

Q. Can you furnish me the plans of a poultry house, as I have under consideration the advisability of building some new houses this fall, and I hope to be able to start right rather than to make a mistake. I wish this house for laying hens.—H. C.

A. We published in the August issue of The Feather an illustration and description of a fine poultry house for laying hens, and an article on the necessary care of poultry houses. If you will study these you will have much information that will be of value to you. The first principle of a poultry house is a perfectly dry interior. You must have dry floors either of earth, boards, cement, or boards laid in cement. Dry floors are an absolute necessity. A damp interior causes ill health, and hens will never lay that are out of condition and in poor health.

### COLDS

Q. A number of my hens are running about with swelled heads and running at the nostrils; otherwise they seem in good form. What is the matter with them?—A. R. F.

A. They evidently have taken cold either from being exposed to drafts or running in wet weather and sleeping in damp, cold places at night. Poultry is just as apt to take cold as we are ourselves. The same treatment that we would give our children will help the hens. Bathe the heads in warm water in which has been mixed a little vinegar. Give them some gum camphor tied in a cloth in the drinking water, and feed a little warm mash in which has been mixed red pepper.

"Enclosed please find change of ad. I am entirely sold out of all the stock I have for sale, with the exception of a few very good cockerels. I may even use some of those on my breeder's card in THE FEATHER. I sold in 1905 over \$50.00 of eggs for hatching and \$75.00 of stock. How is that? I advertised in eight papers part of the year, and in three papers the entire year, and from my ad in THE FEATHER did more business and received more inquiries than I did from all of the others combined, including sixty-seven Farmers' Grange papers. I have just received today from Geo. H. Northup a cockerel, grandson of Toro, for figures that are reasonable quality of stock considered. E. D. Crouch, Twining City, D. C.

## Meet of the Tumbler Club

We have from the pen of Mr. Geo. F. Frech, secretary, the following report of the meet of the Great West Tumbler Club, at Chicago:

The Great West Tumbler Club entered 244 fine Muffed and Clean Leg Tumblers, carrying off four elegant silver cups won outright with no strings attached to them. Also \$100 in cash, not counting club specials at all.

This Club has made a reputation for itself; organized 1903, showing 245 Tumblers with Chicago Poultry Pet Stock Association, 1904, and as part of our members belong to the Western Tumbler Club, and not caring to show partiality by showing all together they entered about 200 in the other Club. This shows an increase of 200 birds over the year before, Mr. C. Williamson winning special No. 2, The Alsted Kasten & Co. a beautiful \$20 silver Loving Cup for winning most first prizes, also a fine cup for the largest entry of Fancy Pigeons, with \$64 in cash, Silver Cup for best muffed Tumbler in show. Mr. Jos. P. Junk won Silver Cup for best clean leg Tumbler in show, with red mottled Cock winning first prize four straight years, first year, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., and in 1903 at Chicago, judged by Geo. Asmon of Detroit, and 1904 Chicago, judged by Thos. McCauley, Chicago. This year judged by C. W. Johnson, the President of our club, who was elected as such, and he was very careful in judging. He took every bird in his hands, placed them in a display coop, after he had examined their heads, flights, tailfeathers, and their legs. Birds that were short in flights or tail feathers were thrown out, as were also those with gross legs. As this was his first year judging before the public, we think his decisions were all right. The black clean leg cock also won first under his decision; won first at Farmingham; first 190, Chicago; first 1904, 9 in class and special. This same bird has a diploma of two points for Champion at Farmingham show, 1902. This shows Mr. Johnson knows a good bird when he sees one.

## Directions for Incubator

Study your incubator.

Acquaint yourself with all its parts.

Read the manufacturers' direction for setting it up.

Set it up carefully and according to instructions.

Never try to run an incubator in a drafty place, nor near a stove nor where the sun shines upon it.

Set fertile eggs only. Waste no effort upon those that are doubtful.

Learn how to trim and clean a lamp.

Keep the lamps full and the wick and tube clean.

Avoid smoke.

See that the eggs are clean and dry before setting them.

Balance all eggs, large end up, a few hours before placing them in the tray.

Do not overfill the tray.

Turn every egg the third day.

Cool the eggs every morning.

Be sure your hands are clean when handling eggs.

Test all eggs the 7th, 11th and 15th day.

If the air space is too large, supply moisture; if too small, put a saucer of dry lime in the room and run without moisture a day or two.

Do not expect to learn all about the air cell the first hatch. You will learn that later.

Do not disturb the eggs after the evening of the 18th day.



## FACTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

### How Mexicans Test Eggs

It is a common sight in the plaza in a Mexican town to behold a stall-woman who is selling two reals' worth of eggs pick them up one by one, put one end and then other to her lips and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the same identical operation. To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremities of the eggs. As a matter of fact, they never touch the egg with their tongue.

The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at that form of egg testing promptly becomes a capable judge.

If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell.—*Stock Journal*.

### Odd Scraps for Poultry

Bearing in mind the excellent plan of trying to feed the poultry during the winter so as to make them feel it is summer, one should be liberal in the matter of variety; not in the main food, for this is limited to three or four grains, but in the odds and ends which can be picked up on the farm.

In sections where cow peas are grown it is a good plan to save enough of the seed so that the fowls may have a small portion two or three times a week. Grind rather fine and mix with other grains. Then root crops may be fed in the same way. Two or three potatoes chopped up one day a few turnips another day and a few carrots a third day, help to furnish a fair amount of good food, and more, furnish a variety which will be great benefit to the fowls in the way of an appetizer. There is no reason why any scrap of fruit, vegetable or meat from the table should go to waste, if one will take some trouble to prepare them for the poultry. Try to feed these tidbits in the middle of the forenoon or afternoon, when the fowls haven't much to do, and will welcome them most. The full meal following these dainties will be eaten with greater zest.—*Stock Journal*.

### Something About Eggs

The everyday world is full of wonderful things, yet when you give a moment's thought to an egg—well, a chemist would tell you it contains so much proteid, phosphoric acid and iron. But one should think of it as a

Treasure house, wherein lie  
Locked by angels' alchemy  
Milk and hair and blood and bone.

An egg contains in concentrated form everything that is required to develop a chicken, and it can be cooked in so many ways that it is palatable as well as digestible. That is why eggs are chief among the foods allowed an invalid. Though chemists have tried for a hundred years to discover it, nothing in science or in all our wide variety of foods can be transformed into a substitute for

eggs. Of course one could, if necessary, cook without them, only it would mean going about without a score of dishes we think of as everyday necessities, such as custards, cake, puddings, griddle cakes, to say nothing of the abundant use of what we might call purely egg dishes.—*The Delineator*.

### Scaly Legs

If you would be rid of scaly legs in your flocks, do not use for hatching any hens that are troubled with the disease. Nothing spreads this contagion so readily as does the mother hen over a young brood. Scaly leg is extremely difficult to be rid of when once it has a foothold among the fowls. The only way to be rid of it, after once it has gained a hold is either kill and send to market all afflicted with the disease, or else soak the shanks thoroughly for many days with kerosene oil, clean them and wash them off with a stiff brush and strong soap and hot water, and the anoint with a solution composed of one-half alcohol and one-half sweet oil.

Continue this treatment until the scale has all been removed and the shanks healed up. The painting of the roosts with a liquid lice-killer destroys the little mite that causes the scaly formation upon the legs.

Mr. John B. Smith, of New Haven, Connecticut, has come into possession of what is said to be a most perfect insecticide for the destruction of lice and insects of all kinds upon fowls without injury. Mr. Smith is offering this in a limited way to those who may be anxious to be rid of the great insect pests on their poultry.

Mr. Kyle, Proprietor Two Pine Poultry Yards, Charleston, West Virginia, is enthusiastic over his recent winnings at the great poultry show recently held at Clarksburg, West Virginia. His quality in White and Buff Wyandottes must be surprisingly good to make such a winning as he did at that show.

A few years ago the plan of selling goods direct to the user at wholesale prices, freight charges prepaid, was not thought of. One of the first large concerns to adopt this plan that we can now think of was the Coiled Spring Fence Company, of Winchester, Ind. They sell fence on thirty days trial, freight charges prepaid. It would be well for all fence users to write for their free catalogue, which fully describes their line and manner of doing business.

The daily press of Hastings, Michigan, has taken up a proposition of educating the people in the keeping of high-class poultry in the small town lots adjacent to Hastings. Beautiful illustrations are used and the poultry industry of Barry County is receiving quite an impetus from the efforts of the local fanciers, who contribute numerous short articles in the interest of poultry which are published weekly in the papers. Straws show the way the wind blows, and the hurricane of poultry success is reaching out all over the land.

"The February FEATHER is a 'dandy.'"—Albert O'Loughlin, Buffalo, N. Y.

### IT CURES ROUP

**O. K.** Roup Cure is a reliable standard remedy for Roup, Colds, Canker, Catarrh, Asthma in poultry, pigeons and song birds. Used as directed will relieve the ailments indicated even if deeply seated. Sure preventive if used during the changeable spring and fall weather. Proved by a long continued use in many localities. Mailed postpaid 50 cents.  
**THE O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,**  
421 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### PICK YOUR LAYING



Don't eat or send to market hens full of eggs. Send a dollar and we'll teach you to pick out the "loafers." Anyone who has a dozen hens can profitably use the

### POTTER SYSTEM

It's easily, quickly learned. We guarantee any man or woman perfect satisfaction. It is worth \$10 besides giving 15 scientific methods of making poultry earn higher profits. U. R. Fisher and prominent poultrymen recommend it. Circular free.  
**T. F. Potter & Co. Box 11, Downers Grove, Ill.**

## NORTHUP'S MINORCAS SINGLE AND ROSE GOMB.

1,000 Hens, Cocks, Cockerels, and Pullets for Sale.

Fowls successfully exported to all parts of the world. 28-page catalogue free. 68-page book "Minorcas All Varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc., fully illustrated, 25c. postpaid. My Minorcas have never lost a special for large size and have won more prizes for my customers in strong competition at New York, Boston, Washington, and other leading shows, than any four other strains combined, which proves the quality of stock I sell. Positively I do not show against my customers in Single Combs.

tf

**GEO. H. NORTHUP, R. F. D. 5, Raceville, Wash. Co., N. Y.**

## D. & H.

### A SQUARE DEAL

ASK DREV.

## MINORCAS Single Comb Black Exclusively. Standard-bred Stock Only

Eggs from my 6 best pens, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26; \$18.00 per 100.

I guarantee seven fertile eggs in every setting.

Also first-class breeding stock for sale—male birds, \$5.00 up, and females \$3.00 up, according to quality. Breeding pens, consisting of one first-class male and four females, for \$20.00.

Every bird sold by me must be as represented, or money refunded.

All correspondence answered promptly.

**KELM'S MINORCA FARM**

11-9

**Hanover, Pa.**

## BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS



This Tells the Story



2,000 PRIZES IN FOUR SEASONS

TEN TROPHIES

Box 20

BILTMORE, N. C.



## Poultry Magazine,



Monthly, 50 to 100 pages, its writers are the most successful Poultrymen and women in the United States. It is **THE POULTRY TRIBUNE**, nicely illustrated, brimful each month of information on How to Care for Poultry and Make the Most Money with them. In fact so good you can't afford to be without it. Price, 50 cents per year. Send at once for free sample and **SPECIAL OFFER TO YOU.**  
R. R. FISHER, Pub., Box 83, Freeport, Ill.

## Pineland Incubators

Hatch greatest number strongest chicks

## Pineland Brooders

Have never been equaled

**FIDELITY** **YOUNG** **Insures Perfect**  
**GOOD** **CHICKS** **Health and**  
**OR** **Rapid Growth**

Concise Catalogue from  
**PINELAND INCUBATOR & BROODER CO**  
Jamesburg, N. J., U. S. A. tf

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Prizes won  
at St. Louis  
**WORLDS**  
FAIR.

**FAVEROLLES!!!**  
OF UTILITY.

**WON**  
**OVER 200**  
**BLUE RIBBONS IN**  
**TWO YEARS!**  
**10 PURE STRAINS.**

**LAKENVOLDERS**  
Dr. Phelps,  
Glens Falls,  
N. Y.

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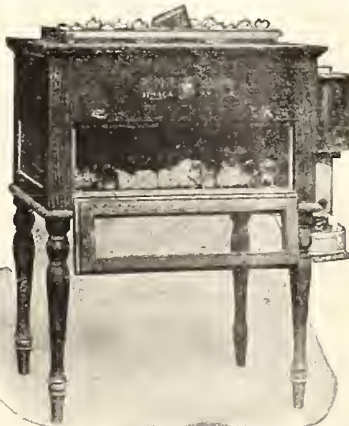
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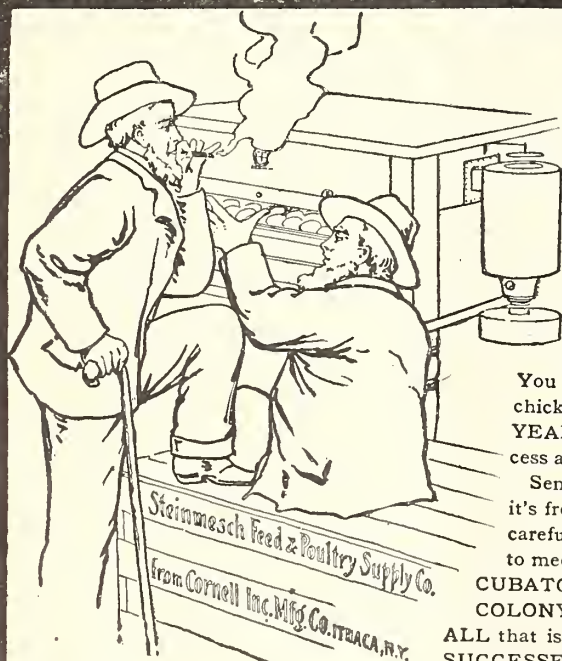


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# THE FEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C.      MARCH, 1906  
VOLUME XI      NUMBER 6



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**T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor, Washington, D. C.**  
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# Rearing Young Chicks

**O**NCE again the calendar points to that season of the year when we anxiously look for the chirp of the young chicks and the welcome cluck of the broody hen. With each season comes a new corps of amateur fanciers who are anxious to be successful in growing young chicks. Even those who have spent years in the fancy, seek for better information about this important branch of the business.

Recently one of the oldest fanciers remarked to us that each season's brood of chicks brought new features and new ailments for consideration. What can we say when those who have had forty years' experience admit that they are still adding to their store of knowledge along these lines?

In a general way there are a few set rules that, if well followed, leads to the average success: that is, to guard the young chicks from dampness, shield them from exposure, feed early and often during the day, neither over-feeding nor neglecting to give sufficient to fully satisfy their wants. The young chicks must have a sufficient amount of food at all times to keep them satisfied and growing. If they are fed on too rich food, they become clogged in the crop, gizzard and bowels, which causes death, sometimes from diarrhoea, at other times a stoppage of the bowels which is equally destructive.

Climatic conditions demand different treatments. Upon the warm, sandy soils of the south the young chicks will do well in January. In this same climate they will die in June from many of the summer ailments. Further north they must be cared for under shelter up to the first of April, oft-times after this, and prosper most successfully during the mid-summer months. Wherever they are grown, they must be cared for in accordance with the climatic conditions of the locality.

Above all things, study the necessities of the chicks themselves, if you would have success in unnatural conditions, whether it be from cold, hunger, discomfort from over-feeding, dampness

or insect vermin. The unnatural chirp always signals to the attendant the approach of trouble. Learn to recognize this peculiar chirping, and try to discover immediately the cause. Remove anything that makes them uncomfortable. Provide everything within reason for their comfort.

No one can succeed in rearing young chicks who fails to see the importance of cleanliness in all its branches. No one can rear young chicks and insect vermin at the same time within the same hen coop. More young chicks and poults are destroyed each year, directly and indirectly by lice and their effects than through all other causes combined. They may be readily destroyed, and kept away, but neglect brings them swarming about the young chicks.

Lice attack the young chicks as soon as hatched. These are head lice that cluster about the head and throat, and suck the very existence out of the young chicks, but they may be done away with quickly and easily, if taken in time. Examine every chick as it comes from the nest. If any lice of this kind are present, dip the end of the fore finger into sweet oil and rub it upon the head and under the throat of the chick. Do this thoroughly, and the lice will be killed. Some are of the opinion that this head louse is the cause of gapes. Of all things, be rid of the head lice as soon as the chick is hatched. If neglected, they are almost certain to kill the chicks.

The body lice will get into the feathers or down the neck, under the wings and about the vent. If present, they must be gotten rid of, and they must be kept away. The mites that hide in the cracks and crevices of nest box and coop, come forth at night to feast upon both hen and chick. These mid-night, or all-night marauders, come by the thousands to fill themselves with the blood of their victims. When daylight comes, they go back to their hiding places, and sleep all day, to be ready for another night's feast. All of these pester the life out of the chicks and cause their death.

Their influence brings death in many ways; the head lice suck from the head into the brain; the body lice exhausts the chick. These with the

mites bring the loss of vitality which weakens and destroys and creates bowel troubles. They also prevent their growing as they should—all the result of the constant irritating and weakening influence of these little pests that should not be allowed to live.

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, in this as in other things. To be rid of them, is to be clear of them in advance of spring weather. Begin early to paint the nests and roosts with "Lice Paint." Do not delay this for a single day; too much attention can not be given to this. The lice powder and paint makers have done wonders, but their work has only begun. As long as there is a bit of insect vermin in or about the poultry houses it should be applied without stint, and no delay about it. To drive them out and keep them away, is the only sure plan to follow.

When the broody hens are given a clutch of eggs to hatch, first of all paint inside of her nest box with a liquid lice killer of some kind, douse it well into the cracks and corners, so that all lurking vermin will be destroyed. Make a fresh nest of broken straw for the hen, and dust her feathers full of insect powder clear to the skin. Repeat this dusting once a week to within three or four days prior to the hatching of the chicks. If this is well attended to, both the hen and the chicks should be free from insect vermin. Do not, however, trust to this, but examine the chicks closely for head lice as mentioned above.

For body lice on hen and chicks, nothing is better than insect powder of some kind. Never use sulphur nor lime. Persian insect powder, sold by the pound in the drug store, is good for the chicks; powdered anise-seed, if fine and dry, is the softest and best, but rather expensive. It is of no value whatever unless ground very fine, and it must be perfectly dry or it will not do the work. Cleanliness is quite important. In fact, it is an absolute necessity that the coops and surroundings be kept in good sanitary condition.

The coops for the mother hen and young chicks must provide shelter from damp and cold, and be easily cleaned. They must be sheltered from the



dampness and protected from the cold within a reasonable limit. When the weather is damp and early in the spring, the coop for the mother hen and young chicks should be placed under shelter, where the sun may shine upon them, but so that they may be in a way protected from the damp and cold. An old building open in front, with a glass shelter that may be removed when the sun shines fulfills all the requirements. Young chicks with the mother hen should be permitted to run upon the dry ground every day. If board floors are used in the coops, keep them well sanded, or covered with the dry earth from the garden.

If there is no outbuilding under which they may be sheltered, dump a load or two of dry sand to make a hill that will provide a perfect drainage away from the coop. Place the coop upon this dry spot, so that the chicks may always have a dry foothold away from the wet. They will withstand considerable of rain and wet weather, and even cold itself, if they have a dry, sheltered spot to go to, where they may rest out of the damp, with their little feet upon a dry spot thus provided for them. After a continued damp or wet spell, go over the sand pile with a fine-toothed

retreat of comfort for the young chicks when they go to the mother hen. Coops may be so cheaply constructed as to cost a mere pittance, or so expensively made as to cost many dollars. Whether you use the cheap construction or the more expensively built coops for the hen and chicks matters not, just so sufficient room is provided for their comfort, and the coops are built substantially enough to protect them from the weather. We have known plain store boxes, covered complete with tar paper, to serve the double purpose of a shelter for the mother hen and the young chicks, and as a colony coop for the growing brood after the mother hen has left them. When the mother has weaned her chicks from such a coop, it is well to cover the inside of the floor of the coop with several inches of dry earth, and place a round stick inside for a roosting place for the growing chicks. When old coops are used year after year, they should be thoroughly gone over and cleansed and painted inside and out with some good liquid lice killer, to insure against the possibility of lice lurking therein. Dry, clean coops, absolutely free from insect vermin are as essential to success as any other feature.

There is no danger of having the coops too



ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES

chicks. When mixed or mash foods are fed, place them in a small trough or upon a dry piece of board, which should be removed so soon as they have finished eating. Much disease is fostered by feeding damp, wet foods upon the ground. We are positively opposed to feeding milk as a drink for young chicks. Warm milk, to a limited extent may be given them early in the morning, but to leave it about all day for them to mess and play in and scatter over the ground, invites diseases of several kinds, and encourages the presence of gapes. The gape worm comes from the ground. It will never be picked up from the dry boards, where the feed can be safely strewn for them to eat.

The proper feeding of chicks means that they should have sufficient food, of good quality, fed to them, so that it may all be consumed, and none wasted; this food is to be fed either upon clean ground, boards or feed troughs, none of which are in the least contaminated by unsanitary conditions. There are thousands of kinds of food that are healthful for the chicks. Among these are many kinds of prepared chick foods that can be bought at the supply or feed stores. These are prepared with care, and are composed of a mixture of grains, seeds, peas and beans that provide both grain and vegetable diet in well-balanced proportions; also animal food and grit. They are intended to be a full and sufficient ration for the growing chick.

Any kind of small, broken grain, such as wheat, hulled oats, millet seed and rice, all broken in small pieces, will do; so will bread crumbs, corn bread, Johnny cake, or any kind of cooked



FEEDING TIME

rake, and stir it up so that the sun will dry it out, and make it sweet and fresh again.

Next to insect vermin, cold and damp destroys the young chick. Exposure to dampness causes diarrhoea, colds, indigestion and death. No kind of feeding will prevent this, if the surroundings are damp or unhealthy, with no sheltered spot. We have known large flocks to thrive well where they had the protection of sheds and dry places to go to out of the damp, while hundreds would die within two hundred yards of the same locality because there was no shelter for them against unhealthy conditions caused by unseasonable weather. Bad, unhealthy conditions poison the soil and cause ailments throughout the entire season among the growing poultry. On the other hand proper conditions add to the strength, and help to produce quick, vigorous growth of the young stock. One is as easily attained as the other. Experience, determination and continued attention removes the possibility of ailments that so readily accumulate if the reverse is true of the management.

In building the coops it is necessary to have them sufficiently large for the mother hen and the young chicks, constructed for protection against sun, winds, and storms, and an attractive

large for the purpose. It is not unusual to have them rather undersized. Guard against this. Better have them double the size necessary than to have them so small as to compel the mother hen to tread upon the young chicks when moving about within the coop. The larger the better to a reasonable limit. If the least bit undersized, they are dangerous.

It is absolutely necessary in cooping the hen and the young chicks to shelter them from cold, wet, wind and rain. They should not be sheltered in hot houses, or under glass; but the hen must have sufficient space for comfort, so that she can move about at ease, and scratch and care for her young chicks in a proper manner. An inexpensive coop, if properly constructed, is just as good as a high-priced one that may be improperly built. Shelter, comfort and sufficient room are the main essentials. Over and beyond this, any style and kind that meets the requirements of the locality may be used.

Attention should be given at all times to the proper feeding of the mother hen and the young chicks. Never throw mixed or damp foods upon the ground for the chicks to run over and destroy. This manner of feeding permits the food to sour, which makes it unhealthy for the young



A FLOCK OF WHITE BEAUTIES



food that they will eat. But do not feed wet and sloppy food of any kind. Nothing is more injurious than this. The chicks should naturally be fed upon a grain or such diet. When mixed or mash food of any kind is fed to them, it should be prepared as dry as possible, so that it will be almost a dry food. It is also by far the best to have all mixed foods partially or entirely cooked. If mixed with scalding hot milk or water, and permitted to swell and cool, before it is fed, you will have a partially cooked food. Always provide plenty of clear, fresh water for the chicks to drink. See that they have grit, green food and plenty of exercise at all times.

The great destroyer gapes will make its appearance with the first warm days of spring. We anticipate gathering many remedies for gapes, and presenting them as a whole to our readers. At this time we will only state that there is very little danger of the young chicks becoming infested with the gape worm if they are kept on fresh clean, untainted soil, fed carefully, and the ground

kept clean where they are fed. Where the ground has been thoroughly infested it is necessary to remove the dwelling place of your young chicks. Remove the poultry building, houses, pens and coops to another locality, and cultivate the infested locality for a year or two.

Diarrhoea is one of the most troublesome ailments of the young chick. It may come from dozens of causes, but usually, however, is the result of dampness and an unnatural food supply. The desire to furnish the young chick with a rich, nourishing food that may hasten its growth often creates this troublesome disease. Where they are properly housed, carefully fed, and sheltered from the cold and damp, but little of this ailment should be present. The use of some one of the dry grain chick foods sold seems to be a relief from this trouble. Do not hesitate to pay full value for a chick food free from a surplus of grit and other compounds that cheapens the price. If mash foods are fed to the young chicks, have them thoroughly cooked before being fed,

and feed not hot—perhaps just a little warm is permissible—but hot or sloppy food should not be given to the young chicks.

One of the most successful methods of growing chicks is to divide them into colonies, so that the different ages and different broods do not encroach upon the rights of others. They will grow faster, have better health and prosper better, divided up in colonies in this way than they will if a number are kept together. Many of the farms colonize them near a small wood or undergrowth. When so colonized and properly fed, they will certainly prosper and grow surprisingly fast. We have known dozens of colonies placed in this way at the edge of the woods in large-sized store boxes, which are covered with tar paper, to stay there the whole season until winter came, make astonishingly quick growth, and be remarkably vigorous and healthy. Poultry prospers better under this method of colonization than they ever can under close confinement.



## Some Continental Squabbers

BY A. A. GOODALL



THIS common knowledge that the pigeons most sought after for squab-raising are of European origin. It is only natural that this should be so, as our continental friends have long made a special study of breeding for the table in all

branches of live stock. France has pointed the way in poultry, Belgium in rabbits, and both have been instrumental in teaching what should constitute an ideal pigeon from the epicure's point of view.

Unfortunately the racing mania is doing its best to kill the grand old Belgian and Dutch breeds, but in France the cultivation of table pigeons is still carried on the same as ever, and it is with the breeds designated "*pigeons de produit*" met with there at the present day that I propose to deal.

Chief among these is the Mondain—a variety that has achieved world-wide fame as a market bird, combining, as it does, great bulk with reproductive powers of a very high order.

The term "Mondain" is very elastic in its application, and is used to describe any of the large cross-bred pigeons possessing the general characteristics of the group, such as are extensively cultivated throughout France. The Cropper has played a very important part in the production of these crosses, and its impress is noticeable in very many so-called Mondains—which owe the other half of their parentage to any of the clean-legged, non-pouting varieties. In time the Cropper ele-

ment is bred out and the offspring revert to the rock-dove type. In this connection it may be mentioned that practical breeders who desire squabs in winter are in the habit of infusing additional Cropper blood into their stocks, thus producing the "cavalier" or "Horseman" type of birds.

In addition to the above nondescript specimens variously known as "Mondains", we have in France what is known as *Le Gros Mondain*, a large pigeon of very pronounced dove-house type, though in all probability sharing the same ancestry. Originally Mondains were classified under three distinct categories, viz., the big, the medium, and the small, but that just mentioned is practically the only one now met with. It is known in three varieties, viz., the smooth-headed, clean-legged bird—by far the most common; the crested—which is peaked like the Archangel, and the grouse-limbed, which is feathered on the legs, but has clean feet.

All three preserve the principal characteristics of the true Mondain, but in plumage they often vary considerably. As a matter of fact evenly marked Mondains are not specially valued; those most sought after being irregularly colored; hence the great variety found in imported specimens.

The Gros Mondain is *par excellence* a utility pigeon. Cobby in build, it does not possess the long, squatty body of the English Runt, (*Pigeon Romain*) and unlike that bird it is rather long on the leg and active in its habits. The head and neck are massive and the breast full and round;

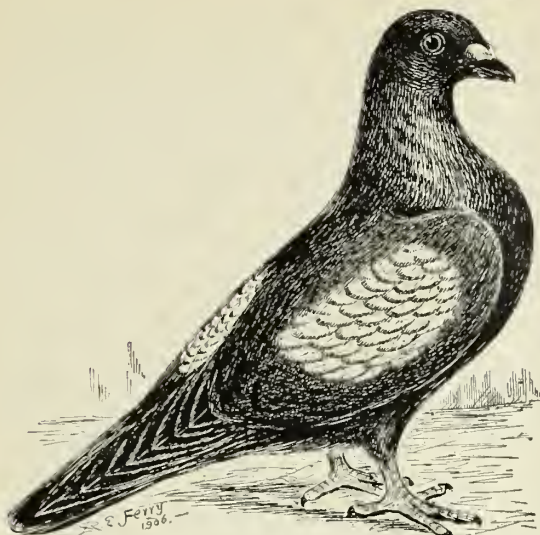
tail carried well off the ground and flat; wings long, meeting but not crossing over the tail. The average length of an adult specimen is seventeen inches from beak to tail, and its girth at shoulder thirteen inches.

Another variety of pigeon erroneously classed among the Mondains is the *Pigeon Maillé*, also called *Mondain de Caux*, *Maillé de Caux*, and more recently, at the instigation of M. van de Snickt, the "*Cauchois*." This is a singularly beautiful bird of medium size possessing much of the Cropper element, as evidenced by its habit of inflating the crop, though in a less degree than the straight Cropper. There are several sub-varieties of Cauchois, but the most handsome is that with the triangular spangling or netting on the wings—similar to the markings on the Suabian. The colors here are very diversified, some consisting of an admixture of blue, white and black; some of rich violet-bronze, black and white, as in the Hyacinth, either with or without white flights, and others silver or blue only, without any spangling. All have the characteristic crescent marking on the breast. Although bred chiefly for show, the Cauchois is a very prolific pigeon, and breeds very true to type.

The Bizet de Pologne, also classed as a Mondain, is a sub-variety of this species.

Of the Carneau—a near relative of the Mondain proper—it is hardly necessary to say much here, as the breed is probably familiar to readers of this journal, seeing that so many specimens have found their way into the United States. It is undoubtedly of Flemish origin, and has been





RED CARNEAU

known in the north of France from time immemorial.

Nowadays the Carneau is but seldom met with in its pure state—most birds passing by the name having alien blood in their veins. The continental exhibitions, however, usually provide classes for the variety, and it is in great demand among breeders of market pigeons. In the matter of color two kinds are known, viz., the reds and the yellows; they may be either *à epaulettes*—that is, having a white rosette on the side of each wing and on the rump; or whole colored; the former, however, is most esteemed. When in perfection they are very beautiful pigeons, each of the white feathers being finely traced round with color. In shape and make the Carneau is a large Runty-looking pigeon, broad in the breast, with short, unfeathered legs, and compact withal. They enjoy the reputation of being the most prolific of the larger breeds, and have, in consequence, been extensively employed as squabbers.

Very similar to the Gros Mondain, but shorter in leg, is the variety known as the *Montauban*, also cultivated in France for table purposes. It is called after the town of that name, and by some authorities is said to be a cross between the Mondain and the *Romain*, but those who have made a specialty of the breed consider it to be of entirely distinct origin and very old. It exists in several colors—such as black, slate, blue, red, white and various splashes—birds of the latter type being preferred. Some Montaubans are plain-headed, others have a shell-crest very much like a Nun. They may be either clean or rough-limbed—the former being preferred to the feathered-legged sort as breeders.

The breeds enumerated above do not exhaust the list known to continental fanciers as “*Pigeons de produit*,” to describe all of which would more than absorb the space at my disposal. It is from them, however, that the great bulk of imported squabbers of the Mondain class, by whatever name designated, are drawn, and for that reason they can not fail to be of interest to the utility breeder.

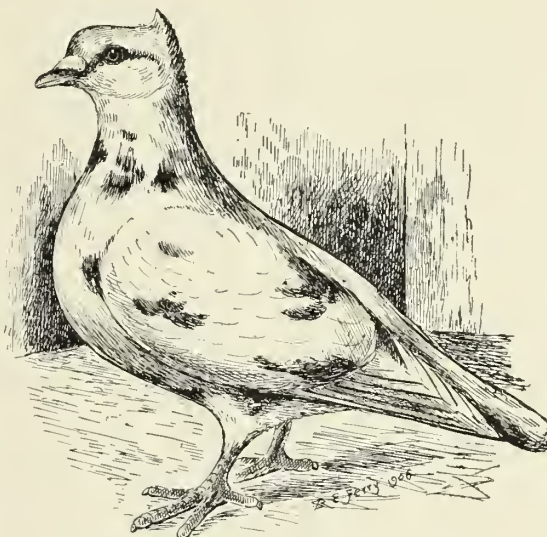
## Homers as Squab Breeders

I have been breeding different varieties of pigeons off and on for the past thirty years, making many experiments in crossing for the

production of squabs, but only within the past few years have confined myself to a definite line of breeding for this purpose. In all my experience, however, I have found that “breed” was the most important factor in the problem. Good care is essential, cleanliness and sound grain indispensable, convenient houses and nest boxes necessary requisites, but none of these will insure profit unless the original stock be good.

On this point Wm. E. Rice, author of that invaluable pamphlet on squab raising—“*Farmer's Bulletin*, No. 177,” U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: “The best variety of pigeons to keep for squab raising is the ‘straight’ Homer. These magnificent birds are large and healthy; are good workers, always active and hunting about like the Leghorn fowls; are the best of feeders; are of a quiet disposition when properly mated; and their eggs are seldom infertile.”

All of this is true according to my experience. The Homer possesses the qualities we must have in the squab breeder, and even if we venture to introduce other blood into the flock the latter should be proportionally small, giving always the preponderating influence to the Homer. But the novice in squab raising, having purchased some good looking so-called “straight” Homers at what seems to him a bargain, is disappointed



CRESTED FRENCH MONDAIN

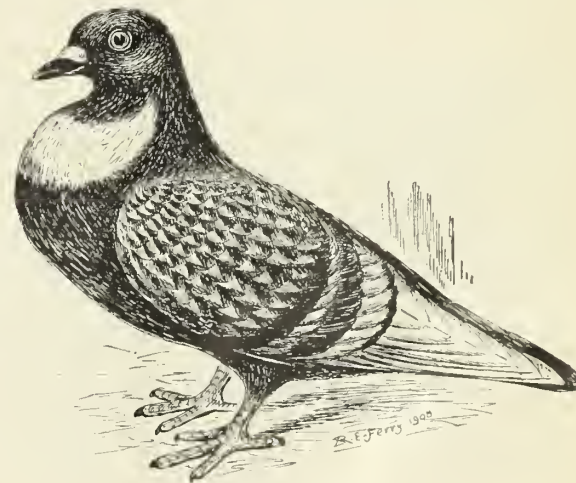
in seventy-five cases out of one hundred, and goes out of the business. He finds that his Homers produce undersized squabs, or that they die in the nest, or that the old ones breed so irregularly as to be unprofitable; consequently by an advertisement in some daily paper he turns his stock over to some one else “at a bargain.”

Why this failure and disappointment in seventy-five per cent. of the cases, and this continual round of selling at the “bargain counter?” First, many of these lots of Homers, in order to keep them up to the standard of “straight” Homers, have been bred in-and-in to the extent of weakening constitution and production. Second, the birds may be old and may have already been sold on the market by discouraged beginners in the business. Third, there may be in the lot three cocks to one hen, and these odd cocks break up the nests of the workers. On this point of cheap (?) birds, Rice's Bulletin says: “Advertisements of straight Homers often attract prospective purchasers who, when they have bought, are very much disappointed. Straight Homers are hard to procure at a low figure. Sometimes, though straight enough, they are worn-out birds which will merely prove a bill of expense.”

What, now, is the remedy for these evils which beset the prospective or the discouraged beginner? Well, if he has not yet bought his stock it would be well to buy only a few birds, young, and known to be mated, and to learn from these how to keep more. It would be well for him to buy his original stock from some one he knows and on whose word he can rely, or of some one of established reputation as an honest breeder, who will guarantee that the birds are young, and will furnish a descriptive list of mated pairs, banding mates in colors, so that they may be readily distinguished. If he has already bought his birds and is discouraged over their production it would be well to dispose of them promptly and to buy better next time. And it would be well for him also, if he have not already done so, to send to the “Bureau of Animal Industry” Department of Agriculture, Washington, for a free copy of the Bulletin already mentioned, by W. E. Rice.

But there is one point on which I differ from the author of this Bulletin. It is in the limiting one's self to Homers. One must preserve all the good qualities of the Homer but if the fancy standard for the Homer has been followed at the expense of constitution, then one must resort to crossing. In this way, working wisely, one can produce even better birds than the Homer. Now if the beginner cannot satisfy himself that the Homers offered him have not been bred in-and-in he always has left to him the alternative of building up a breed of his own from positively unrelated stock, always, however, taking care to have a preponderance of Homer blood in the composition of his product. It is well, too, to build up the stock from a triangular cross, starting with two varieties of pigeons which give size and active breeding qualities and ending with the Homer which especially gives feeding qualities. The best breeding for this end that I have found thus far is to start with the Runt mated to the Duchess, then mate their young ones to Homers. This gives squab breeders one-fourth Runt, one-fourth Duchess and one-half Homer, and this combination gives all the excellent qualities of the Homer, and increases the size of the squabs, while at the same time it insures one from the dangers of in-and-in breeding for many years. The purchaser of Runts should, however, be very careful to get the genuine article, and it is better to have the Duchess solid white in color in order to favor white-skinned squabs. When these hints are followed the beginner is not limited to the Homer, but may build up his own stock of squab breeders par excellence.

W. G. TODD.



THE CAUCHOIS





# Biltmore



THE moving spirit of the South toward improvement in live-stock of all kinds, has been for some time Biltmore Farm. The name of Biltmore, coupled with the record of the live-stock and poultry grown there is known all over the country. The owner of Biltmore is to be commended for the Herculean effort made for agriculture and live-stock improvement.

Would that we had the time and space to devote to a full description of the estate and its numerous departments. To do this properly, would consume the entire space of several issues. One division of this vast estate is most attractive, comprising as it does, poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks and collie culture, to such an extent as to aggregate a most interesting collection of the highest quality.

Within the past few months, Mr. Livingston has been selected to manage the vast poultry interest of the Biltmore estate. His individuality is strongly felt on every hand; his quick, keen conception seems to have measured the length and breadth of the situation, and his natural disposition to act with promptness and determination must bring success from the equipment and stock that is so well calculated to prosper in the locality of Asheville.

The colony house plan is excellently carried out by forty separate buildings constructed against the hillside, and fashioned much like the hillside barns of the Middle West that is the upper ground floor line is of boards and under this, a cellar shelter that provides a dry scratching retreat for the entire year. These buildings are set on the center line of two large enclosures of nearly one-half acre of well-grassed woodland. This provides a house and run-way for two flocks to each building, in all about eighty separate pens.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White and Golden-laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, and a fine lot of Collie dogs make up the poultry department. Of all these there is a well selected lot; the Brahmas, Cochins and Leghorns in the minority, the American breeds and the turkeys a most royal majority. One might select several hundred females from each variety of Plymouth Rocks kept without decreasing the strength of the flocks.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks show very strong in the average exhibition quality, both males and females, or what might be termed utility quality. There are hundreds of specimens that would gladden the heart of anyone who desires an attractive lot for farm or family uses. The environment of Biltmore lends vigor, constitution and attractive appearance to the entire flock.

Those in search of Brown or White Leghorns for producing the beautiful white-shell eggs, can not do better than send to Biltmore for them. The best pen of White Leghorns is headed by a male of most elegant quality, of modern type, fully equal to the winners in the best classes the past winter at our leading Eastern Shows. The visit to this plant convinced the writer that the best quality was not all of it corralled in the most densely populated centers.

The six or seven hundred White Plymouth Rocks show strongly the marks of Royal breeding. Several pens of these might well be classed with the best in the land; the entire lot being fit to grace the yards of any breeder as a sample of quality that might be sent broadcast over the country and fully satisfy the purchaser. We have seen many of the best flocks of this variety, and can honestly pronounce these the equal of any.

In White Wyandotte females, size and type are very strong, with more than the usual percentage of splendid quality amongst them, the average of the entire flock being a credit to the yards. The males have proven their quality in the show pen and breeding yards through having won so many prizes and produced such evenly good quality. One can not but admire a flock that shows so strongly the benefit of careful breeding. The Golden Laced Wyandottes have in their number the winners at many shows, including the St. Louis Exposition poultry display.

The flock of turkeys are a remarkably fine lot. The breeding males have to their credit honors won at both St. Louis and New York; the hen turkeys are much above the average of any lot we have ever examined. Two distinct lines are bred: one pen Bronze, the other from one-sixteenth to quarter bred Wild. The entire lot show strength and vigor—a feature most valuable in them. Over three hundred acres are devoted to their range. They are very tame and domestic in their habits and living as they do largely within the shelter of the woods adds to their vitality.

A splendid lot of White Hollands and Buff Turkeys are kept separately in another portion of the large estate. These like the Bronze are full of quality and vigor that adds untold value to their producing qualities. We have examined many flocks of turkeys and willingly admit that

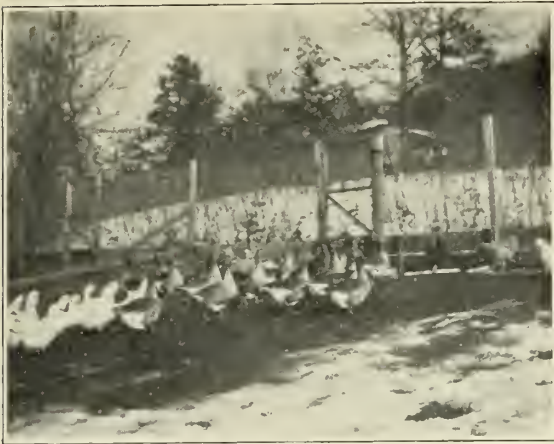


GATEWAY TO BILTMORE



SQUAB HOUSE





TOULOUSE GEESE AND PEKIN DUCKS

none that we have seen equal those at Biltmore in all requirements for successful breeding.

Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks are the kinds of water-fowls grown on the estate, both of which are of good quality, strong, vigorous and active breeders. There is a full water supply for them to swim in, a condition which is advantageous for successful handling for best results.

The Collie Dogs are a settlement to themselves. Specimens of international note head the kennels. They and their off-springs are all line-bred, strong in the blood of the best; individually good and kind in disposition, and a most attractive lot.

The occupants of the poultry department have to their credit over two thousands prizes, won North, South, East and West. The best of all is selected for future improvement. All matings are selected and kept for the best results. Nothing is left undone about the plant that will benefit or improve. The system of handling, feeding

and growing the young stock is along the lines of better quality all the time. The houses and entire plant is kept in the best of sanitary conditions through cleanliness and care—the two most important features for success.

All in all, the poultry plant and the quality of stock is to be highly commended. As shown in some of the illustrations, the general average of the stock is most attractive. Among the White Plymouth Rocks and the White Wyandottes we noticed hundreds of specimens averaging well above the medium quality, and hundred of splendid specimens could be selected from these flocks and used for utility purposes, and hundreds could be taken away and used most successfully in the production of exhibition stock.

Pens of several varieties of Bantams are kept to please the fancy and to gratify the longing of children for something attractive. Thousands of people drive through the poultry plant every season. People go to Asheville from every section of the world. The free privilege offered to drive through the estate three days in the week furnishes profitable business to the livery stables and a pleasant afternoon to the visitors. Much of the display of the plant has been created to please visitors who go there.

Another desirable feature is the construction of the office, a two-story building, one room below and two above. From this building you pass into a hallway that leads into the squab house, where several hundred pairs of breeders are installed. Also into the exhibition house, where a pen of each kind of fowls kept on the place is to be found, so that every visitor may see some of each kind with the least amount of exertion. To the left of this is a most carefully constructed incubator cellar, well equipped with the most modern machinery.

The new superintendent finds more to do than any one man can accomplish in the daylight hours at this season of the year. There came a most



PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS

willing attendant from Biltmore to the St. Louis poultry display, William by name—a most anxious and willing person to learn. William still remains a fixture at the Biltmore poultry plant, and we doubt if there is an attendant more ambitious to learn, North or South.

During the summer months, when the poultry houses are thrown open and the many flocks live out of doors in the large enclosures among the trees, one can stand on the high elevation above the plant and look down upon the well-kept yards and the beautiful poultry, and realize the grandeur of the location, the convenience of the equipment and the elegance of the stock. Away over beyond this, in the wooded enclosures, the large flocks of turkeys attract his attention by the frequent gobble of the master of the flocks and the beautiful reflection of the sun as it glistens upon the back of the magnificent Bronze, or brings into true relief the rich elegant white of the Hollands found there.

## Value of English and Mediterranean Breeds

**T**HE nearest approach to our American breeds is the latest addition to the English family, the "Orpingtons." These have been called "Cook's Orpingtons," so named from the fact that they were originated by the late William Cook, of County Kent, England. The first of these Orpingtons was shown at Crystal Palace Show, in 1886, just three years after the Silver Wyandottes were admitted as such to our Standard.

The Orpingtons and Wyandottes started their career on about even terms as to date and condition. They are quite alike in ways to our American breeds. There are the single comb varieties like our Plymouth Rocks, and the double comb varieties like our Wyandottes.

The most striking difference between the Orpingtons and our American breeds are more profuse and looser feathers, white skin and shanks, and rather more of the bulky English Dorking type than like the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Under the guidance of an American fancier two of these have undergone a change, leaving only the white skin and

shank intact as it came to us. The present day Orpingtons, as bred in America, are not so bulky in form and have closer and less fluffy plumage than those that come from England. The same is true of our American breeds in England; they are changed there to conform to the loose feathered English style. *All of these should be bred to their own type and true breed characteristics in both countries.*

One of the most desirable demands that could be made under all standards and in all countries would be that all fowls not having the true type of the breed or variety under whose name they pass, shall be debarred from competition, or so handicapped as to bar them from successful competition. No fowl, no matter how beautiful it may be in plumage, should win a prize unless it has the proper type of the breed to which it belongs, as described in the Standard. More harm has been done through awarding prizes to specimens that are badly shaped, than from all other causes put together.

This should be avoided so far as possible, because it leads to the most unfortunate results of teaching the beginner to value color over all.

No one can be successful in growing and showing poultry who neglects to remember and apply his knowledge of the fact that "*shape defines the breed, and color describes the variety.*" If the breed characteristics are not present in the specimen, you fail, no matter how beautiful the color may be.

The Dorking is one of the oldest of English fowls. It is, or least was for many years, the most valued table poultry of the Empire. There are three standard varieties of these: White, Silver, Gray, and Colored. Besides these there are several non-standard varieties amongst them. The Red Dorking is quite popular, and the Dorkings are all splendid table poultry, but they are not over-popular with our people, as a whole. Those who have them are loud in their praise, however, of the desirable qualities of this valuable breed.

Orpingtons are the most popular with us of all English breeds. They have been most successfully presented to the whole world by their originator, who came to this country about two years ago, and who proved to be one of, if not the most successful salesman of poultry who has ever attempted to advance the interest of



any breed of fowls. There are quite a number of varieties of them, the most popular of which are the Single and Rose Comb Buffs, Single and Rose Comb Whites, Single and Rose Comb Blacks, Spangles and Jubilee in both of these varieties. The Single Comb Buffs, Whites and Blacks have been received with most favor in the order named. The American type of all these is more closely feathered than are those that come from England.

All Orpingtons have the white meat and skin; the Buffs and Whites have the pinkish white shanks; the Blacks have black shanks and feet; the Spangle and Jubilee have white shanks, with dark markings, as have the Houdans, Anconas and Mottled Javas. All the Orpingtons grade a little larger naturally than our American breeds. They lay eggs that have brown-colored shells in size about equal to those laid by our Plymouth Rocks. They are prolific egg-producers, fully equaling our American breeds. In the Australian egg contest the honors for the advanced positions were about equally divided between the Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Leghorns. Some of the Orpingtons lay eggs with very light, almost white shells; as a rule they lay eggs that have the tinted shells.

The total egg production per hen of each variety in the Australian contest closed March 30, 1904, is recorded as follows:

	Eggs per hen.
6 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, .....	200.50
6 Buff Leghorns, .....	198.33
6 Buff Wyandottes, .....	192.66
6 Anconas, .....	180.00
12 Langshans, .....	174.75
24 Andalusians, .....	173.91
84 Black Orpingtons, .....	168.07
72 White Leghorns, .....	165.07
60 Silver Wyandottes, .....	161.95
30 White Wyandottes, .....	160.50
6 Jubilee Orpingtons, .....	160.50
12 Minorcas, .....	154.25
60 Buff Orpingtons, .....	148.88
30 Golden Wyandottes, .....	145.13
6 Single Comb Brown Leghorns, .....	137.50

A total of 420 hens competing produced an average of 168 eggs each, a tribute to Standard-bred poultry, and a triumph for good management.

The preference in this country has always been for the fowl with yellow skin and meat. For years this preference has been so strong as to make them standard in the market. Other kinds have not had equal footing with our yellow-skinned poultry. At the present time, however, this is gradually changing and large buyers pay but little attention to the color of the skin and shank. Stricter attention, however, is paid to quality than ever before. Those who grow and finish best for market gain the advantage, no matter as to color of skin and meat, just so that it is of fine quality, plump and nicely finished. The yellow-skin fowl has the one advantage of presenting a more attractive appearance in poor condition than will the white-skin fowls in the same condition. The color of shank and skin has no influence over quality as a table fowl.

Those who favor the Orpingtons do not hesitate to claim all in sight for them. Truly they are fine fowls; they are fully the equal of our American breeds for market poultry and egg-producers, but no better. Between them it is a matter of individual preference. Some favor the one, some the other, and all are satisfied. It is not possible for all to select the same in any living thing; the division of opinion helps to keep the ball rolling and enlivens the poultry

business. If all selected the same, the exhibition hall would be a dull place and the poultry business would lag. Those who prefer one or more varieties of the Orpingtons make no mistake, for they are splendid fowls for all purposes for which poultry is kept.

The Mediterranean, the great egg-producing family, embraces within its members five breeds and fourteen varieties. Of these the Leghorns are perhaps the most popular and extensively kept. The whole poultry world is familiar with them. In some countries they are called the "Italian." Their form and general make-up is peculiar to themselves. The whole Mediterranean family has the full comb development, the nervous temperament and the white earlobes. All but the nervous temperament has been encouraged and developed, in some instances to almost monstrosities, as in the unnatural large combs of some and the face development of the Spanish, neither of which can add anything to the commercial value of these fowls, either as market poultry or egg-producers. They may be classed as fancy Show points or



A HENRY HALES' DORKING

features, or freaks, otherwise useless appendages to the fowls themselves, without adding anything whatever to their utility value.

The Leghorns have eight varieties,—two Browns, Single and Rose Comb; the same in Whites and Buffs, and the Single Comb Blacks and Duckwings. All of these are Leghorns in their general type and make-up. The colors designate the variety, three of which have combs that are like those of the Hamburg, called Rose, the balance having the peculiar Single Comb that seems so natural to this breed of fowl. These are classed as the egg-producers, for the reason that it is claimed for them that they will produce more eggs in a given time at less cost than will any other fowl. This we believe to be a fact, providing they are properly housed and looked after along the lines of a continued egg-production, belonging, as they do, to the non-setting family they have quite an advantage over those that lose time in broodiness.

In their class the Single Comb White Leghorns have the lead in popularity, the Browns following a close second. These two are more generally kept for both utility and fancy than are

any other of the Leghorns. Thousands of these are kept all over the world for producing eggs that have the white shells. Many of them are kept for producing exhibition poultry, and but few classes are more attractive than these in the exhibition hall. The high class exhibition Leghorn, however, needs the artistic hand of the most expert breeders to produce them. It is not our intention to describe the breeds and varieties in these papers, only to give a slight outline of what they are as general everyday poultry.

The Rose Comb Whites follow in line; of these a great number are kept for producing market eggs.

The Combs have their advantage, especially in the colder climates. They may be more safely housed in poor quarters than the single comb varieties. This variety is naturally smaller in size than the single combs, but this will gradually be improved as more care is given to hatching chicks from eggs that have been laid by the larger sized hens. One fact should be known to all, that eggs from large hens produce the larger fowls. The hens largely govern the size, as, for instance, the largest Brahma hens will produce larger off-spring than will smaller Brahma hens. This is true with all breeds and varieties.

Two year old hens are usually larger than the same were as pullets. The larger hens usually lay larger eggs than do smaller hens of the same variety. If an increased size in any variety is desirable, it can be obtained quicker through the use of large sized females than using large males on the smaller females. This same rule is true of Bantams; the small Bantam hens produce the smallest Bantams. This is specially true of Leghorns; the small or undersized Leghorns hens usually produce smaller hens than they are themselves; the larger ones seem to increase the size. The Buff Leghorns follow the White Rose Comb in public favor.

The Mottled Ancona is a Leghorn that has the broken black and white plumage, like the Java or Houdan. This is rather a new breed in this country, that is not as well known as some of the other new varieties of fowls that are not so old.

In some sections of the country they are quite popular, but with these, as well as with the Leghorns, the size of the females average rather under what it should be. They can and should be improved in this respect, as they surely will be, for they are in good hands for development.

The Minorca is the largest in size of any of the family. They are producers of the largest size white eggs and are highly favored for this fine quality and have been handled by a large number of our best fanciers. Of these there are four varieties, the Single Comb Blacks, the Single Comb Whites, and Rose Comb varieties in both colors. No fowl has made greater strides into favor than the Single Comb Minorcas, and the Rose Comb varieties bid fair to do as well or better, if we can take the prices they sell for as a guide. The Single Comb Minorcas have a standard weight that is within a pound to a pound and a half of the weight demanded for Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. A number of the Minorcas over-run standard weight.

The Rose Comb Minorca has the same type or form as the Single Combs, the only difference is in the comb. The comb of this variety is quite like the comb of the Hamburg; as a lot they equal in comb points the best Rose Comb Leghorns.

Some Rose Comb Black Minorcas have been sold by Mr. Northup for the largest prices paid for any fowls in this country. He originated them and has done remarkably well with them. They are among the prominent classes at our shows.



## BUSINESS WORLD

### A HELPFUL BOOK FOR FARMERS

To one not in constant touch with such matters it is truly astonishing news to learn at what a rapid rate rural telephone lines are being built all over this country. A network of such lines is fast spreading all over the land, furnishing a means of quick communication to the farmer as well as to the dwellers in the towns and cities.

But many communities have not yet built such lines, and the farmers there are consequently shut off from the benefits and privileges their more fortunate neighbors enjoy. It is only a question of time, however, until every farm home will have its telephone. The farmer who hasn't connection now with a rural line will soon be taking the matter up with his neighbors and figuring how they can build a line to their farms.

For the benefit of all such we recommend that they read the book, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," published by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Besides enumerating all the practical advantages the telephone offers the farmer and his family, it tells how to go about it to interest your neighbors with you in building a rural telephone line; how to organize the company, giving blank forms for constitution, by-laws, etc.; how to select and buy the proper equipment, with a chapter on the probable cost per mile to construct the line. In fact, the book is full from cover to cover with helpful, practical information the farmer cannot get anywhere else, and makes the preliminary work of getting a telephone line perfectly clear and easy. The same company publishes several other books you will want. If you are interested they will send them all to you free, and will assist you in every way they can to organize your company and build your line properly so that it will not only be a success but a benefit to every one on the line. Write to-day for the book, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," and tell them what you are doing and what you expect to do,—they will give you expert advice which will make the work easy for you. It will only cost you a stamp to write for it, and may save you several hundred dollars when you come to build your line.

### A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Now comes the question of selecting an incubator and brooder for the proper conduct of the poultry business. There are many different machines on the market, but we know of none so good as Chas. A. Cyphers' Model Incubators and Brooders. We are not alone in this belief, for thousands of the largest and best poultrymen in the country have discarded their old machines for the "Model" and they all state that there is none so economical in the use of oil, or requires so little of the attendant's time to operate, or hatches such a large per cent. of strong, healthy chicks as the "Model" Incubator.

Mr. Cyphers has been manufacturing incubators and brooders for many years and has embodied the results of his many experiments and long experience in the Model Machines. The system of air circulation is entirely new and gives them perfect ventilation. He has added a new patent thermostat which gives a much larger movement and consequently prevents any variation in temperature. Every

poultryman realizes the value of this feature on an incubator or brooder in hatching and rearing strong, vigorous chicks. In fact, we would advise everyone who wishes to make the greatest possible profit from poultry to get Model Incubators and Brooders. Those of our readers who have not secured one of this season's catalogues of these machines will do well to write to Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers' 316 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y., for a catalogue and a copy of his valuable book, "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." This book is one of the most interesting and instructive pieces of literature ever gotten out on the subject. It takes up the different branches of the poultry business and covers them thoroughly. Mr. Cyphers has had much practical experience in rearing and feeding poultry, both for eggs and for broilers, and he is recognized by all poultrymen to be one of our best authorities on these subjects. He will send this book, "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters" free of charge to everyone interested in poultry-raising, and we feel sure that our readers will get much profitable knowledge from it.

### CORNELL INCUBATOR COMPANY.

Among the new catalogues, one of the best that we have seen is that of the Cornell Incubator Company, a book of 96 pages, with a three-color cover. It is well written, nicely printed and by using plenty of illustrations the reader can follow the construction of every part of the Cornell Incubators and Peep-O-Day Brooders from the time the rough lumber starts through the dry kiln until the machines are completed ready for shipment.

A noticeable departure in design is found in the Cornell Incubator in the Patented Table Top, beneath which the Regulator Arm is placed out of the way of interference, thus protecting the sensitive parts of the thermostat in the egg chamber. The Table Top also provides an unusually good place on which to place the egg trays when turning the eggs or cooling them. Among other features are the Cornell Moisture Lamp and the Elastic System of Ventilation.

The Peep-O-Day Brooder has been successfully used and recommended by the Government Poultry Farms and successful poultrymen so long that it is recognized as the best brooder on the market.

The Cornell Company manufacture and handle a full line of Poultry Supplies and Appliances, including Colony Houses, Poultry Foods, Poultry Remedies, Roup Cure, Drinking Fountains, Feed Troughs, Lice Paint, Lice Powder, Food Hoppers and other necessary articles. The 1906 catalogue illustrates and describes each one.

The Cornell Company has prepared to contract for the building and equipping of poultry plants in any part of the country, starting in with the laying out of the plant and erecting the buildings and finishing by furnishing the different kinds of food necessary to use until the stock is ready to go to market.

A Registration Department has been established whereby owners of poultry plants looking for competent help can make application and secure same; also, poultrymen who are desirous of securing positions can file applications and the

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

11-11

# \$5

## THE RUSS Prize Winning Brooder.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT T  
26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

### HOW TO BUILD AN INCUBATOR and BROODER

It's easy with our COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED PLANS. A ten-year-old boy can readily follow them with success. They show you every stage of construction, step by step, in nearly 100 half tone illustrations. They contain complete specifications for building the famous PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. Every feature is clearly pictured and thoroughly explained, making it possible for ANYONE to build an incubator and brooder possessing exclusive features and advantages which are unequalled by any machine on the market. We supply ALL PARTS not possible for you to make, such as lamp, regulator, tank, heater, legs, door, etc., at a very small cost and furnish the

**Plans and our new FREE Illustrated Catalog** which contains our full line of Improved Incubator and Brooder Fixtures and Supplies, including our New

**Acme Automatic Lamp and Compound Regulator**

with combined damper and flame regulator, which SAVES ONE-HALF THE OIL. No danger from fire; can't overheat; no trimming of wick; regulator controls both flame and damper. Can be attached to any make of incubator or brooder. If your machine is not working right our catalog will tell you how to remedy the trouble.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, '05.

H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill.

I have built twelve 200 size Peerless Incubators from your fixtures and plans. Six I sold to poultry raisers here, and six I run myself. These machines gave good results, never hatched below eighty per cent and as high as 92 per cent. I have up to date 2,156 Pekin ducks and 540 chicks. I don't think I lost over 5 per cent of ducks and chickens hatched. These incubators take very little care. The regulator, when once set, holds the 103 mark from beginning to end, and the lamp is a big oil and time saver. I have orders for 4 Peerless incubators now and I want to build two or three more for myself. Respectfully yours, WM. REDEKER.

Plans and catalog are free. Address **H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. M, Quincy, Ill.**

### WHAT YOU RAISE,

not the chicks you can hatch, marks your success. It's altogether a matter of feeding. We've worked out the solution in a baby feed for baby chicks.

### DARLING'S CHICK FEED

is adapted to new, weak stomachs. It avoids little chick "ailments." It makes rapid growth, better chicks, more of them. Every sack used returns its cost many times over. The following Darling Specials in 100 pound bags, f. o. b. Chicago or New York, cash with order.

Chick Feed.....\$2.50	Forcing Food.....\$2.00
Laying Food.....\$2.00	Oyster Shells......60
Scratching Food..\$2.00	Mica Crystal Grit... .65

It pays to feed for a purpose. Address our nearest office.

**Darling & COMPANY,**  
Box 55, Union Stock Yards, Chicago,  
Box 55, Long Island City, New York.

Send for our fine, large Food and Supply Catalogue and our "Fill the Egg Basket" FREE.

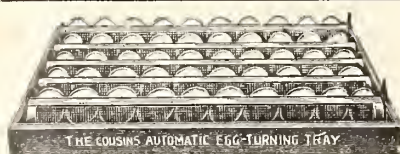
**100 Lbs DARLING'S LAYING FOOD FOR POULTRY**  
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**DARLING & COMPANY**  
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**100 Lbs DARLING'S BEEF MEAL FOR POULTRY**  
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**100 Lbs DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS FOR POULTRY**  
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**DARLING & COMPANY**  
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## The COUSINS INCUBATOR The Peer of All Hatching Machines



The nearest automatic of any incubator in the world. Guaranteed to hatch more strong healthy chicks with less oil and less attention than any machine on the market. Note the following valuable original features which are not found in any other incubator. Our suspended heat radiator, which positively insures an even temperature to all the eggs. Our Ventilation and Moisture Chamber which solves the problem of a constant flow of pure tempered air to all eggs alike in any location or altitude and will produce the largest per cent. hatches possible.

Every Machine equipped with the Cousins Automatic Egg Turning Tray the only practical turning device ever invented. It turns all sizes of eggs alike and holds them in proper position. Made to fit any incubator. Thousands in use. Catalogue free.

Six Sizes

54 to 352 Eggs

\$9.00 to \$34.00

THE COUSINS INCUBATOR CO., Ltd., Warren, Pa.

11-6



## Buy Poultry Supplies from YOUNG

Everything for the poultry raiser. Incubators, Brooders, Feeds, Tonics, Powders, Wire Fences, Leg Bands, Egg Boxes, Gape Worm Extractors, Bone Cutters, etc. Instead of sending to one place for an incubator and to another for a bone cutter or a chicken feed, buy all your supplies from one place. It's more convenient, and besides you save money. Let us send you a copy of our Poultry Supply Catalogue. You'll be surprised how much money you can save. Don't forget to also ask for a free copy of

### Young's Great Seed Catalogue

It contains a choice collection of vegetables, flowers, bulbs and plants; also gives special directions for successful cultivation. Whatever other catalogue you may have, be sure you get a copy of Young's.

JOSIAH YOUNG,  
35 Grand Street,  
Troy, N. Y.

Company will do all they can to assist them in securing places. No charge is made for this service.

Other features will be found in the book and every reader of THE FEATHER may obtain a copy by addressing: The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Dept. 107x, Ithaca, N. Y.

### WHAT COUNTS IN AN INCUBATOR.

The best incubator made cannot produce results, unless it is kept at the proper heat, and no incubator can be kept at the proper heat unless it has a reliable Thermometer. Most of us consider a Thermometer as a little piece of glass tube filled with mercury and with certain graduations on the scale. We take it for granted that whatever this Thermometer says is so—but it isn't unless it is a good Thermometer.

You might not think Thermometer making is a very important matter, but you must remember that these small tubes are drawn in lengths of 300°; that the bore of some of these tubes is so small it is impossible to insert a human hair in them, and that this bore must run absolutely uniform throughout the entire 300°. Do you now see why Thermometer making is different from ordinary manufacturing?

You know glass contracts with age. In order to have a permanently reliable instrument it is necessary that every tube be seasoned or aged for a certain length of time. In order to do this the manufacturer must carry in his seasoning vaults about 30,000 dollars worth of Thermometer Tubes. It takes a large company to be able to do this and an honest one to want to do it. The value of a Thermometer depends entirely upon its accuracy, and its accuracy depends wholly upon these things we have told about which do not show, in any way, in the finished product.

You cannot tell a reliable instrument from an unreliable one, and there is only one thing for you to do and that is to insist upon having a Thermometer that is made by a company which has had the most experience and a company who is backed by a good reputation. Taylor Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., have a reputation of fifty-three years standing which has been well earned by living up to the spirit and letter of their motto and trade mark, "Accuratus."

### HOW LONG SHOULD AN INCUBATOR LAST?

Neither the case, the doors, the inside packing nor any of the structural parts of an incubator are subject to appreciable wear. Yet we find that many a man has laid aside his incubator calling it "worn out." It seems a pity that so many good machines should thus be discredited, when a remedy is so close at hand. The great trouble with many incubators is that the vital parts—regulator, thermostat, lamp and heating system, do their part for only a short period. The faulty parts can be readily replaced by the reliable durable "Acme" goods made by the H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill.

### A POULTRY PROPOSITION.

Among the numerous firms engaged in producing equipments for poultrymen is the Climax Incubator & Brooder Co., Castorland, N. Y. We present herewith portraits of the officers of this concern, namely: Mr. S. L. Hirschey, Pres.; Mr. Urban C. Hirschey, Vice Pres.; Mr. James B. Smith, Sec. and Treas.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York. 11-11

## We Can Teach You How to RAISE POULTRY PROFITABLY

If your poultry isn't paying as it should, you are making costly mistakes. Our Course of Instruction will quickly teach you how to make any place (large or small) pay from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. profit. Your knowledge and ours combined will make you successful.

The individual home lessons, delivered regularly at your very door, are prepared by practical Poultrymen who have by actual experience mastered the problems which worry nine-tenths of all poultry raisers. You get no theoretic instructions. After a little study you can discover your errors and overcome them. The instructions are easy to understand and follow, and big paying results are sure.

If you want to qualify yourself as manager of a poultry plant and accept one of the

### Many Lucrative Positions

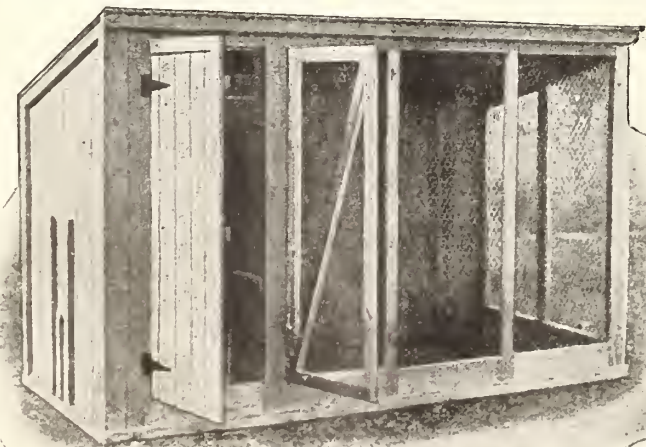
we have open on our records, our Course of Instruction will soon make it possible. Poultry Culture is not drudgery when rightly conducted. It is a healthful, profitable, enjoyable vocation for man or woman.

Write for interesting free literature at once. Ask for circular showing some of the good paying positions we have open for competent men.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF POULTRY CULTURE, Box 197, Waterville, N. Y.



## THE PREMIER PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE FOR PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN



### Special No. 4

Built of sound pine seven-eighths of an inch thick, tongued, grooved and matched. Roosting compartment fitted with nest boxes, dropping board and floor complete. Curtain front and end to scratching shed, one inch mesh wire. Roofed with Premier Roofing. 12-2

Size: 10 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, 6 ft. high

PRICE \$12.60, FREIGHT PAID

### Another Improvement!

Have you ever seen a Portable Poultry House lined with felt and plaster? Well, we have it in the Premier Portable. There are fourteen designs, everyone good, and suitable for your birds. They are Poultry Palaces and mean healthy fowls and dollars in your pocket. Send for my Catalog at once—An old veteran breeder, Mr. Hood, of Bellevue, Neb., writes: "Your houses are the best I have ever seen."

PREMIER MFG.,  
WORKS,  
C. H. MANLEY, DEPT. 14,  
ST. JOHNS, MICH. 12-2

SPECIAL COMBINATION The Feather, American Fancier and Standard of Perfection ALL FOR \$2.00

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, 714 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.



These gentlemen are manufacturing a line of goods which has many good points to recommend it to the consideration of the practical poultryman. Their catalog shows a fine line of Incubators, Brooders, Automatic Safety Lamps, Colony Houses, etc. A feature of their Automatic Safety Lamp is the fact that it only requires refilling about once a week. Anyone contemplating the purchase of anything in the line of incubators, brooders, colony houses or lamps will do well to write for the Climax Incubator & Brooder Co.'s catalog, addressing them at Castorland, N. Y., mentioning this paper.

#### ALL TELL A SIMILAR STORY.

One cannot run through the letter files of W. F. Chamberlain, from a date soon after he first placed his "Perfect Chick Feed" on sale, until now, without disclosing many complimentary expressions, and highly favorable commendations and endorsements from breeders of poultry. The following letter from a widely known breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks is a fair sample:

W. F. Chamberlain, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I am happy to state that the first and second Cockerels at Illinois State Show at Bloomington, last year, were both raised on Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed; and that all my prize winners of the past winter were hatched in a Model Incubator, reared in a Model Brooder, and fed on your "Perfect Chick Feed".

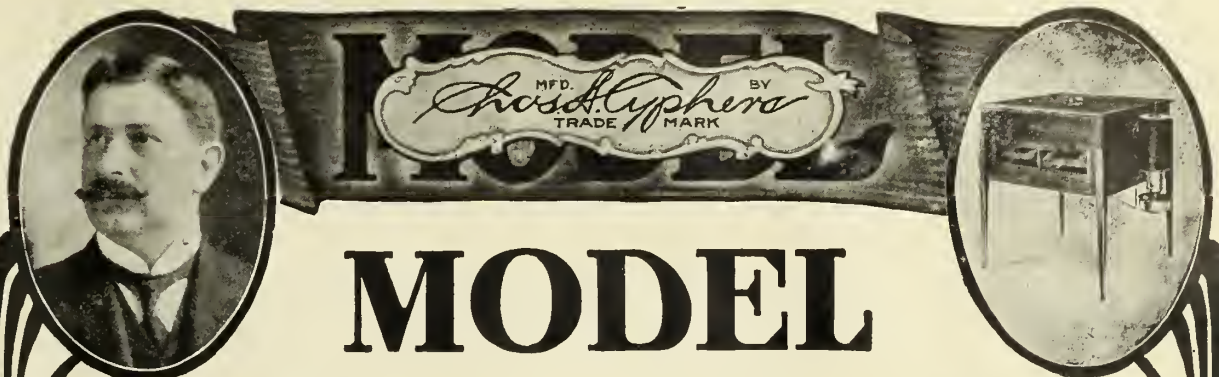
Yours truly,  
CHAS. E. BARNES.

Taylorville, Ill., Dec. 30, 1905.

Progressive poultrymen recognize cut green bone as one of the very best egg-making foods; they feed it and get more eggs—better eggs. If you have hens that are not doing their share toward supplying this great demand for eggs you should feed them green bone. The Standard Bone Cutter cuts green bone just right for feeding. It feeds the bone to the cutter automatically and is a simple, substantial machine that turns loss into profit. Write to the manufacturers, the Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass., for their free catalog, prices and original trial plan. They guarantee their machines in every respect. Kindly mention this paper when you write.



1-0



## MODEL Incubators and Brooders

Are the **only** Incubators and Brooders **made by me**. Look for the above **Trade Mark**, and accept no imitations. The **"Model"** Incubators are guaranteed to **out-hatch** any other make. Catalogue free. Prompt shipments guaranteed.

MATTITUCK, L. I., JANUARY 29, 1906.

MR. CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

DEAR SIR:—I suppose you would like to hear the news of my great success with the Model Incubator. I have my first hatch off from five No. 2 Models. Out of one thousand fertile eggs I got nine hundred and fifty-two chicks. I also have six other machines of other makes, and out of twelve hundred and seventy eggs I received only thirty per cent. Very truly yours, A. W. SILKWORTH.

### "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters"

Is the Title of My New Book. It is an Easy Lesson in Practical Poultry Culture.

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It describes the profitable combinations of egg, broiler and roaster farms. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make \$2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

It shows what can be done with

A Leghorn Egg Farm,  
A Leghorn Egg and Broiler Farm,  
A Wyandotte Egg Farm,  
A Wyandotte Egg and Broiler Farm,

A Plymouth Rock Egg Farm,  
A Plymouth Rock Egg and Roaster Farm,  
Twelve months with Broilers,  
Twelve months with Roasters.

This valuable work mailed **FREE** upon request.

My Model Incubators are used on the money-making farms. Model methods are money-making methods. I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. It is my business to teach those who use my Incubators and Brooders to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I shall be glad to advise with you.

"Keeping in touch with you is keeping ahead of the times in the poultry business."—ARCHIBALD ANTHON, Center Harbor, N. H.

#### ADDRESS

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Do not confuse me with any Company, and be sure to include my street address.

## Johnson's Leghorns Single Comb White

Are a decade in advance of any other strain of this variety. Proven by actual results, as Prize Winners and as Layers. THEIR LATEST RECORD.

At the Nebraska State Show, Jan. 15th to 21st, 1906, in the strongest class which has yet been brought together at this show, Johnson's White Leghorns won the two capital prizes, 1st cockerel and 1st breeding pen; also 2nd and 5th cockerel, 2nd hen, 3rd pullet. (No cocks exhibited.) Winning twice as many 1st prizes in competitive entries as any other exhibitor.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING

Exhibition Matings \$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30, \$15.00 per 60, \$25.00 per 100. Infertile eggs replaced free from these matings. Utility Matings \$2.00 per 15, \$3.75 per 30, \$5.00 per 45 and \$8.00 per 100, mated for the production of uniform stock standard bred and of large size, no disqualified or cull stock in any of these matings.

STOCK FOR SALE IN COCKERELS, HENS AND PULLETS, MATED TO SUIT. Quotations promptly submitted, stock described. May I not hear from you concerning your wants in eggs or stock? I believe that I can more than please you. Descriptive illustrated circular free.

J. COOK JOHNSON, Box F, OMAHA, NEBRASKA





## CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time.....	\$ .50
Three times.....	1.00
Six times.....	2.00
One year.....	3.50

## READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-1 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

B. R. Hawkins, Bradley & Thompson Strain. White Wyandottes, Harris Strain Pekin Ducks, Rakin Strain. Eggs, \$1.00 setting. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write me, I will treat you right. R. B. DAVY, Upper Fairmount, Md. 11-6

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exclusively Ringlet Strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. If you are in need of a fancy breeder, I have them. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va. 11-8

Barred Rocks—America's Best. A Combination of "beauty and utility." Choice breeding cockerels for sale. Write your wants. I guarantee satisfaction. Eggs for hatching after February fifteenth, \$1.50 per 13; \$4 per 40. D. D. MARVELL, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 11-6

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Few Extra Fine Cockerels left; even color, narrow barring; Ringlet strain. Prices reasonable. Eggs after January. K. J. CADLE, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 11-6

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs. \$3.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular telling more about them. B. F. BRUBAKER, Mount Joy, Pa. 11-9

Bradley Bros.' and E. B. Thompson's fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up; dark, medium and light trios, \$5 up; pens of 5, \$8 up. Also exhibition birds—hot ones for the money. Eggs, \$2; 3 settings, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARBURGER, Denver, Pa. 11-6

Exclusively White Plymouth Rocks (Fisher Strain). The greatest layers of the Rock family. Bred to lay; 79 hens averaged 223 eggs to the hen in one year. A few cockerels to spare, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; select eggs, \$7.00 per 100; incubator eggs, \$5.00 per 100. One pen direct from U. R. Fisher, Hope, Indiana. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15. All my stock is farm raised. J. W. F. RIDER, Altoona, Pa., Juniata Gap. 11-6

White Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs From Extra Selected birds, \$2 per setting. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-6

White Plymouth Rocks My Specialty. Fine as Silk. Best blood in America. Grand cocks and cockerels at cut prices. Eggs in season. R. C. HINKLE, Millersburg, Pa. 11-6

"Ringlet" Barred Rocks, in Their Purity, Direct from Thompson. Some grand birds for sale. Eggs in season. Everything guaranteed. A. J. CHEEK, Henderson, N. C. 11-6

Barred Rocks.—A Few More Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our "all quality" matings (bred from our winners) \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100 in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1 Bridgeville, N. J. 11-6

Partridge Plymouth Rocks.—Prize Winners at the World's Fair. Eggs from a fine yard, \$3 per setting. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-6

In Order to Show the Quality of My Breeds will sell eggs at 75c per setting. White Rocks direct Fisher strain. Barred Rocks, Bradley's seven years line bred White Wyandottes a specialty, great layers. C. L. YERGY, Douglassville, Pa. 11-8

Buff Rocks Exclusively 12 Years. Golden Buff correct shape, full weight, great layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. JNO. F. WINTER, Wooster, Ohio. 11-8

My Buff Rocks are Winning Many Blue Ribbons this winter as usual. Took all at Kingstons, N. Y. Eggs \$2 per setting. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per 100. Write N. BRUSIE, Salisbury, Mills, N. Y. 11-7

Buff Rocks.—(Hawkins Strain Direct) Carefully bred for laying qualities. True, even Buff color, size and shape. Eggs \$1.25 per 13. L. L. RHODES, Stroudsburg, Pa. 11-7

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—The Original "Gold Force" strain. All yards headed by sons of "Gold Force," the "300 Cockerel." Eggs \$2 per setting. Special pedigree eggs \$5. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-6

Winkler White Plymouth Rock, Have the Size, shape and white as snow. Eggs, selected hens, \$1.00 per sitting. Eggs, farm run, \$2.00 per sitting. \$10.00 per hundred. WM. WINKLER, Freelandville, Ind. 11-8

New Breed of Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks. Single Comb Leghorns, White, Brown, Black. Egg orders booked now. Write for particulars. IRVING F. SCHLEEDER, Ann Arbor, Mich. 11-7

Zwick's Buff Rocks Are Winners at Herald Square, Providence, Stamford, Danbury, birds that scored 94 points. Eggs \$2 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn. 11-7

White Rocks, Fishel Strain, Direct, Pure White large. Good layers. Eggs \$2 per 15. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y. 11-8

Trap-Nest Barred Rocks.—My Strains Breed to win and lay. Eggs \$2 and \$5.00 per setting. H. M. CONLEY, Athens, N. Y. 11-7

Buff Rocks.—Our Three Entries at Littiz Won 1st and 5th Ck, 2nd Cock. Exhibition and breeding birds at bargain. G. W. WEGE, Hanover, Pa. 11-7

Silver Plymouth Rocks.—For the First Time We will sell eggs from this breed which we have been making at Exmoor. Winners at Worlds Fair. Eggs \$3 per setting from single mating yards. \$5 per setting from double mating yards. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-6

Eggs From Pure-Bred Large Barred Rocks.—Only variety, farm range. Hundred, \$4.00. Fifteen \$1.00. MISS H. W. ROBERTSON, Belaton, Maryland. 11-8

Exhibition White Rocks.—Special Matings of Fishel stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. W. P. NORTHRUP, Addison, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 2. 11-8

Standard Bred White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Selected eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS, 154 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. 11-8

Plymouth Rocks.—Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 13. Choice stock for sale reasonable. H. W. MORGAN, Jefferson, Ohio. 11-8

Oak Grove Poultry Yards.—Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs from fine exhibition matings, one setting \$1; two settings, \$1.75; three settings, \$2.50. \$5 per 100. A few choice breeding pens yet for sale at honest prices. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Maryland. 11-8

Eggs For Hatching.—Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes, 15 for \$1.50. SUIT BROS. POULTRY YARDS, Berwick, Pa. 11-6

White Plymouth Rocks.—Hawkins', 204-223 Egg strain. Eggs from pure white matings, setting, \$2; banded, \$10. Write for circular. MAPLE FARM POULTRY YARDS, Frenchtown, N. J. 11-6

My Barred Plymouth Rocks are Winners Everywhere. Silver Cup for Best Cockerel at Meriden, Ct., 1904. First and third Cockerel, first Hen, second Cockerel at Hamden, 1905. Strong vigorous birds. Barred to the skin. Light or dark mating. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. JOHN B. SMITH, 23 Brewster St., New Haven, Ct. 11-8

20 Yards Nugget Buff Rocks, 10 Yards Duston White Wyandottes. Birds score 90 points or better. Choice eggs a specialty. ALLEN SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa. 11-8

Buff Rocks.—Ten Yards a Specialist. Nugget laying strain. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50. Satisfaction hatch guaranteed. A. L. FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 11-8

Buff Rock Specialist.—Every Pen Headed By a prize winning male at New York State, Springfield, Rochester, Boston and Madison Square Garden. Eggs, pens Nos. 1 and 2, \$2.00 for 15; 3 and 4, \$1.50 for 15. No better at any price. Send for circular. OREN HANES, South Colton, New York. 11-9

Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.—We have the finest lot of breeding birds this year we ever owned. They are bred for utility and beauty combined. They have the breeding back of them and will reproduce themselves. They are Thompson's, Fisher and Burdick strains, which means from the best blood lines on earth. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa. 11-7

Barred Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes, Two and three dollars each. Shipped on approval. Eggs one-fifty per thirteen. H. W. HIX, Route 5, Roanoke, Va. 11-8

Buff Rocks.—Originating From Best Strains in this country. They have size, shape and color. Heavy layers; prize winners. At great Newark show on four entries won first pullet, second hen, second, fourth cockerels. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. A. L. VREELAND, Nutley, N. J. 11-8

Buff Rocks, Closely Related to Hagerstown and Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, straight. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. A. MATSINGER, Baltimore, Md. Sta. N. 11-8

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Our Yards Are Headed by winners at many shows. Single mating yards, eggs \$2 per setting. Cockerel line or pullet line, \$3 per setting. \$6 per hundred. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-6

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—One Cockerel Breeding Pen direct from Bradley Bros. Extra Fine quality. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per 15. We also have Pullet and Cockerel breeding pens direct from E. B. Thompson, from which we sell eggs \$2 per \$15. Write for prices on large lots. EVANS POULTRY YARDS, Nelsonville, Ohio. 11-8

Barred Rocks.—Result of Four Years Careful selection from best breeders in America. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, guaranteed 12 fertile. EDWARD S. HARNER, Kump, Md. 11-8

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain).—Eggs From Extra large heavy winter layers and splendid buff color matings, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 13. Guarantee 8 chicks. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box 27, Washington, N. J. 11-8

White Rocks, Standard Bred, Up-to-Date, Grand size and shape, score 92 to 95. Write for prices. ARMSTRONG & CO., Smethport, Pa. 11-8

Eggs \$1.50 Per 15; \$5 per 60. From Choice Matings of Barred Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Also a few fine cockerels at \$1.50 each. MRS. W. E. OREM, Bennington, Ind. 11-8

Single Comb Brown Leghorn (Forsyth Strain). Barred Rocks (Conger and Parks strains, separate). Eggs \$1.00 sitting; \$5.00 hundred. CHAS. C. WINE, Mt. Sidney, Va. 11-8

Barred P. Rock Exclusively.—Eggs for Hatching \$1 per 15, \$2.50 per 45. Chicks at 8 weeks old 50c apiece, \$5 per dozen. J. F. SMITH, Remington, Va. 11-8

White Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs from 5 Pens of very choice and carefully selected yearlings, mated with unrelated Cockerels of fine shape, large, pure, white, with low comb, \$3.00 for 30, \$4.50 for 50. THOS. DOUGHTY, Box 29, Portsmouth, Va. Five years a breeder. 11-8

The American Fanoler's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

## LEGHORNS

50c Per Doz; \$3.50 Per Hun.; Wyckoff's Strain, W. Leghorn Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn. 11-6

Single-combed Buff Leghorns. Winners and Layers. My birds have a record. Cockerels and pullets of finest quality for sale. JAMES KUGLER, Jr., Frenchtown, N. J. 11-6

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed White Minorcas. At Hagerstown, Md., won four firsts and four seconds on eight entries. C. S. CRUMBLING, Marysville, Pa. 11-8

Blanchard Strain Single-combed White Leghorns.—Eggs from pen No. one, \$1.00 per 15; pen No. two, 75c per 15. Pen No. one headed by descendant of Pan-American King. A satisfactory hatch guaranteed or eggs replaced at half price. THE ROBERTS IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Salem, Michigan. 11-9

Rose-combed White Leghorns.—First-prize Stock. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. A. J. GILLETTE, Gloversville, N. Y. 11-8

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y., Won All 1st premiums at Central New York Fair on Buff Leghorns. Stock and eggs, \$1.00 up. 11-6

Single-combed White Leghorns.—A Few More Very fine breeding and exhibition birds at low prices for quality. J. A. SHINEMAN, Canajoharie, N. Y. 11-6

My White Leghorns Win at Dryden, Auburn, Cortland and N. Y. State Fair. Breeding cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Also exhibition birds. GEO. A. BARKOWS, Box 10, Groton, N. Y. 11-6

S. C. White Leghorns.—Exclusively Pure Wyckoff strain, extra layers. Eggs from prize winning birds, \$1.50 per 15. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 11-7

3 Pens of 3 R. C. Brown Leghorn (Kulp Strain) at \$5 each. Grand birds, pure stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. J. R. BONIFACE, Morristown, N. J. 11-6

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Only Genuine Flock in the world. Gold Dust strain, original. The world's greatest egg producers. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$10 per 100. F. BOONHOWER, Gallupville, N. Y. 11-7

Leghorns and Minorcas.—Fine Show Birds and Special bred winter layers developed by the Ryder Trap-Nest system. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular Free. FRICK EGG FARMS, Waynesboro, Pa. 11-7

For Sale.—S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets, In Laying condition. Also, several well mated trios. C. C. COBLE, Middletown, Pa. 11-7

We Are Still at the Old Stand Breeding Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Our circular describes all. Send for it. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-10

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Originator and Home for 14 years of the greatest layers on earth. Winners of 350 prizes at leading shows. Eggs, \$2 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn. 11-7

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Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Eggs \$4.00 per 100, 15 for \$1.00. High scoring egg producers and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. R. BUSHNELL, Chatham, N. Y. 11-8

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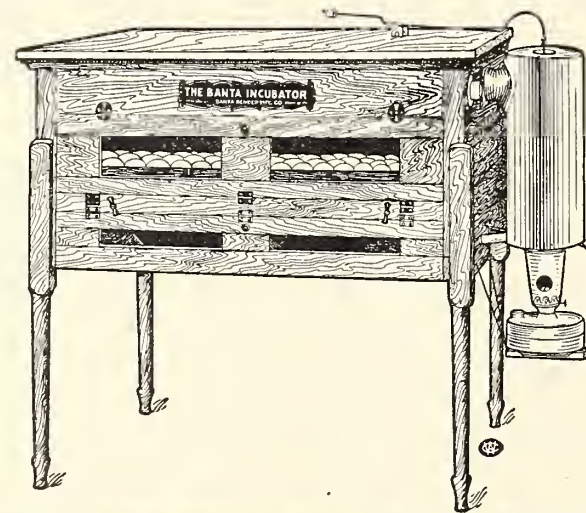
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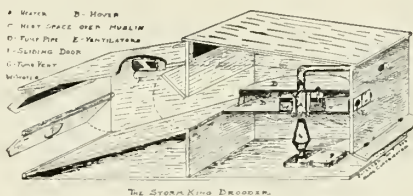
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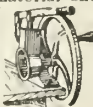
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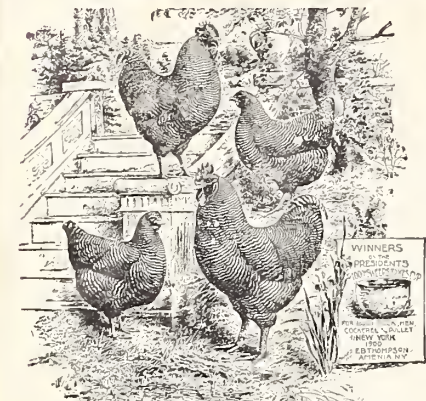
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Snperb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Sccession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in sccession, is the undispnted Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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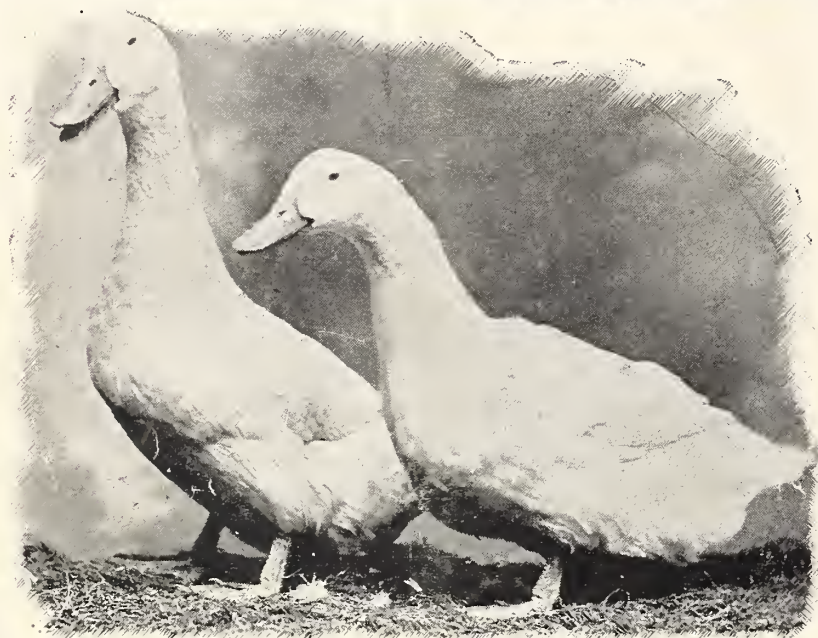
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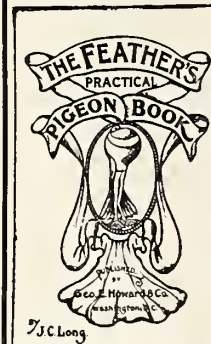
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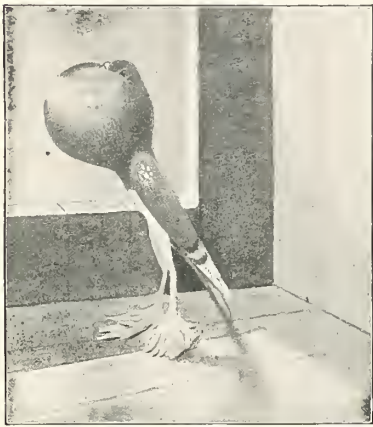
THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April, 1906  
Vol. XI, No. 7



## Superb Winning Pigmy Pouters

At the  
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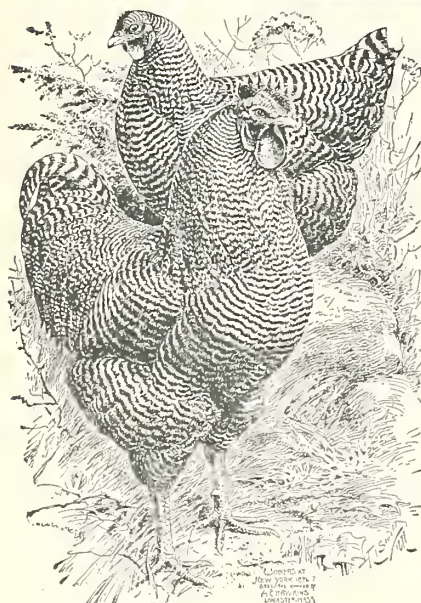
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My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the largest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: One setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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Winners at New York, from Life.



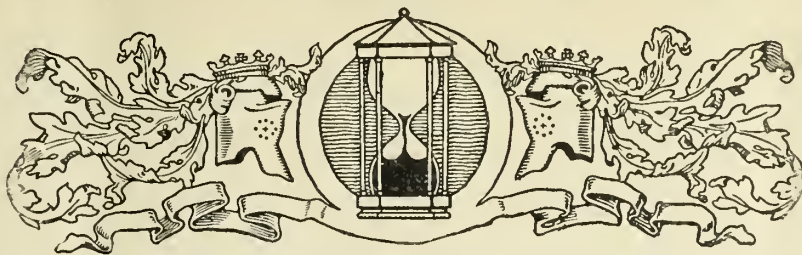
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## EDITORIAL



MY DEAR readers, it is very gratifying to note the large number of complimentary letters we have been receiving about the new FEATHER. It is pleasant to receive the praise we have been getting, and it is an incentive to greater and better work in our field of labor. We propose making THE FEATHER the greatest of all publications of its kind, and, with your help, we will do it in the next few issues. After all the ups and downs of the past ten years in our work, we feel today that we are in the position to do just what you would have us do. We know you will take a pride in every issue and help us in every way you know how.

We want to make THE FEATHER so very nice and attractive that many thousands more will join our already large family of readers. This opportunity is given to one and all who are interested in the advancement of our poultry, pigeon and allied fanciers, and it will be a pleasure to have the co-operation of our friends in the development of our plans in making THE FEATHER a grand magazine for our homes. Come now, and let us have your many and various suggestions as to what you would like to have—and you will receive our most hearty support in every detail. We do want to do many things for the good of the fancy, and we feel there is no greater medium than that which we now have. You will note the improvement in this number over the others, and we hope to say the same thing with each succeeding issue. Interest your friends in the work, have them subscribe, and we will keep them thoroughly interested in the subject. They will, like yourself, want THE FEATHER for the good there is in it.

Within a few months the committee will meet that was appointed at Cincinnati to revise the constitution and by-laws of the American Poultry Association. Part of this committee has been given the authority to arrange for the necessary changes and corrections and illustrations for the second edition of the illustrated Standard.

The Association having recovered from its serious financial difficulties, and finding itself with money in the treasury, made the first extravagant step at Cincinnati; that is by preparing for a considerable expenditure of money and lessening its income through a reduction in price of the Standard.

Simply because the constitution and by-laws of the Association have been criticised does not in the least detract from their strength, or fitness for a careful management of the Association. We believe that it would be safer to turn back to the constitution that existed prior to the Shannon amendments than to take up dead issues with the hopes of revising and rehashing them into something new to please the fancy of the hour and do no good whatever for the Association.

The lawful and proper province of the American Poultry Association is to enhance and keep safe the interests of every breed and variety of poultry. This can best be done through the pages of the Standard of Perfection, that is the admitted, absolute property of the Association.

The more exclusive, the more concentrated, the more carefully guarded are these interests, the better will it be for the future of standard-bred poultry. We have always been opposed to the Shannon amendments, and have become

more opposed to them since observing its workings. We do not believe that the best interests of any association can be furthered when one man can vote for himself, and from one to five additional votes according to the proxies he may have in his possession as representative of club and association organizations.

If it is the wish of poultry breeders of America to have a national convention, and to send delegates representing localities, associations and clubs, this might be done as an organization outside of the American Poultry Association. Let this meeting thrash out all opinions, individually, locally, and national, and let the report of this convention be finally considered as a request to the American Poultry Association, rather than to lead up to dissolution and ruin which stares the old association in the face through the intrusion of political methods which grants to one individual a number of votes, simply because his political workings bring to him the proxy for casting the votes.

We believe in a more concentrated authority in the Association. If any reorganization at all is contemplated, it should be a chartered organization, not exceeding twelve directors, three of whom would be elected each year; these twelve directors to select the president from amongst their number, and they also to appoint the secretary-treasurer, and he to be amenable to them alone, and they to be responsible for the safe-keeping of the financial and other interests of the Association.

Such an organization would be recognized nationally as a stable one, in which legislative bodies might have confidence. This would utterly wipe out the existing conditions which calls large numbers to

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I have letter after letter on file saying my Rose C. Browns are the best layers of all Leghorns.

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The only sure cure for roup, colds and canker in Chickens, Turkeys and Pigeons. Keep a package on hand and give to fowls in drinking water when they show signs of the disease. Put up in 50c and \$1.00 packages. Your money back if a cure is not effected. Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers sell it. If they haven't it, send us direct. We pay postage. If you want to keep your flock healthy send for our book on "Poultry Diseases." We sell it for 25 cents, but to any reader of this paper who will send the names of two other poultry raisers we will send a copy free for only 4 cents to pay postage.

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No. 62, Ottawa Building,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Petaluma Incubator Company,  
Petaluma, Cal.  
Pacific Coast Agents.  
AGENTS WANTED.

Before and After Taking

## HARVEY'S CHICK FOOD

Makes 'Em Grow

fast and thrifty because it contains just the grains and seeds that old-time, experienced poultrymen have found are best suited to little chick development. Carries them over the critical period and insures stronger, healthier growth. Contains no grit. Send for catalog containing Everything to help the poultryman's profits. It's free.

HARVEY SEED COMPANY  
21 Elliott St.  
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MAKES CHICKS HEALTHY

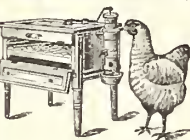


## Chickens You Can Bank On

are always hatched from a Wooden Hen. The new 200 egg size costs but \$12.80, and will hatch a "peep" from every fertile egg. With the Wooden Hen you can soon start a bank account, for you can always bank on good, lively, healthy chicks. It's the most profitable and healthful business anyone can engage in.

THE

## WOODEN



Hen  
\$12.80

is the best incubator on the market—simple in construction and perfect in its working. With a Wooden Hen you can raise chickens that will soon raise that new barn.

Write for our handsome new catalogue. Mailed free. Contains a world of information for the beginner.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

a meeting at which officers are to be elected or a new breed pushed into prominence and leaving within a few hours but a corporal's guard in attendance.

The election of these directors should be made from a vote of the stockholders, a majority of one-half of which must be cast in favor of the one selected; the Board of Directors to send out a list of properly selected nominees for the stockholders to vote for, nothing, however, preventing each one from voting his own preference. No one but life members should be permitted to vote for these Directors. The balance of the organization should be of whatever character that might be thought best, to be selected the same as at the present time.

No benefits, advantages or good results will ever come to the American Poultry Association from its present organization, nor will the widening out into district, state and other like branch organizations ever benefit in the least. They can not succeed; they will be neglected, and will finally fall into the hands of a certain few, who take hold of and manipulate such things for their own personal benefit.

Without criticism or objection, it is admitted and thoroughly well understood that the present Standard is a most perfect piece of personal advertisement for the illustrator and those with whom he is connected of anything that has ever been issued by any livestock organization.

The movement now shows clearly that this condition will be strengthened to the exclusion of all others. We do not mention this in a complaining or fault-finding manner, but scenting the danger of injury and dissension, we would warn the association against turning over to an individual power the entire control and dissemination of breed characteristics.

In the changes of the New Standard, the entire portion devoted to waterfowls should be carefully considered and rewritten. The description of ducks and geese as well, is so vague as to make it exceedingly difficult to understand. The color of the Indian Runner should be brought within bounds so as to exclude the possibility of the winning females having the penciling that has been infused into their plumage through the Rouen cross. Pearl and White Guineas might well be introduced into the Standard, with a description and an illustration, perhaps, that would complete the list of breeds and kinds to the advantage of the amateur and those outside of the recognized fancy who purchase the book for information.

The association has been invited to meet next winter by three organizations located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Auburn, New York, and New York City. Mr. F. E. Dawley, Director of Farmers' Institutes of the State of New York, has promised to devote two hundred dollars or more to an institute entirely devoted to poultry, should they meet at Auburn, New York. Whether they meet there or not the coming winter, a future meeting of the association should be held at Auburn, or some other well selected point where the association might accept the proffered kindness of Mr. Dawley, who has done more for the interests of poultry

through institute work than all other state organizations combined.

We have received of late a number of requests for information relative to Black Sumatra fowls. There are but few breeders of these in this country. Recently, great interest has been shown in them abroad. The English fancy have taken them up to improve and push them for popularity. Numerous illustrations of them have appeared of late in foreign publications. We hope in the near future to tell our readers more of them.

Mr. John Wharton, our English correspondent, has been most fortunate the past season in the showroom. A Silver-Penciled Wyandotte cockerel hatched by Mr. Bolton from a sitting of eggs purchased of Mr. Wharton won the Challenge Cup at the International, first at Dairy, and a number of other high prizes throughout the kingdom. Mr. Wharton is one of the English enthusiasts over the new varieties of Wyandottes created in this country.

A new feature deserving of consideration is that recently set forth as to the value of having the young chicks well born. This refers to having the production from the incubator as vigorous as those hatched by the hen. This is done by closely guarding the regulation as well as the degree of heat in the machine. When chicks are not properly hatched, little success can be hoped for in rearing them. Too much heat or too little heat are both more than likely to prove injurious to the welfare of the young chick.

The claim made that the male is half the flock has had consideration for a quarter of a century. There is no possible chance for disputing this. Disaster is bound to come from an ill-favored, badly selected or ill-bred male at the head of a pen. On the other hand, the best male bird of any variety ever purchased can not bring success to the yards of an owner who does not have a fine lot of hens for the mating. The best male in the world can not bring success with a poor mating of hens. The surest road to success in poultry breeding lies through getting of the best possible females mated with good male birds.

We have received a number of inquiries relative to the value of cottonseed meal for poultry. We have been told that it was of benefit, also that it would injure the laying hens. We read recently an article in one of the Southern poultry journals claiming that cotton seed meal was the equal of any green cut bone for poultry. If any of the readers of THE FEATHER have had experience with the use of cottonseed meal and know of its value as a poultry ration, we request that they give their experience to our readers through the columns of this paper. We also trust that those in charge of the poultry branch of the several agricultural colleges will give this matter their careful attention.

The illustrations in the March issue were contributed to by Miller Purvis, E. G. Wyckoff, and Mr. Goodall, of England. A number of them were created by the camera in our own hands. More of these and better, too, are in store for our readers in the future.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

## Poultry Magazine,



Monthly, 50 to 100 pages, its writers are the most successful Poultrymen and women in the United States. It is

**The POULTRY TRIBUNE,** nicely illustrated, brimful each month of information on How to Care for Fowls and Make the Most Money with them. In fact so good you can't afford to be without it. Price, 50 cents per year. Send at once for free sample and SPECIAL OFFER TO YOU.

R. R. FISHER, Pub., Box 83, Freeport, Ill.

## DON'T KILL LAYING HENS

### Pick Out The Non-Layers

Any man or woman can easily and quickly learn "The Potter System of Selecting Laying Hens." To anyone who has twelve hens or more this information is worth \$10. We teach you fully for \$1.00 and guarantee satisfaction. It tells 15 ways to make poultry pay bigger profits. U. R. Fisher and other prominent poultrymen recommend it. Circular free. Ask us questions. T. F. Potter & Co., Box 11, Downer's Grove, Ill.

## Keeps Poultry Healthy VIGOR'S Crushed Charcoal Prevents Disease

Chemically pure, keeps poultry strong, healthy and in good laying condition. Corrects wrong feeding. Not a drug, but Nature's own purifier. Coarse or fine granulated, also pulverized for soft feed. 50-lb. trial box \$1.00; special price for quantities. Samples free. Vigor's Coal & Wood Co., 456 20th St., Detroit, Mich.

## HOW TO BUILD INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



A 10-year-old boy can do it with Peerless plans. Anyone can build successful machines and make money making them for others. These illustrated plans complete, showing every step of construction, are free with every request for our new Incubator and Brooder Supply Catalog. It tells all about the New

### ACME COMPOUND WAFER REGULATOR and AUTOMATIC LAMP

Combined damper and flame regulation, saves 1/2 the oil, will fit any machine. Write for catalog. H. M. SHEER CO. Dept. M, Quincy, Ill.

PLANS FREE

## WHERE THE PROFIT GOES

If your hens are lousy they may pay for their keep, but the chances are the profit goes to the louse. Lambert's Death to Lice Powder will change it. Sprinkle it on from the shaker top can. A few applications will suffice. Then spray the roosts with Lambert's Death to Lice Liquid. You will see the effect in three minutes. Poultry won't pay unless kept clean and free of vermin.

Alexandria, Ind., April 7, 1905.

Dear Sir:—  
I find your remedies the best I ever used and could not raise chickens without them.

MRS. A. D. SHIPP.

Begin today. Order a sample lot and you will thank us for showing you. 100 oz. package for \$1.00; sample mailed postpaid 10c. Sold by all live dealers.

**THE O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,**  
421 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



## Hartman's Catalogue

Describes over

### 40 Leading Varieties

of Standard bred fowls. Quality the best. EGGS IN SEASON. STOCK FOR SALE. Send 5c for catalogue. Your money back if we can not please you.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SON,

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FREEMONT.

ILLINOIS.

## Big Money in Eggs



You can make good money in Poultry if you have the right kind. Buy BOOTH'S BROWN LEGHORNS THE EVERLASTING LAYERS No setting or loafing around—but Eggs. Noted for Large Size. Prize Winners in all the Leading Eastern and Southern Shows.

Satisfaction or Money Back. ROLAND C. BOOTH, Brown Leghorn Specialist. Cor. 10 & G N. W., Wash., D. C.

## SQUABS



sell for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to 1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in one month; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our free book, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,

334 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

## WHITE MOSCOVY, INDIAN RUNNER AND PEKIN DUCKS,

White Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks of the leading strains. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonable prices for quality of stock. Also breeders of Ayrshire and Jersey cattle. Correspondence promptly attended to.

Address Highland Farm,

Philip C. Palmer, Mgr., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 11-7

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The only book published that tells how to successfully hatch and rear little chicks. Written by the most Practical Poultrymen. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Circulation free.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.

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Hatch chickens. No experience necessary. Our large new Illustrated Catalogue of Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Information mailed free. Write-to-day. Address

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Box 639, Freeport, Ills.

## Pineland Incubators

Hatch greatest number strongest chicks

## Pineland Brooders

Have never been equaled

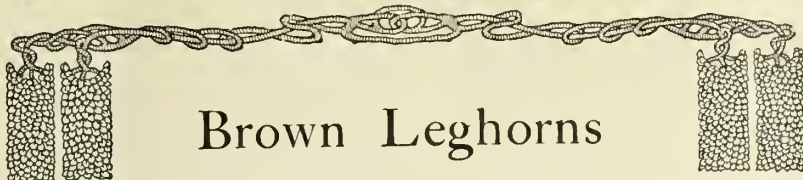
## FIDELITY FOOD OR YOUNG CHICKS

Insures Perfect Health and Rapid Growth

Concise Catalogue from

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Jamesburg, N. J., U. S. A. 11-7



## Brown Leghorns



UNUSUAL interest has been shown in the last two seasons in producing exhibition Brown Leghorns. Many of those who vainly strive to produce beautiful exhibition specimens fail through the neglect of the one essential for success, and that is adhering to line breeding.

Head qualities, Leghorn characteristics, beautiful neck coloring and markings, even smooth body color, with a bright attractive salmon breast, and gold and yellow shanks, are the demands of the Standard. To gain all of these in one, it is necessary to select the most perfect specimens available, and to follow closely in this blood with continued exactness, almost to the extent of inbreeding. Line breeding means the beginning of a strain with a few specimens, and the continued selection of the best of these, pairing them for the production of better birds than the specimens used. It is utterly useless to hope to succeed if selections are made from several strains and joined into one mating with the idea of achieving perfection. No one has ever been able to produce the finest exhibition specimens in this way, nor will it ever be accomplished.

Line breeding is an absolute necessity for success. No one can use promiscuous lots, or to any extent, the least amount of inferiority, and hope to gain the desired result.

But few specimens of Brown Leghorn females are noticed in the exhibition pen of the present day that have well-defined orange yellow necks with broad black stripes extending down the center. Most of them have an indistinct yellow shading about brownish black centers that are disfigured with the brown shadings. The neck should be a clean, rich orange yellow about the black center which should be pure and free from any tinting of foreign color. The back on the surface must be a light brown, finely stippled with a darker brown; the entire surface color must be even throughout without the least tinge of the reddish shading, and the shaft of the feather should be so near the color of the permeating brown as to work in to the even smooth coloring without showing the least particle of shaft. This is the proper color for neck and back.

The rich salmon, as described for breast, has become a weak washed out color, no more like a salmon than the necks and backs are in accord with standard demands. It is allowable for the breast color to weaken a little as it shades away under the body. Entirely too many of these specimens have the color so weak in the upper portion of the breast as to run off into an ashy gray between the thighs. Many others have an underbody color of ashy brown which should not be present forward of the fluff; body color a light brown.

The main disadvantage that breeders of this variety have to undergo is the difficulty in securing male birds that can be depended upon. For this reason, each one who is desirous of producing exhibition females should depend upon his own flocks for the production of male birds. A beautiful exhibition specimen

of a female may be depended upon to a certain extent for introducing new blood into a flock of Brown Leghorns. Appearances can seldom be depended upon in the selecting of a male.

Nothing is more difficult than pairing specimens to produce exhibition females having the desired qualities in every instance from beak to toe-nail in a Brown Leghorn, Partridge Cochins, or any specimen of like character that have the triple colors. If people would only eliminate the almost overpowering desire to possess themselves of something not yet produced, and would stick to their own yards for the production of the line-bred males, from the finest females, for their matings to produce the pullets, they would go ahead much faster than they possibly can purchasing here and there of males of very uncertain quality.

The production of the exhibition Brown Leghorn male is an entirely different proposition. If those desirous of breeding the best exhibition males would imagine that some foreign blood from another variety—perhaps a black Leghorn female—had been used to intensify the color of the males, they would hesitate even to consider the proposition of producing a male for their flocks of which they had no knowledge whatever of its ancestry. Many of the females that come from matings for producing cockerels are five shades darker than would be permissible in the showpen, and their breast color in place of salmon is of the same shade as the body—in fact, throughout they are of a very dark brown, stippled almost with black. These mated with males of the highest quality for exhibition produce the exhibition cockerels. If those anxious to win fame in the exhibition hall would study these two propositions thoroughly, it would guide them away from the dangerous experiment of purchasing males of unknown quality to mate with their female producing lines. It is always safest to introduce the blood for a pullet line from an elegant hen or pullet from the same variety. In producing males, select the finest exhibition male you can get, and mate only with male-producing females. A little thought of these propositions might save many disappointments in the exhibition halls of the coming winter.

## A. P. A. Meeting Goes to Auburn

The vote for the next meeting place of the American Poultry Association was as follows: For Auburn, N. Y., sixty-five, New York City, forty-three, Fort Wayne, two, not voting, ten.

The first edition of the New Standard is exhausted. The second edition will not be ready for delivery until May first or soon after. Copies of the second edition must be sold for one dollar and fifty cents. No premium or combination offers allowed after first edition is exhausted.

Committee to revise constitution will meet in Detroit, Michigan, Tuesday, August sixth next—place of meeting to be announced later.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York. 11-11

## CHICK FEED

How can you expect your Baby Chicks to grow and thrive on "corn meal dough"? Give them Purina Baby Chick Feed—properly balanced and composed of a variety of seeds and grains, such as hulled oats, cracked wheat, cracked kafir corn, etc., all carefully milled with the meal and siftings screened out—no waste, NO GRIT. Trial 100 lb. sack \$2.50, freight paid. Quality absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Purina Mills, Dept. 25, St. Louis, Mo. 11-7

## Orpington Poultry Journal.

If you want an interesting paper, giving general information and all about THE ORPINGTONS, do not fail to send for the above paper, single copy 5c., yearly 60c. Once seen, always taken. Send at once or a copy before you forget.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 17, Scotch Plain, N. J. 11-7

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS



Hundreds of select, high scoring heavy laying birds, Wyckoff's strain in free range colony houses. Eggs 15 for \$1.50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Circular. Cloverbrook Fruit Farm, Route 13, Chambersburg, Pa.

## BUFFINTON

Will sell Eggs from best stock R. C. Buff Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 40. Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes \$1.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 40, \$8.00 for 100. Eggs for Incubators from fairly good stock of Buff P. Rock, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns and R. I. Reds, \$4.00 for 100. As we have free mail delivery at the farm have decided to change our address.

ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Box 116, Somerset, Mass. 11-7

## KEYSTONE

INCUBATOR

has "success" stamped all over it. You'll know why when you learn how it's built and operates. New catalog tells why and how. Free. Write for it today. The Diehl-Schilling Co., Box 623, Easton, Pa.

## YOUR LUCKY STAR

never brought you greater success than will STAR Incubators & Brooders. They make poultry raising profitable, easy and certain. Sold on a guarantee that makes you safe. Free catalog tells why. Write, Star Incubator Co., 608 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

## MAKE YOUR OWN CUT GREEN BONE

It's a very easy, simple operation with a CROWN Bone Cutter. Green bone makes eggs, and stimulates the hen's productive organs. Cut bone fresh every day. The Crown does it quickly with no bother or muss. 25 years building cutters. Write for free catalog. WILSON BROS., Box 615, EASTON, PA.

## CONTINUOUS HATCHER

We would like to send you our new catalog free telling why the "Continuous" Hatcher hatches more, better, stronger chicks than any other, and explaining how it works continuously. Write today. Hatcher Incubator & Mfg. Co., 3108 N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

AND ALMANAC FOR 1906.

There is nothing in the world like it. It contains 224 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about all kinds of Poultry Supplies, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about Incubators and Brooders. It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickdom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 592, FREEPORT, ILL.





## Advantages to be Gained from Growing Poultry



WITHOUT giving names or other particular information that might savor of an advertisement, we will relate to our readers a story with reference to an egg farm, or poultry and egg farm, located near Los Angeles in California. There is but one piece of information lacking in this tale, and that is the breed of poultry kept. From the photographs that go with this tale of success, we would judge that the hens kept are White Leghorns.

The statement is made that this farm was started in that locality a few years ago. The owner, his wife and two children have the management of the farm upon which one thousand seven hundred hens were kept for one year, beginning with April 18, 1904. The year's record shows an average of one hundred and fifteen eggs from each hen during the year. These eggs were sold for \$3,633.36. During the same period of time two hundred and sixty-three dollars worth of poultry was sold from the same farm. The statement shows that the eggs were sold at about twenty-two cents per dozen. The total cost for feeding these hens for one year was \$2,007.70. This is about the same as it cost to feed the poultry in the yearly test in the State of New York. The total income from these hens, estimating the amount consumed by the family was \$4,074, leaving a profit of \$2,067, or a little over \$1.20 from each hen.

In New York, selling the eggs at the market value each day for fresh-laid eggs, the 2,000 hens in the test there made a profit of \$1.29 per hen. These conditions show that poultry growing in the attractive soft summer climate of Southern California brings about equal return with the keeping of hens in the State of New York.

South of the Virginia line and on to the Gulf in the Atlantic States of this country can be found about the same climate that is prevalent along the Pacific coast from San Francisco South. The State of California, the people of California and the agricultural interests of California began, a number of years ago, a determined effort to colonize that section of the world with poultry growers. No stone was left unturned to make this successful. Everything was done that was possible to accomplish success: the railroads, the state statisticians, the agricultural department and the people kept this afloat, until California has become one of the largest poultry producing states of the country, and San Francisco and the Pacific coast is being supplied with the finest quality of fresh-laid eggs and poultry of all kinds produced at home, this supply formerly coming from east of the Rocky Mountains.

We mention this for the benefit of the states lying south of the above mentioned line. If the people in these districts, individually, locally and national, so far as the state government was con-

cerned, would take hold of the upbuilding of the poultry interest, of breeding all kinds of land and water fowls for market and the production of fresh-laid eggs in winter, it would not take many years until the fields of the south would bloom again as they formerly did in the olden days when cotton was king, and the planter and the farmer of those districts rolled in wealth and enjoyed the distinction of being envied by all mankind.

In addition to this, the dairy interest and the cattle interest should be built up in the South. It is useless to say that this is impossible, when we stop to consider that at the present time the production of cattle in the Argentine Republic is becoming so large as to cause

market bees-wax sells now for almost forty cents per pound. In the southern or warmer climates where winter feeding would not be of so long duration, the cultivation of bees for bees-wax alone would become a profitable vocation, even if the extracted honey was distributed among the neighbors as a gratuitous compliment from the growers of bees. To do this, the bees must be compelled to build their own honey-combs; and to have a larger product of bees-wax, the boxes for the honey should be so constructed as to influence the formation of a large amount of honeycomb or bees-wax by the bees in preference to honey.

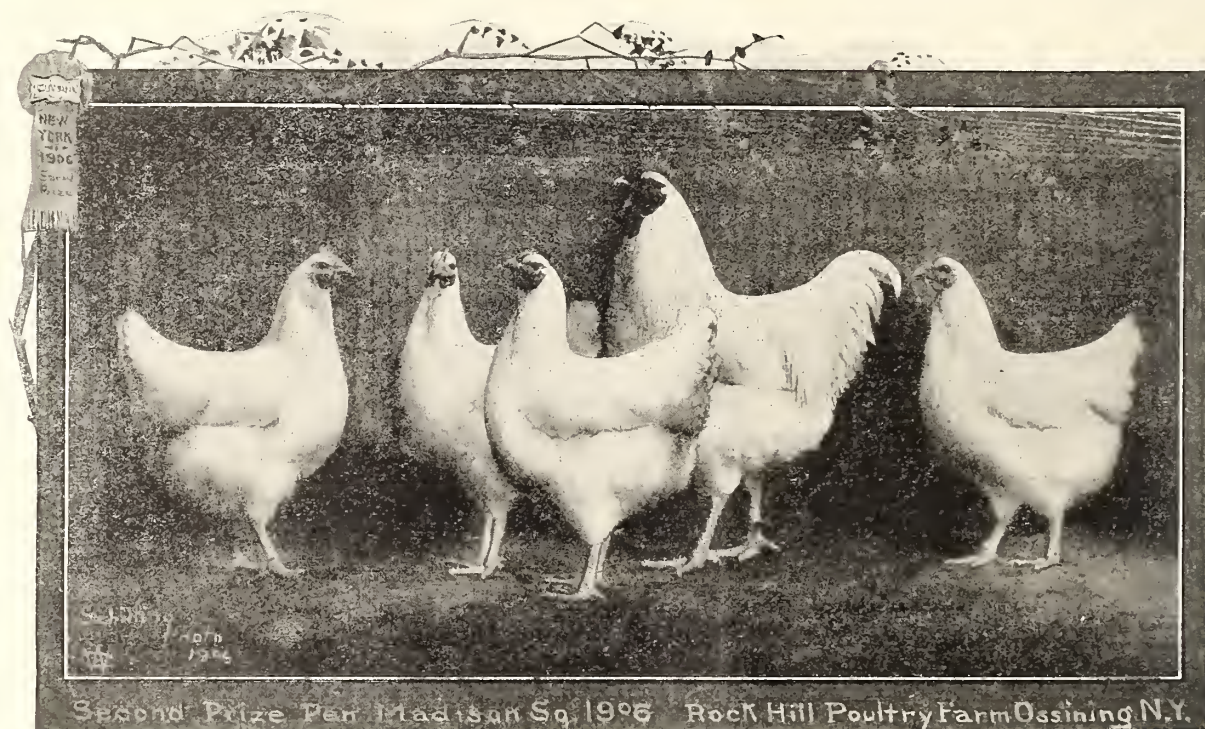
If these matters were earnestly taken hold of by the agricultural departments in every Southern state and pushed as they should be, with a determined effort to aid these interests throughout these sections, additional wealth would be added thereto through the enrichment of the soil, the natural result of growing upon them more cattle, swine, poultry, and stock of all kinds the presence of which always enriches and fertilizes the soil wherever they are kept, providing care and attention is given to the economical saving of same, and a proper distribution of it over the land.

The states of Missouri, Kansas and

ennment for this entire nation, provided these influences tended to increase the agricultural and live-stock interests of the south, and to teach the growing communities how to care for their lands and their homes in a manner that would return to the soil its former richness, and make the products of the ground multiply and enrich the people. But nothing could be more unfortunate to any locality than to have sums of money devoted to that purpose and used for political advancement and the aid of classes rather than the masses.

The first visit the writer made to one of the agricultural departments in the State of New York revealed the fact that there was about thirty-two or thirty-three students in attendance at the dairy building where dairying, poultry, husbandry and like followings were taught. The last visit there during the present year revealed an attendance of almost two hundred in this one department, an increase of almost seven hundred per cent attendance in this department, and the building has been completed less than three years.

What is needed for building up the agricultural interest of the South is the proper education of the people there in the best methods of handling their land,



concern to those engaged in export trade to foreign countries. We learn that the cattle kings of America are securing large tracts of land as far south as Florida for the purpose of growing cattle for the home market. If the individual and state interests throughout the south would take hold of this proposition and slowly but gradually build up the live stock interest, including poultry, they could add such wealth throughout the entire south as to forever relieve those localities from any feeling whatever of poverty or limited income.

In connection with this nothing could be better to handle and more profitable than growing fruits and market stuff throughout the entire South. Two other features of great value might easily be added, that is, the cultivation of squabs for market and bees for the production of honey and bees-wax. In the local

California are samples of what can be done in building up the poultry interest for the betterment of its people through an increased income which enables the state to have better schools, better education, better homes, and to improve their lands. But a short time ago there was a gathering of representative business men from the south looking for national aid for building up the localities from which they came. Nothing should be more loudly applauded and approved by the people of this country than government aid properly applied throughout the Southern states; but this aid should be so applied as to make the people more industrious and to add to their wealth. Ten millions of dollars or more properly expended each year through the medium of agricultural colleges and departments throughout the States would be a valuable investment by the national gov-

and to the removal from their minds the idea that labor is degrading. Then again, there must be competition that will create rivalry in the several localities to outdo the balance in the results obtained in improving their farms. This can be done, and will be done as soon as the people are alive to the advantages and profits to be derived from same. The production of cotton has almost turned the whole country topsy-turvy within the past year. Whenever the money and labor devoted to the poultry and live-stock equals one-half the amount now expended in growing cotton, the wealth added from these live-stock and poultry interests will in one year surpass the profits gained from cotton in any two seasons. These are facts well worth the consideration of everyone throughout the entire country, and should be especially attractive to the people of the south.





## Handling Hen Manure



ON the farm where poultry is made something of a specialty, and where most of the grain raised is fed to them, it becomes a matter of practical importance to make the most of the manure product. A hen is said to produce twelve pounds of dry manure in a year, the value of which, according to chemical composition, is about eight cents.

Droppings of fowls are more highly concentrated than that of any other domestic animal, and is much richer in nitrogen, owing to the fact that the uric acid is combined with it. For these reasons it is particularly liable to waste unless handled properly, and, fortunately, the best methods of handling it is also the method which is attended with the least labor.

The usual practice of cleaning off the dropping boards and storing the droppings in a barrel is wasteful from the fact that when so put together it heats quickly and gives off its nitrogen, the element which gives it its peculiar value as a fertilizer. Some have advocated pulverizing it and mixing with chemicals, drilling it on crops with a grain drill, while others again recommend to compost it with ashes, etc., and dropping it on the hill when planting corn or some similar crop.

These methods from beginning to end require an unnecessary amount of work, besides being attended with a waste of the material in storing it to get a quantity of it together for use.

As with other manures, the best practice is to get it out onto the field as quickly as possible, and especially does this rule hold with poultry manure on account of its early soluble and volatile nature.

I have discarded the dropping board, and will never cease to be thankful for having gotten rid of it, writes a correspondent of the Poultry Item. A board is placed across the hen house floor, separating the space beneath the perches from the other portion of the room. By adding to the droppings occasionally some of the soiled litter, and scattering over all, once or twice a week, a few handfuls of land plaster, the presence of the excrement in the house gives no offense, either to sight or smell, being cleaned out, as it is, about once a month during the whole year.

The litter acts as a diluent, and adds to the value of the manure. I have found that a good place to apply hen manure is on grass land, as a dressing for the less fertile portions of the field. After such application those spots are apt to produce the best grass. It is not advisable to spread on the land and plow under soon after the application. If it is wanted on the garden, spread broadcast after ploughing and harrow in.

In applying the pure, undiluted article on the hill or drill, caution must be exercised not to use too much, unless you do like the man I once heard of, who piled it out-doors to weather awhile, in order, he said, to "get the burn out of it." This "burn" lies in its valuable nitrogen element, of which it possesses more than do nine-tenths of the ready mixed brands of com-

mercial chemical fertilizers on the market. Use it more sparingly on the garden truck, and make up its deficiency in phosphoric acid and potash by an application of acid phosphate and muriate of potash.

With the permanent hen house about the other farm buildings, much of the droppings, especially during the warmer portions of the year, get where they give no return to soil fertility, and besides become a menace to the health of the flock. This is where the movable colony houses have the advantage. Move such a house from where it has been standing a year or two, and its former site may be cultivated, and its increased fertility will show up wonderfully for some time to come.—*Farmer's Sentinel*.

## High Priced Poultry

Within the last few years some wonderful prices have been reported as having been paid for fowls. First, came the Rose-comb Minorcas, sold by Mr. Northup. Following these the pen of White Plymouth Rocks by Mr. Fishel for \$500. Mr. Owen paid, at New York, \$1500 for fifteen White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Mitchel sold the past winter a display pen of Partridge Cochins for a thousand dollars. Now comes the sale of Mr. Fishel of one White Plymouth Rock for \$800.

What has become of the honors gained by the Jersey cow at Madison Square Garden sales in comparison to this. Game cocks have sold in England for three to five hundred dollars. Other high class poultry for almost as much, but the enormous prices that have been paid for the finest specimens of poultry in this country is an object lesson that might well be considered.

One would laugh at paying \$800 for a White Plymouth Rock. Imagine this bird mated with seven to nine well selected hens that might lay twenty-five eggs each. Two hundred and fifty eggs from this lordly specimen to be hatched and reared, perhaps to produce a hundred chicks that would sell for twenty dollars each, which would return a handsome profit with great reputation to the owner. It is not what you pay for a thing, but what it is really worth as a money-maker in your flocks that must be considered.

It is said that the bird which sold for \$800 scored 96 1-2 points by two of our most noted judges. No matter what the score was, the specimen must have been of extraordinary quality to have attracted the attention of the purchaser to the extent of making him willing to give up that amount of money for its possession.

Peafowls and guinea hens are not considered marketable poultry by name, yet nothing sells at higher prices than the guinea broilers, and the peafowl under a year old, nicely dressed and cooked is superior to a turkey.

"Please find enclosed my subscription to THE FEATHER, which I could not get along without."—Geo. Riley, Stanley, N. J.

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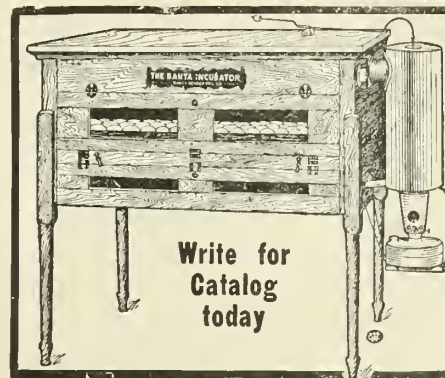
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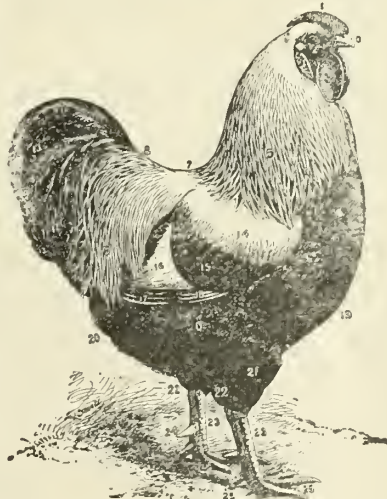
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The illustration shows 1st Prize Hen at Boston, '06. Special best shaped female in show. 11-7

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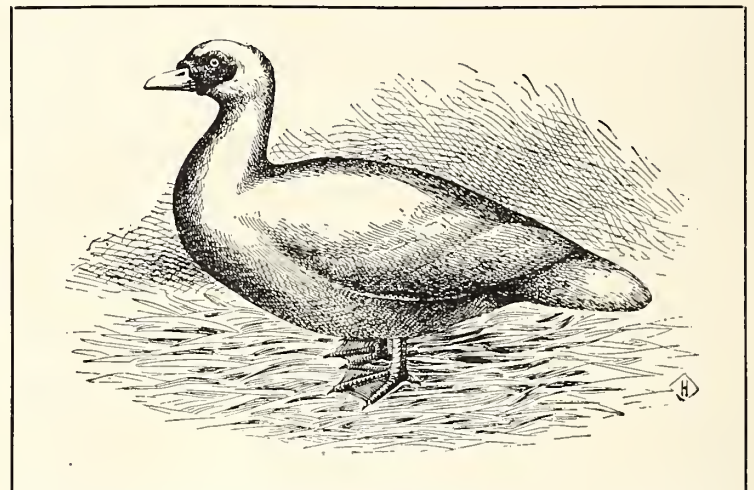
THE DIXIE HOME NO. 2 2 BIRMINGHAM, ALA. tf.

## A Rare Specimen



SHORT time ago we were called upon to pass judgment on a lot of white Muscovy Ducks. Among the flock was a beautiful female—perhaps the best one that we have ever seen. Being requested to make a score-card for this specimen, we proceeded to seek for defective spots in its make-up. So far as one could tell, the shape of the specimen was even more pronounced than the description in the Standard. If one would study the description of the Muscovy Duck as described in the Standard, and should compare same with the specimen equal in quality to the one we refer to, he would find it almost impossible to find fault with the general make-up. In this specimen the caruncles were very pronounced, and the color beautifully red; the beak a delicate pinkish color, eyes most attractive, shanks and

shown as they should be. The beautiful Indian Runner that has attracted so much attention of late for its activity and egg-producing qualities, might become a very attractive show fowl, if the proper demands for shape and color were observed and applied to them more rigidly. For beak, breast, body and wings, a light fawn or gray is demanded, evenly divided about half way between the point of the breast bone and legs, but seldom, if ever, do we meet with a female Indian Runner that has the light fawn or gray even throughout. Many of the prize-winners seen of late show the influence of the Rouen cross, the female of which has a distinct white penciling on its feathers. The greater portion of the Indian Runner females show this penciling, either distinct or indistinctly branded in their plumage. All of this should be done away with. If this might be, the Indian Runner would become one of the most attractive of all waterfowls for exhibition.



WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK

toes beautifully arranged, color and plumage so purely white, that it seemed a shame even to detract with small cuts.

We studied the specimen as closely as possible, and scarcely think we were warranted in cutting so severely as to take five points from the specimen. This brought us face to face with the proposition of how important it is that more attention should be given to the department of waterfowls in the Standard.

We presume that one if not the most evenly perfect of all the specimens, when Standard demands are considered, is a White Muscovy Duck. At the same time, we believe that there might be a more definite description of shape, which would take the place of the only descriptions—such as, medium-size, long, broad, or rather long, somewhat flat.

There has been formed the beginning of what might become a specialty club, that would prove of value in giving a better description of the standard qualities of our waterfowl, and one which might add interest in the show-room in the exhibition of waterfowl.

Few Muscovies are ever seen in the large shows. The Rouens, the Aylesbury, and even the Pekin are not as frequently

We mention in connection with the Indian Runner the beautiful White Muscovy Duck. If equal care and attention was bestowed upon both of these they would make two distinctively beautiful specimens that might become very popular among the fancy.

It may be surprising to some poultrymen to know that some of those interested in beautiful country homes have been importing from England some Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks. Why should the fanciers of this country permit those who visit the New York show in quest of these fowls to go away disappointed and send to England to secure same? If a little care and judgment was taken by the attendants and owners of waterfowls in a poultry show to have nice dry, clean litter about their fowls each day, limit their water supply to a sufficient amount to keep them contented during the day, providing them plenty after the crowds had gone in the evening and before they arrived in the morning, and at the same time clean the cages thoroughly and provide new litter, the waterfowl exhibit would become much more attractive than it ever has been in any of our poultry shows.



The crossing of Muscovy ducks with Pekin drakes has become quite popular for the production of table poultry. When once people become familiar with the high quality of the Muscovy for winter roasting ducks, they will become much more popular for this purpose than the Pekins ever have been. The Pekins are naturally intended for quick growth for broiler ducks. They do not harden and become solid meat such as is desirable for roasting ducks, unless they are permitted to roam at large and swim continually in the water.

## Egg Production

The utility contest for egg production was conducted for sixteen weeks in England from October 25, 1905, to February 23, 1906, twenty-one pens of four females each competing. The results were as follows:

Eggs laid by Buff Orpingtons, 236; Silver Wyandottes, 220; Buff Orpingtons, 213; Silver Wyandottes, 197; White Wyandottes, 195; Buff Rocks, 191; Buff Leghorns, 182; Buff Orpingtons, 181; Black Leghorns, 175; White Leghorns, 153; Buff Orpingtons, 151; Buff Orpingtons, 148; White Wyandottes, 146; Buff Orpingtons, 145; White Wyandottes, 138; Black Leghorns, 126; Buff Orpingtons, 114; White Leghorns, 112; Black Leghorns, 103; Buff Orpingtons, 97; Silver Wyandottes, 67.

Total number of eggs laid 3290.

Eggs laid per hen 51 1-2.

This would average for a year about 167 eggs per hen, a remarkable record for 64 hens during the winter months.

In the Australian contests up to the end of January the results were as follows:

New Zealand contest, thirty-eight weeks, six hens each pen, Silver Wyandottes in the lead, with nine hundred and eighty-eight eggs to their credit.

Blenheim, White Leghorns in the lead, with one thousand and eighty-nine eggs to their credit.

Duck laying competition, Indian Runner Ducks in the lead, six ducks to pen, seven months record, seven hundred and ninety-two eggs.

The Hawkesbury College contest, six hens to the pen, ten month's record, White Leghorns in the lead, with twelve hundred and thirty-nine eggs to their credit.

Rockdale competition, ten months gone, Buff Orpingtons in the lead, with twelve hundred and seventy-eight eggs to their credit.

Queensland competition, Brown Leghorns in the lead, with eleven hundred and seventy-four eggs to their credit.

South Africa competition, eight and one-half months gone, White Leghorns in the lead, with ten hundred and eighty-eight eggs laid.

In the Kansas egg laying contest, one year, six pullets to each pen, White Leghorns won, having laid eight hundred and eighty-five eggs for the pen, or one hundred and forty-eight per pen.

So far Australia holds the record for egg laying contests.

"I should have written you long ago, but have been waiting to see how long I would get inquiries from the articles you published, re The White Fluffs. I had letters from a dozen states, some territories and from Canada. Sold all I could spare and more, too, and have some egg orders. Enclosed find a small ad which you will please insert in the classified column."—Frank J. Reveley, East Haven, Conn.



## Pit Games



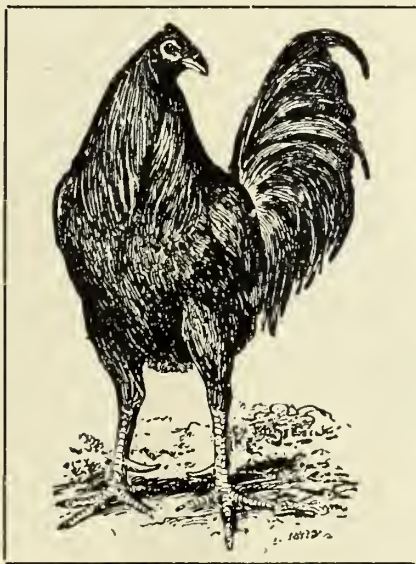
HE exhibits of Pit Games at the recent winter shows in New York and Boston has brought into consideration their value as egg-producing and market poultry. There is even an effort on foot to compile the standard for several varieties of these in hopes that they may be admitted to the Standard and judged by the rules of the Association in the exhibition hall.

The Pit Games have been known for all time in the history of poultry. Game fowls have been carried all over the world by the armies of conquest, by the armies of invasion and by vessels and boats from the time of the small sail boat or launch to the present massive steamers. There is a certain enthusiasm connected with the spirit of the game cock that arouses the sporting element of all who are interested in this pastime. Throughout the South, from Virginia to the Gulf, thousands of them are grown every year for the pit.

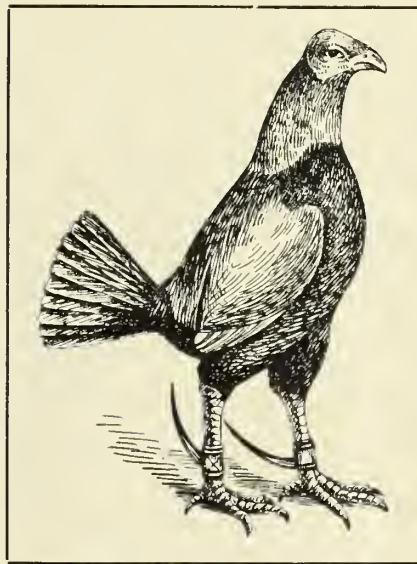
No variety of poultry is so carefully

When the stags or cockerels are old enough to be considered for fighting, they are tested in one of several ways. Buffers or covers may be placed over the spurs, and they are permitted to spur or box in this way, so that they can show their mettle with each other. When the gaffs or steel spurs are placed on the heels for the test, one or the other must go down. If both show a determination to kill each other, they are considered of good quality. If one shows a disposition to draw back and not continue the fight, he is quickly removed or killed. A bird that fights with its beak and not with its spurs is considered of no value and destroyed.

From among the vast number that are grown the best of all the flocks are selected in these tests. These are used for fighting in the pits. In former years cock pits were permitted in many parts of the country from New Orleans to Maine, where gentlemen would go to test the mettle of the game cocks. Latterly this has become a disgraceful proceeding, and is only permitted to exist in a few parts of the country. In all the rest it



THE PIT GAME AS IT GROWS



THE PIT GAME WHEN TRIMMED

bred as the Game cocks for the pit. No male bird is ever placed in the runs that has not won a fight or two. No hens are made use of, except those that are known to produce good, determined fighters, or the descendants from such hens. No chance is ever taken; absolute knowledge must be possessed of the game qualities of the hens as well as the male birds that are used in the runs.

When fall comes and the crop of young cockerels have been well grown, they are divided off or separated from the females, only being kept together up to that time when they begin to grow quarrelsome and show a disposition to fight among themselves. Then they are separated and each stag is placed in walk as called. This means that they are placed in small or separate runs, or else are scattered about the farms near the homes of several attendants about the place. They are never permitted to fight until the time for testing comes.

is considered illegal and under the ban of the law. Large sums of money have changed hands at the pit-side in former days. We can remember a gathering at Louisville, Kentucky, where some four hundred birds were used in one week, for a glorious demonstration of the quality of the game cocks from several parts of the world.

Why the natural proclivity of these fowls to fight should be considered a disgrace to the man who encourages them, we are often at a loss to understand, when within the confines of the Quaker City men are permitted to maul each other to pieces.

A specimen that has won one or more fights is considered the most valuable for the breeding bird of the following season.

Strains have been so carefully and so successfully built up as to almost assure the greatest amount of courage and determination of all the males and females from this stock. It is as natural for these

fowls to fight as it is for them to eat. They are not overly quarrelsome when young among themselves, nor in the breeding yards, but as surely as two of these male birds of mature age come within hailing distance of each other, there will be a fight if there is not a fence between them. We have often seen them tested with the buckskin buffers tied over the spurs prior to and during breeding season to keep up that determination of spirit that seems only to be at its best when the blood is boiling for the fight.

## Managing Hens

At Riverside Farm, Owego, New York, there were housed the past winter four hundred and twenty hens in one building. This, an old barn, was separated into rooms, three on the lower floor, four above, both floored with lumber and covered with straw. Here the hens were kept all winter for egg production for market.

The hens, Brown Leghorns, White and Buff Wyandottes, and White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, were housed all winter and fed for a continued egg yield. From the time they began to lay up to March twenty-second they averaged two hundred and thirty eggs per day, about fifty-five per cent. egg yield, which is a remarkable result for hens housed in this way. If followed out during the year, it would average two hundred eggs per year per hen.

These surprises tend to upset all theories save one, that of "good management." This may be classed as a theory, if you will, only so far as it seems to be but little understood. Here and there results from special management are told that surprise even those who claim to understand the management of laying hens so well as to forecast results almost to a certainty. But none of these breeders, we imagine, could foretell the success that was obtained at Riverside from hens housed upon the second floor of an old barn.

We saw this barn and its interior arrangement early in December. The rooms were sealed to make them comfortable, with windows to the south, an enclosed roosting place elevated from the floor and hung from the ceiling, and plenty of floor space covered deep with straw. The pullets were taken from the range early in December and placed in these rooms, where they remained until spring with the above mentioned results.

The basement, formerly a cow barn, was filled in, side walls and floor cemented for an incubator cellar, balance to the south so arranged that the brooders were just above the ground elevation so the chicks have an inside run-way and can go outside upon the ground when the weather will permit. The breeding yards from which the eggs for hatching come are all under one roof, not far from the barn, making it possible to handle and care for the whole outfit with the least possible amount of labor.

Through many parts of the country, the open winter and the spring-like temperature of March enabled those desirous of having early broods to do well with them out of doors prior to the first of April, an unusual condition for many parts of the country.

"I enclose check as per bill. You are on the right track. THE FEATHER is getting there."—Aug. D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa.





## Questions Answered



**I**NCE the opening of spring, I have had untold trouble with my hens that have been laying all winter. These hens have laid so constantly, that as soon as the weather would permit I turned them loose upon the farm. We had some trouble last fall of this character with some of our growing stock. Can it be possible that these hens have become contaminated through running over the same ground where the ailing poultry was kept? Please answer this question, and if possible tell me what to do with the fowls.—T. C. B.

A. Whatever may be the trouble, it will be best to confine the fowls at once in a small yard where you can take care of them. First, thoroughly sweep and clean this yard, clean the poultry house, then permit plenty of fresh air within the house without creating draughts, and feed your poultry as follows: Use a mixture of meals, one-half of which should be ground oats, with all the hulls sifted out, one-fourth corn meal, and one-fourth bran middlings mixed with a little flour. Scald this, at least six hours before feeding, with milk of some kind, either sweet or sour, or skimmed milk that has been thoroughly well boiled and stirred well into the meals. Mix so that it will be a very dry mash when fed to the poultry. Mix into the dry meals before you scald it one tablespoonful of the following powder to each twelve hens, the powder to be composed of equal parts of ground cloves, cinnamon, ginger, allspice and red pepper. Feed them twice a day, what might be termed half enough for a meal. Provide fresh water for them to drink, and feed them some very short-cut clover hay or alfalfa for green food, and nothing else but plenty of grit and shell. Let them eat the grit and shell, and perhaps a little broken charcoal, at will from a box—not in their food. If the poultry does not improve from this treatment, you may fear the worst from cholera.

COLOR NO GUARANTEE.

**Q.** Which variety of the Wyandotte family is considered the best? Which have the best and most profitable traits in their character? What is the best material for the floor of a hen coop in winter? Which is the best laying hen? Should poultry young and old have all the water they wish to drink? What causes diarrhoea in young chicks?—Henry Jones, Maryland.

A. The variety or the color does not make any difference as to the quality. Satisfy yourself as to the variety you like, and take the best of care of them for good results. A dirt floor is the best for the poultry house, if it can be kept dry. If it can not be kept dry, dig out and lay a cement floor. If you wish a board floor on top of the cement, lay 2x4's into the ground floor, fill the cement in between these level with the top, and nail down the floor on top of the cement and the plank. This will insure a

perfectly dry floor, and the cement will keep out rats and vermin of all kinds. Board floors are not the best for poultry if rats and mice can find harbor beneath them as they cause a great many troubles and disappointments. The best poultry is the kind that is cared for and trained for best results.

### WILL CAPONS PAY?

**Q.** I should like to know in advance the possibility of gaining a profit through the caponizing of my young cockerels the coming season.—N. Y. B.

A. The growing of capons is a problem in poultry culture that has to be studied and thoroughly understood for

to a pound of the best beef. There is quite as much nutrition, strength and vigor to be gained from six eggs as from a pound of meat; yet man can not live on bread alone, nor could he subsist entirely on eggs. Some meat should be eaten at all times. Much less meat and more eggs might be used for the best interests of the health of us all. Eggs will not take the place of good lean beef for all the time. Less meat, but some meat and more eggs will be better for us all.

### FUTURE SUPPLY.

**Q.** Will you kindly tell me whether you believe that there will be produced in the near future too much poultry and eggs for it to continue a profitable agricultural pursuit. I live in the far west, and contemplate increasing my supply of poultry, and would like your opinion as to the future of the business before doing so.—J. Y. H., Dakota.

A. The best evidence of future possibilities may be found in a study of the past. Each year for many years, the average price of eggs has increased; so has the production. More eggs are produced

you different from the directions sent out with the machine. If you follow these directions implicitly, and fail, then you can call upon the manufacturer, but so long as you listen to every adviser that comes along, you are the one to blame.

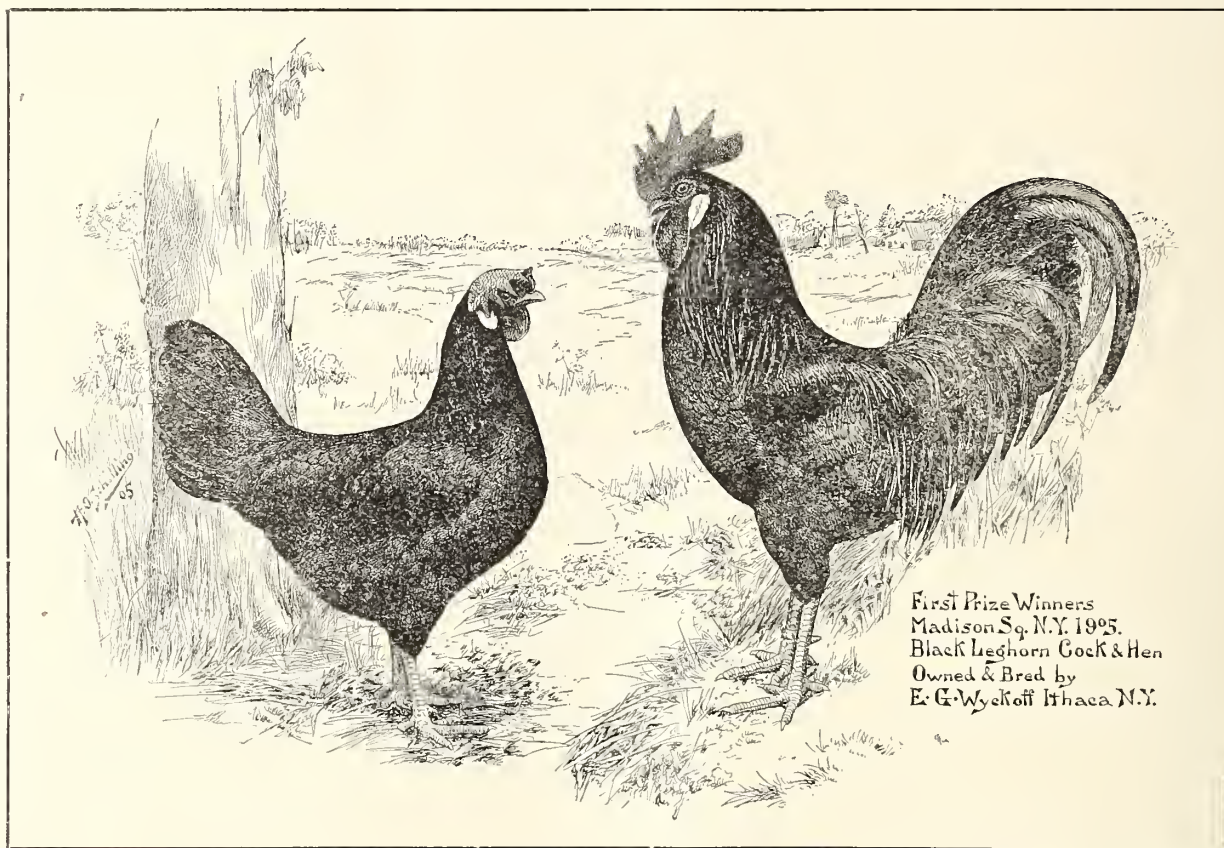
### WATCH THE LAMP AND REGULATOR.

**Q.** Sometimes when I go and take a look at the incubator, it is too warm, then I adjust the regulator, and when I go back it is too cold. What can be the matter with the machine?—W. S., Denver, Col.

A. You should watch the lamp and the regulator long enough to be absolutely certain that you have the adjustment of both in accordance with the directions with the machine. Sit by it long enough to be sure the regulation of these are perfect. If once properly adjusted, you should not have any more trouble in keeping the regular heat.

### CARE IS EVERYTHING.

**Q.** How shall I succeed with my poultry? I built a nice building, purchased some good stock, but they don't seem to thrive, nor do any good. They pluck off



First Prize Winners  
Madison Sq. N.Y. 1905.  
Black Leghorn Cock & Hen  
Owned & Bred by  
E. G. Wyckoff Ithaca N.Y.

success. We hope to publish in the near future an extended article on this subject. Look out for this in the columns of our paper, and study it well. People do make money by growing capons. Some fail entirely with them. Some who formerly grew a large number of capons now grow the virgin cockerel in confinement, and sell them as capons or soft roasters, or winter roasters, whichever is in most demand and has the most profitable sale in the market.

### EGGS AS FOOD.

**Q.** Have eggs equal value as food with meat? Can a man stand as much work with eggs as food as if more or less meat is consumed?—J. W., New York City.

A. Scientific investigation tells us that six eggs as a food ration have equal value

every season, yet the consumption of same has increased so fast that the price continues to advance. We do not believe that the price of poultry and eggs will be lowered on the average in the history of your life and mine.

### FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

**Q.** We are having more or less trouble with our incubator and brooder in regulating the heat. Our neighbors tell us to do this or that until they have bothered us so much, we scarcely know where we are.—R. J., Yonkers, N. Y.

A. The most reasonable thing for you to do is to carefully read the directions of the manufacturer of the machine and follow them to the letter. Do not pay any attention to what the neighbors say, nor listen to what any one says who tells

each other's feathers, eat up the eggs, pick the rooster almost bare of his plumage, and look very untidy, to say the least.—S. J., Stanton, Va.

A. Good care and treatment might have prevented all this. If you had placed your nests up off the floor, so that the hens must go in behind the nest to lay, and had put twelve or fourteen inches of dry straw for litter on the floor, had made your poultry dig in this straw all winter for their food, provided nothing but small grains or broken corn for their grain food, and had kept them busy, properly fed, and not allowed them to stand around idle with nothing to do but to eat each other's feathers and the eggs they laid, you would have avoided all this trouble. We fear the bad habits acquired will stick to them through life.



## SELECT THE BEST.

Q. I have bred Brown Leghorns for a long time. I think that I have some fairly good exhibition fowls, but they keep growing smaller and smaller each year. I have sold a great many to some fanciers hereabouts, who usually come and select for themselves, and pay me \$5 a pair for those they select. Now, they tell me my stock has run down and is not nearly so good as of former years.—W. J. B., Waterloo, Mich.

A. You have permitted the purchasers to steal the real value of your flock. If you had always selected the best for yourself, kept the largest, most vigorous and best finished females, you would have improved your stock. They have evidently purchased from you the very best of your birds. You must have some large-size females to build up the strength, stamina and size as well of your flock. The best place to secure these is of Riverside farm, Owego, New York.

## SHOW PREPARATION.

Q. What do they mean by telling me that I can never win a prize with my stock, so long as I do not have it in better condition. I thought I had some good poultry, went to the show, some were disqualified, some only scored 83 and 85 points. What is the matter with them?

A. Evidently, you must learn the lesson of conditioning for exhibition purposes. This means perfect health, absolute cleanliness of plumage, beaks, shanks, and every portion of the fowls. If feathers are broken or pulled out, it counts against the fowls as bad condition. Scaly legs, filthy feet and shanks, all go against winning prizes. A fowl nowdays, to win in the showpen, must be as slick, clean and well cared for as the nicest thing on earth. You should go in the showroom among experts and study the problem of conditioning poultry.

## MUST BE TOO FAT.

Q. I have a lot of two-year old Plymouth Rock hens. They have not laid an egg this winter. Some of them have dropped dead from the roosts at night, others seem too heavy or too much indisposed to fly onto the roosts at all, and sit upon the floor of the henhouse all night.—D. W., New York.

A. Your hens must be entirely too fat. Evidently they have had no exercise all winter. Do not feed them any more corn at all. Get some dry bread from the bake-shop, grind it up or break it up fine, and feed it to them dry. Give them plenty of green food of some kind. Only give them two feeds of this bread in a day, morning and afternoon. Throw it into a deep litter of straw, and make them hunt and scratch even for this amount of food. If this is continued in for a few weeks, it may prove beneficial. We think, however, you might as well kill and sell the hens, and take the money and buy some last season's pullets.

## HAVE BETTER BLOOD.

Q. I purchased some fowls two years ago as White Plymouth Rocks. The best that I have been able to do with them was to grow stock that would average from four and one-half to five pounds. They are not all of them pure white in color. Some of the shanks are off in color. What do you think I had best do to improve the flock.—C. R. J.

A. Either purchase enough eggs from some good stock to provide what you will need for another season's breeding, or pay a reasonably good price for a trio

of good White Plymouth Rocks from some well-known stock. A male bird that weighs less than eight or nine pounds, or females under six pounds are not worthy of the name. Large fine hens are what you want; the larger the better, so that they are perfectly well-formed Plymouth Rocks and pure white in color. Do not hope to grow good stuff from poor quality. Study the Standard.

## THE REAL VALUE.

Q. How is a man to know whether he is getting the real thing when he sends off for poultry or eggs to the advertiser? How can I tell that I am getting good Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks when I purchase stock?

A. Buy a copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection, and study it as you would your lessons at school, and become thoroughly familiar with all the breeds and varieties, and then you will know what you are getting.

## HAVE THE BEST.

Q. I would like some information regarding geese. Are they profitable, and can they be raised anywhere like ducks and chickens? Where can I get a book that will tell me all about geese?—L. I. N., Long Island.

A. Yes, there is a good profit in the growing of geese, if you have the proper location for them. Any waste lands that grow a profusion of green stuff where there is some water for them to swim in will do for geese. They must have water to swim in to do the best. Geese can not be raised like ducks on dry land, with only sufficient water to drink. Write the Department of Agriculture at Washington for Bulletin, No. 64, on Ducks and Geese.

## TEST THE EGGS.

Q. Last season I had much trouble and wasted much time on account of unfertile eggs under my hens. I would like to know some good way to prevent this loss of time.—R. B., Maryland.

A. You should buy a good tester, and test the eggs the seventh day after placing them under the hens. Remove all the clear or unfertile eggs and cook them to feed to the young chicks. Remove the eggs from one hen to another and reset some of the hens with other eggs. In this way you can save the loss of time.

## Proper Matings

The selection and mating of poultry for any purpose whatever is the fundamental principle for success. No one can hope to succeed in producing better laying hens if he does not mate good layers for producers. One can not hope to rear exhibition fowls of quality unless he has the best to breed from. The high prices paid for the best is only a sample lesson of quality. Select the best, keep the best, care for them properly, rear the young chicks to the best advantage, and you will succeed from the carefully selected mating. No matter how good your breeding stock may be, if they are not properly cared for and the chicks hatched from them are not properly reared to maturity, the results will not be successful. The three fundamental principles for success is good breeding stock properly cared for, and the product from them well hatched, and grown to a healthful, vigorous maturity. There is no use to hope to succeed with slipshod methods in keeping fowls.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

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# POPULAR BOOKS

## FOR Poultrymen and Pigeon Fanciers

### The Diseases of Poultry

THE Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject to every poultryman. The author is too well known to need an introduction, and his works are adopted as authentic by every one. This is his latest book, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. It has 248 pages and 72 reliable illustrations. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating on all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoncum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.

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### Pocket Money Poultry

ANOTHER book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Norys's latest production "Pocket-money Poultry." The experienced poultryman will read this book with both pleasure and profit.

"Pocket-money Poultry" has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry House, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Testing Time, Etc.

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### The Feather's Up-To-Date Poultry House

TO BE successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry-house sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way for raising poultry.

### How to Grow Chicks

ANOTHER problem to the poultrymen is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume, which is printed on an excellent quality of paper and attractively bound.

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### The Egg Question Solved

THE solution of the egg question is bound to appeal to all interested in this question. Mr. T. F. McGrew wrote the manuscript for this little volume concerning this problem and the book is now fresh from the press. It is printed on a good quality of paper, is nicely illustrated, and altogether makes an attractive and valuable little book.

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### The American Fancier's Poultry Book

THE American Fancier's Poultry Book" is one of the best books of its kind ever published. It is a practical book and should be in the home of each and every lover of poultry. This great book contains illustrated chapters on The Poultry Industry, General Management, The Egg, Incubation, The Chick, Recipes for Feeding, Feeding for Eggs, House Building, Keeping Eggs, Caponizing, Diseases, The Standard Breeds of Poultry, The American Class, Asiatic Class, Mediterranean Class, etc.

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### Money in Squabs

THE most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market is the book entitled "Money in Squabs." This book has had a most generous sale during the past year, and contains the following:

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THIS valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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### The Feather's Practical Squab Book

THE Feather's Practical Squab Book," by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper and is profusely illustrated.

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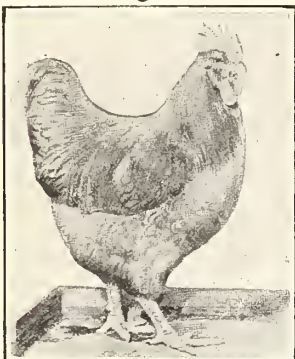
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11-7

## Troubles With Eggs



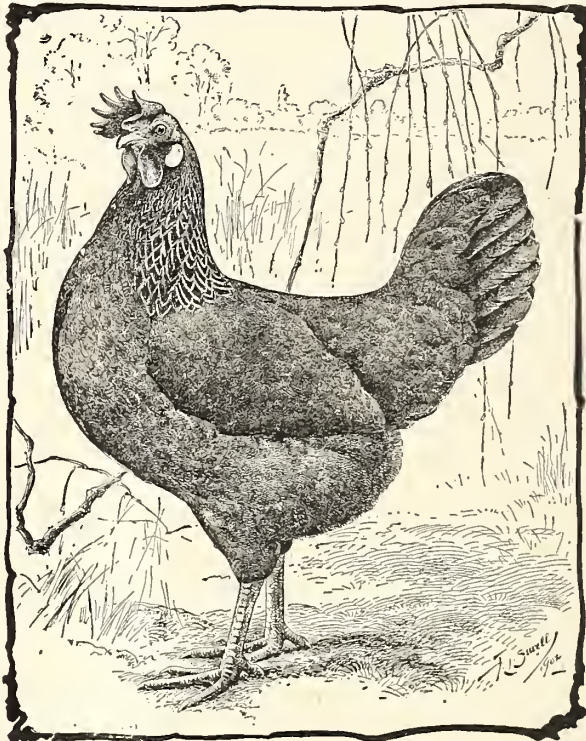
THE troubles experienced by keepers of poultry with eggs the two most general are those caused by soft-shelled or shell-less eggs and the non-fertility of the eggs produced by their hens.

We have seen so many reasons advanced for the soft-shelled or shell-less egg

that we thought it might be well to group all these several causes together for consideration. Some claim that the lack of green food and grit causes the derangement; others say that when the hens are too fat, this is sure to follow. Soft food, too little grit, and an unhealthy condition caused by the debilitated influences of winter is to be blamed for the shell-less egg. The albumen or white, the membrane or skin of the egg and the shell are all formed or moulded about the yolk from the time it leaves the

and the membranous lining of the egg?

The real difficulty, the real reason for the shell-less egg is the fact that there is no material at hand for coating the same. If this material is present in the passage, it will do its duty and cast the shell about the egg before it is delivered. The shell of the egg is about as pure lime coating as can be made. It can not be made from any other material than lime or lime-forming substances. If the poultry has plenty of this at hand and plenty of exercise to keep up constitutional vigor and the proper working of the interior organs, the eggs will be properly formed and delivered in proper shape. If, however, the entire system is deranged through the lack of proper food, grit and material for making the lime formation for the egg, there will certainly be shell-less eggs produced by the flock. The only certain cure for this is plenty of exercise, proper material for forming the eggshell.



BROWN LEGHORN HEN

ovaries of the hen and reaches the nest. In passing through the oviduct or egg-bag as it is called by the ovaduct, the yolk is continually turned over and over while gathering and accumulating about itself the coagulation of albumen or the white part of the egg. As soon as this is finished, the outer coat of heavier albumen is laid on. From this the inner and outer membrane of the egg, known as the skin of the egg is formed.

Last of all is laid upon the outer membrane of the egg, the deposit of lime or shell. If there is a sufficient amount of this liquid calcine matter in the lower part of the oviduct, there will be a shell formed upon the egg. If, however, from any reason whatever this is lacking, the shell will not be formed upon the egg. If too much food or too much green food, or too much soft food would prevent the forming of the shell, why should it not as well prevent the forming of the white

There are quite as many reasons advanced for the lack of fertility in eggs. There are many suggestions made for the cause and for its removal. There is, however, but one sure plan of improvement in this, and that is perfect health in the poultry, caused, produced and continued through healthy conditions and plenty of healthful vigorous exercise. The per cent fertility of eggs is never so large in December and January as from April to September, caused largely by the fact that during the latter months the poultry has a plentiful supply of fresh air and out-door exercise, which is absolutely necessary for the best results along these lines. Do not surmise that imaginary causes produce these things, when we know that natural causes prevent and remove them. If nature was properly considered and natural methods of care feeding, exercise and sanitary conditions followed, there would be no trouble at all.





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# The Birth of a Chicken

BY MICHAEL K. BOYER



WE are told that Harvey was the first to give, about the middle of the latter century, a new life and direction to investigation of embryology, by his discovery of the connection between the cicatricula of the yolk and the rudiments of the chick, and by his faithful description of the successive stages of development as observed in the incubated egg. But the Encyclopedia Britannica says Harvey's observations were made only by the use of magnifying glasses, probably of no great power, and he saw nothing of the earliest appearances of the embryo in the first thirty-six hours, and believed the blood and the heart to be the parts first formed.

However crude was Harvey's work, it led on to further researches by Malpighi, of Bologna, as evinced by his communications to the Royal Society of London, in 1672. The Encyclopedia tells that Malpighi traced the origin of the embryo almost to its very commencement in the formation of the cerebro-spi-

nal groove within the cicatricula, which he removed from the opaque mass of the yolk.

Volcher Coiter of Greetingen, along with Aldrovandus of Bologna, made a series of observations on the formation of the chick, day by day, in the incubated egg, which were described in a work published in 1573.

Fabricius was entirely ignorant of the earlier phenomena of development which occur in the first two or three days, and even of the source of the embryonic rudiments, which he conceived

the vestige of the pedicle by which the yolk had previously been attached to the ovary.

From that early date down to the present time, science has gradually solved the problem of the growth of life in the egg, of which, briefly the following data is given.

An infertile egg, or rather one without a germ, is termed "clear." A fertile egg becomes "addled" or rotten when the germ dies before the chick is formed.

In about a day after incubation begins, life is



FIRST DAY.



THIRD DAY



FOURTH DAY



SIXTH DAY

perceptible. Toward the close of the second day, the first appearance of red blood is found on the yolk-bag. On the third day the heart appears. On the fourth day, the pupil of the eye can be distinguished. On the fifth day, the lungs begin to be formed. On the sixth day, the gall-bladder is first perceptible. On the seventh day, the bill can be seen. On the eighth day, the brain, wings, thighs and legs are formed. On the ninth day, the bones are shaped. On the tenth day, the muscles of the wings are completely formed. On the eleventh day, the arteries begin to be distinct.

On the twelfth or thirteenth days, if the membrane enveloping the white of the egg be ex-

to spring, not from the yolk or true ovum, but from the chalazæ or twisted deepest part of the white. The cicatricula he looked upon as merely





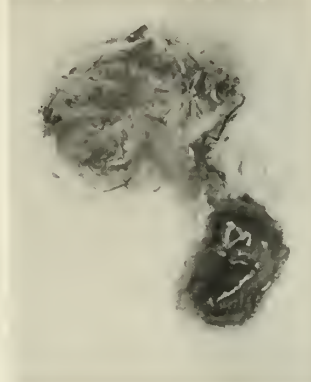
FIFTH DAY



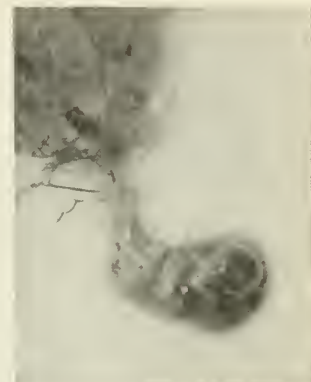
SEVENTH DAY



EIGHTH DAY



NINTH DAY



TENTH DAY

amined very cautiously by opening the shell, it will present, Blumenbach says, without any artificial injection, one of the most splendid spectacles that occurs in the whole organic creation—the most simple yet the most perfect substitute for the lungs. It exhibits a surface covered with countless blood vessels, venous and arterial, branching through its texture. The veins are of bright scarlet color, carrying oxygenated blood to the chick; while the arteries, on the other hand, are of a deep crimson or livid red, bringing the carbonated blood from the body embryo. The functions of the two are thus the reverse of those they perform after the chick respire.

On the fourteenth day the feathers appear, well developed. Day by day then the growth goes on, and by the nineteenth day the embryo frequently utters a sound. On the twenty-first day the shell breaks and the chick is born.

There used to be a theory that the mother hen broke the shell to free the chick. This, however, was exploded when incubators were invented. Yet, notwithstanding the long existence of the theory, Albertus Magnus, as early as the thirteenth century, held that the chicken, and not the mother, performed that work.

At the present day poultry science has brought this development of the chick down to the following fact:

Twelve hours after incubation has begun, the lineaments of the head and body are discovered. Close observation has found the heart to beat by the close of the day. At the end of forty-eight hours two vesicles of blood are distinguished, and pulsation of which are visible. At the fiftieth hour, an auricle of the heart appears. At the end of seventy hours, undistinguished wings, and on the head two bubbles for the brain, one for the bill, and two others for the forepart and the hindpart of the head. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of one hundred and thirty-one hours, the first voluntary motion is observed. Seven hours later the lungs and

stomach become visible, and the intestines, the loins, and the upper jaw are seen at the end of one hundred and forty-two hours. The seventh day, the brain, which is slimy, begins to have some consistence. At the one hundred and ninetyth hour of incubation the bill opens and the flesh appears in the breast. Four hours after that the sternum is seen; that is to say, the breast bone. At the two hundred and tenth hour, the ribs come out of the back, the bill is very visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours. About four hours later the feathers begin to shoot out, and the skull becomes gristly. The eyes appear at the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour; and at the two hundred and eighty-eighth hour the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first hour the spleen draws near to the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently open and shuts, and at the end of four hundred and fifty-one hours, or the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chick is heard.

Thus it is by so many different degrees that these creatures are brought into life. All these progressions are made by rule, and there is not one without sufficient reason. No part of its body could appear sooner or later without the whole embryo suffering; and each of its limbs appear at the proper moment.

H. H. Stoddard, in the old Poultry World, published in 1876, said a domestic fowl's egg is a curious thing. If we examine this conformation critically to learn in detail about its origin, its growth, its mature formation, and what results from it subsequently when set upon and hatched, no topic in nature is more interesting; no product of animal life is more marvelous to the student of nature, from its inception to the moment of the birth of the bird it produces. This secret process of incubation is very interesting, and few have more than a superficial idea of this operation.

How astonishing, exclaims a noted English

writer, that all the parts of an animal's body should be concealed within this egg, and require nothing but heat to unfold and quicken them into life—that the whole formation of the chick should be so constant and regular that at exactly the same hour all these changes will occur, in the generality of eggs, and that the moment it is hatched it is heavier than the egg was before.

Marvelous combination, indeed! says Geo. P. Burnham, in his book "Secrets in Fowl Breeding" (for many years out of print).

Instructive lessons may be gathered from this simple operation, by him who watches the process of these manifold but always uniform changes and results. Yet there are numerous other wonders hidden from our knowledge in this connection, of which, from our limited faculties, we must remain in ignorance.

There are indeed many intricacies, or secretly-wrought operations in the formation of the egg, says Mr. Burnham, which result in giving us the curious combination which contains the vital principal of an animated being. Yet very little is known, through actual experiment, of the details of the workings of this natural construction, so wonderful in its origin as well as through all its changes, from the infinitesimal vesicle forming at first in the ovary, down to the ejection of the perfect hard-shelled egg laid by the healthy hen, as may be seen through examining the following facts:

The ovary (or egg sac) in the fowl, lies just in front of the left kidney. The passage from it, outward, is called the oviduct. The ovary contains the little globular germs of the eggs that are naturally formed with the early growth of the birds, and are very numerous, six or seven hundred of various diminutive sizes having been counted in young hens less than a year old. And this gives rise to the theory that all the eggs a domestic fowl would ever lay in her life are formed at one time, in the first instance, in this embryo state.

These globules slowly increase in proportions,



ELEVENTH DAY



TWELFTH DAY



THIRTEENTH DAY



FOURTEENTH DAY



FIFTEENTH DAY





SIXTEENTH DAY

those lying nearest to the mouth of the oviduct enlarging first and passing out one by one into the passage, as they approach maturity. When the first or outer vesicle has become near the natural size of the common yolk, it is caught in the funnel-shaped end of egg passage; and each yolk, as it goes slowly down through this inflexible tube, has formed about it the albumen or "white" of the egg. This substance contains fine strong threads in its composition, which hold the yolk in its place in the future shell. The membrane that lines the shell is then formed, and finally the outer hard shell. The "white" of the egg is first formed near the mouth of the oviduct; the membranes half way down; the hard

the heart make possible almost instant death from too much heat. Herein may lie the cause for such a large mortality at this period.

As the chick develops life within the shell, more or less natural heat must be created. This helps to increase the temperature within the egg chamber of the machine, and beneath the hen as well. If from any cause whatever the young life



EIGHTEENTH DAY

within the shell is overheated, death is almost certain to result. This should be carefully guarded against at all times. The hens may well be trusted with their charge. Unusual attention should be centered with the incubator in action at this period of development of the chick.

It might be timely to consider in connection with these illustrations just what happens each time the eggs from the machine are turned. The germ cell shows the first development. This naturally floats at or near the top of the egg within the shell as it rests in the tray. Presuming that it must find its way to the same position on



NINETEENTH DAY

the opposite side when the egg is completely turned over, what may be the influence of such compulsory floating about? Is it beneficial or



TWENTIETH DAY

detrimental to formation? We do not say that it is or that it is not. We present this for the consideration of those who make a study of like condition in connection with other branches of the development of the chick.

A careful study of the illustrations shows the position of the yolk as it changes and finally becomes life giving, life preserving and the natural food of the chick as it bursts from the shell. If from any cause this may not be so fully transformed as nature intended, we have the condition so often presented and designated as unabsorbed yolk. This condition is blamed with being responsible for extensive mortality among the chicks during their first few days of existence. We trust that these carefully taken pictures may aid in the solution of many problems that have bothered the most experienced.

With each day's development so nicely presented there any further need not be searching in the dark for natural conditions within the shell. Having these before us as a guide, each can watch for themselves the dangers that confront them day by day and also guard against conditions that will endanger natural growth and destroy the embryo.

The extraordinary changes within the shell teach a lesson of forethought in the creation of the coming of the chick. In all this not one second of time is lost. Each one is part of the whole. If the upbuilding is unnaturally disturbed during all the period of twenty-one days for a single moment, the chain of creation is broken and the entire possibility within the shell may be destroyed, all of which teaches the absolute necessity of continual natural conditions as nearly as possible for a successful outcome of the hatch.



TWENTY-FIRST DAY

shell last, at the lower end of this egg passage.

More chicks die in the shell after the sixteenth day than at any other time. Many claim that the greatest mortality comes between the eighteenth and twentieth day. As life is evinced by the peep within the shell during the eighteenth day, it marks the line between formation and existence. Just as the chick takes up the thread of life must be a most critical moment of its existence. When the blood rings make their appearance early in the process of formation, over heating bursts them and ends the possibility of further development. The coming of life and the action of



## Practical Side of Pigeon Culture



As the result of extended research and by presenting foreign experience, we have been able to give to our readers within the last few months most valuable information in cultivation of squabs. The Bordeaux, the Carneau, the Mondain, and the Cauchois are four of

the European varieties but little known in this country. They can not be secured on this side; they are more than ordinarily expensive, and we presume that if any of our readers are anxious to have any of them, they can be secured through Mr. Wharton of Yorkshire, England, a regular advertiser in our columns. We can not furnish any of these, nor are we in communication with those who can, and so refer our readers to the English correspondent, if they desire to purchase any of them. We must say, however, in advance, that nothing less than ten dollars to twelve dollars per pair would secure them, as they are most highly prized and bred to a limited extent even in Europe.

We have read recently of such an enormous output of squabs from individual plants as to feel called upon to advise our readers to be careful of investing too extensively in squab growing. If you begin at all, do so in a small way, with the assurance that you must learn the business to succeed, and with the knowledge that quite as many fail to succeed. Do not be led blindly into a foolish expenditure that may prove disastrous. An interesting communication along these lines was published in our February issue. We now have before us a letter from Augusta, Ga., which tells of the sorrows of early experience. This consisted in the trials caused by a hundred pair of what proved to be unmated breeders, with the usual result of broken eggs and destroyed squabs, the unprofitable returns of the first year, with no success until they had read and mastered thoroughly our book, "Money In Squabs," and had gained more than a year's experience. No one can succeed without this experience. The writer from Augusta, Ga., states that he has confined himself absolutely to Homers; that he has sixty pairs of breeders at work, all produced from a few pair in two years; that he has sold a large number of squabs during the past winter at fifty cents per pair; and that it has become a profitable business.

Mr. Todd, in our March issue, gives valuable advice about squab culture, and points out the stumbling blocks of danger. We know that the most certain road to destruction is caused by non-mated specimens in the loft. To avoid this one must study the problem of proper mating.

Having examined a considerable number of breeding flocks, among these, the Duchess, white Homers, colored Homers, Homer and Runt crosses, Homer and Hen pigeon crosses, pure Runt, pure Hen pigeon, Carneau and Mondains, pure and crossed with Homers, we believe that the most reasonable, the most sensible, and the most profitable selection for an amateur, or for those breeding for market are Homers. Select these Homers for size and vigor. Young Hen pigeons will not produce the heavy-weight profitable squabs. In addition to this, they must be

fed for quick growth. Nothing is better for this than wheat, cracked corn and a few Canada peas. Hemp seed is unnecessary in the loft where market squabs are bred; it is an expensive luxury and of but little benefit to the growing squabs. Plenty of cracked corn, good solid wheat and a few peas are best. Once or twice a day, go into the loft, scatter a little wheat and hulled oats, with a few millet seed mixed in, upon the floor to encourage the birds to eat and feed the young. In this way they may be induced to feed the growing squabs as often as five times a day, which increases their growth surprisingly.

The illustrations in our March issue of the Mondain and Carneau pigeons presents shape and color better than we can describe it. We have seen these of a number of broken colors.

in the market. As they grow away from this quality, they lose perceptibly in value.

Pairs of breeders that produce the nice-color skin, attractive-appearing squabs should be retained and their off-spring grown to maturity and used for future breeders. Specimens producing those having the dark skin and unattractive appearance should be gradually weeded out as others come forward to take their places. Cultivate handsome appearance, good size, plump finish, and the best of preparation for market, and you will succeed.

At a recent interview with several publishers, the purchase of mated pairs for squab breeding was the subject discussed. One advanced the statement that it was almost a criminal action for any one to send out a number of squab breeders claiming them to be pairs. The ques-



A THRIVING BUNCH OF BREEDERS

The shell crest is said to be a necessary adjunct to the French variety. Swiss Mondains are thought to be a cross of the French Mondain and other large-size pigeons. The Carneau and the Mondain have been crossed, some of these carrying the shell crest, others without it. The shape of the body head and shell crest are characteristic of the French Mondain.

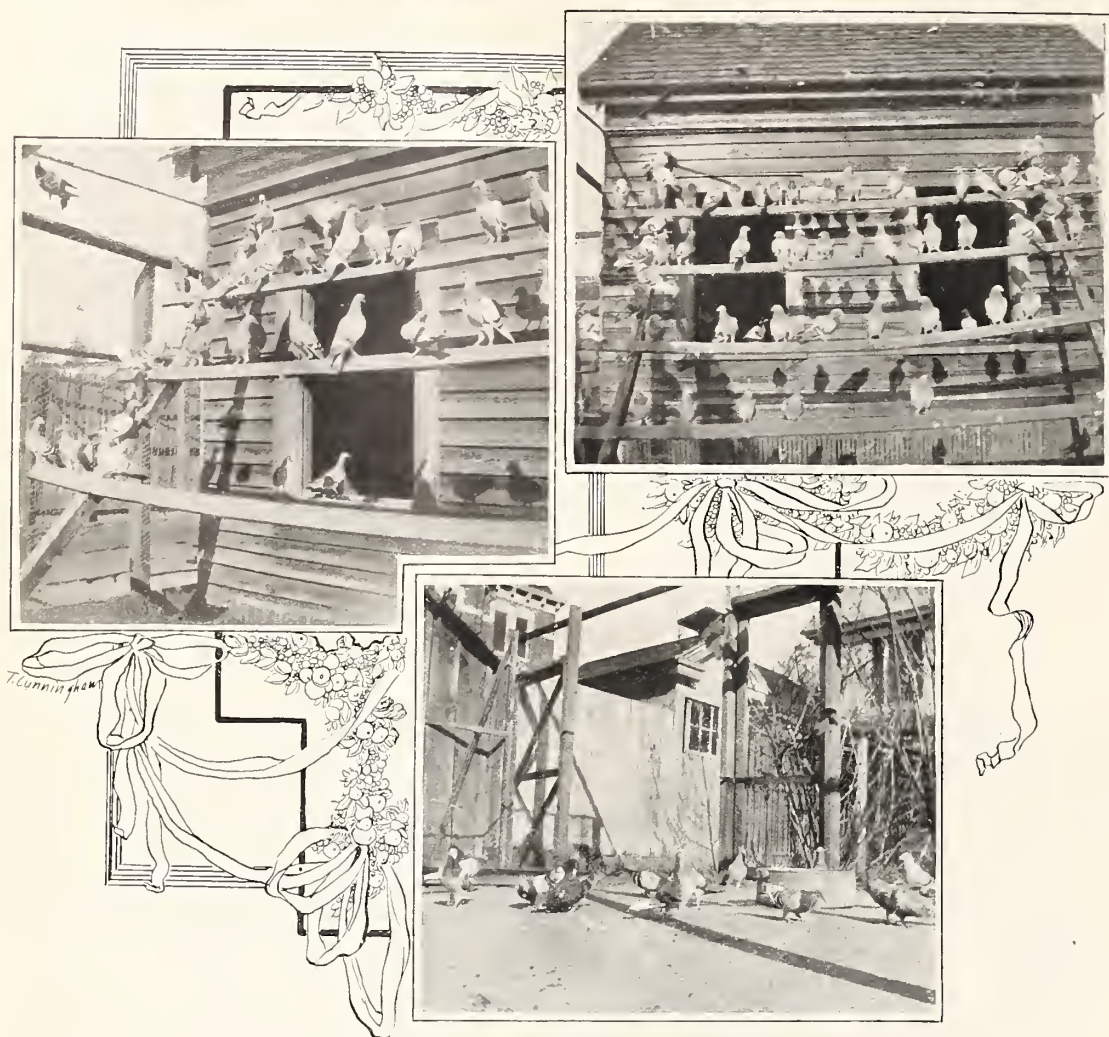
In localities where the young squabs can not be sold alive to the commission man or the hucksters, they should be killed, dry-picked and sent to market in the most presentable manner. Those who contemplate sending to market large or small lots of squabs during the present summer should thoroughly learn the following lesson. Over eight pounds to the dozen is an absolute necessity; between nine and ten is preferable; under eight means a sure loss in selling.

Well-grown, plump, attractively dressed squabs of the heavier weights bring the top price

tion was asked, "How might this be avoided?" We do not know of a single person who could mate to an absolute certainty twenty-five or fifty pairs of squab-breeders simply through selecting by appearance the males and the females. The only absolutely certain way would be to place them in the mating coops and be perfectly sure that they were mated before they were shipped, and then ship each pair in a separate compartment, and request the purchaser when he received them to shut up these mated pairs in coops in his lofts for at least a week prior to giving them their liberty.

Experience of many years has taught us that this is the only sure method for having mated pairs. We would ask every one interested in the subject whether they believe it possible for this to be done and for purchasers to receive specimens mated in this manner at the prices that are generally paid for squab breeders. We do not





VIEWS OF A PROGRESSIVE SQUAB PLANT

question but what many have sent out either knowingly or unknowingly hundreds of specimens terming them mated pairs. To entirely too many this means two birds for a pair. A pair of birds and an absolutely mated pair of breeders are two different propositions. Those purchasing should understand this to an absolute certainty previous to placing their orders.

On the other hand, if you should take twenty-five pairs of absolutely mated Homers, each and every pair having produced squabs, and placed these twenty-five pairs all together in one coop, box or casket, and ship them on a two or three days' journey across the country, we doubt if one third of them would remain mated when turned loose in their new home. This may almost certainly be depended upon as a fact. In the face of this, how could anyone hope to receive fifty pairs that have been actually mated for a day or two, and hope that they would continue to be mated pairs at the end of a journey, in a strange loft. The only way to be absolutely certain of having mated pairs is to receive them in separate compartments, and place them in mate coops when received. A mating coop is a small box, with a movable division in the center: in one side the male is placed, and on the other side the female. Keep them here until they show signs of mating by affectionately cooing one to the other; then remove the division and permit them to remain together in the mating coop until they show signs of nesting; then remove them to a nesting box for a day or two, placing a wire screen in front of them. When this screen is removed, if properly mated, they will stick to the nest, and go to work.

If all of these requirements were carefully considered in the mating of breeding pairs, there would be little trouble in the lofts, provided no unmated specimens were permitted to remain with the breeding pairs.

## Dark Brahma Bantams



**D**ARK Brahma Bantams, though a comparatively new variety are a very pretty breed of bantams. They are a counterpart of the large bird only, of course, much smaller.

The head plumage of the male is a grayish white, the hackle is also a grayish white with a black stripe in the center of each feather, that tapers to a point. This white edging should be entirely free from smoky or dark markings of any kind. The top color, including the back, saddle, and part of the wings should be of the same silvery white, and the saddle plumage striped throughout the same as the hackle. The tail should be a rich glossy black, and should be well spread at the base or as it is called V shaped. A narrow, pinched tail is a great defect.

The breast and under-body color should be a rich glossy black, but it is very hard to breed a male bird with a fine colored saddle, and hackle without having the breast speckled somewhat with white. But this, although undesirable, is not a disqualification. If the breast of the male is pretty much covered with white it is generally a proof of female line breeding (in the double mating system, male birds bred from birds so

mated as to produce fine exhibition females).

The primaries of the male are black, excepting a narrow edging of white on the lower edge of the lower web, which should be white till near the end of the feather, where the white terminates. Shoulder coverts black, wing coverts glossy greenish black, forming a well defined bar across the wing. Feathers on shanks and feet must be black or black mixed with white; shanks and toes orange.

The beak of the female is dark, head color silvery gray, neck is black edged with silvery white, the black running to a point near the end of the feather. The balance of the body plumage of the female, including the breast, should be gray with a distinct dark penciling, the outlines of this penciling to conform with the shape of the feather; any shafting, dark shading or mealiness of color is undesirable. The most popular shade of gray for the body color of pullets is silvery gray.

The primaries of the Dark Brahma Bantam female are black, with a narrow edging of gray penciling on the lower web; secondaries, the upper web black, the lower web gray. Main-tail feathers black, with more or less penciling upon the upper edge of the upper feathers of the main tail.

In producing the best colored Dark Brahma Bantams it makes it almost necessary to follow what is known as the double mating system. This is to have one pen mated for producing males, the other pen mated for producing females. When such a system of breeding is followed, it is necessary to keep the lines separate so as to make it utterly impossible to intermingle their blood. A male bird bred under the double mating system will almost ruin the penciling of a female strain.

For producing the finest exhibition males, the best male possible to be secured, one perfect in form and color, should be mated to females of very small size, of good shape, and of a dark shade of color. The pullets raised from this pen, line bred for males, should be used next season in line breeding for males, not females. For producing females that have been bred in line for the production of the best pullets, mate with males bred direct in line with the female blood.

Fairly good Dark Brahma Bantams may be bred from a single mating by selecting the very best colored males and mating them with the very best-colored females.

Before exhibiting Dark Brahma Bantams, confine them for two or three weeks in a small pen so that they will not break the feathers on their feet.—W. H. GEROW.





# Making Money With Turkeys



As a prelude to the profitable growing of turkeys, a short statement giving the reasons for failure might best be made. A large portion of the buyers of dressed turkeys prefer the smaller size specimens, ranging from nine to twelve pounds.

These turkeys are used in the Eastern portions of the country largely among people who dwell in the cities, living in flats or small houses, and who use gas ranges for cooking, the size of which prohibits handling very large size turkeys.

Catering to a trade with this size turkey in view has led to a carelessness in the selection of large-size, strong, vigorous females for producers. In some localities seven and eight pound hens were used for so many years that the producing stock became so undermined as to almost lose their vitality. This had much to do with the depleting of the turkey crop of the east.

The east being the leaders in all kinds of poultry culture, largely supplied the male birds

toms are not certain producers; the overly large hens lay but few eggs. The very smallest hens are of least value. Dependence for success should be placed upon the medium-size, well-proportioned hen turkeys that weigh from fourteen to twenty pounds in their second year. These mated to males from twenty-four to thirty pounds in weight, according to their age, are as large as should be selected for best results in growing turkeys for market. The overly large and heavy-weight specimens are only available for the exhibition room. These sizes refer to the Bronze and Narragansett varieties. We know that the standard weight for Narragansetts is much under this, but of late we have seen such grand well-developed specimens of this variety, that we believe that these weights will become usual with them as soon as they are properly cultivated and cared for.

The White Hollands and the old-time Black turkeys should have more consideration at the hands of those who wish to grow lighter weight turkeys for market. The standard weight for these two varieties runs from eighteen to twenty-six pounds for the male birds, and from twelve to sixteen pounds for the females, according to their age. The same weights are allotted to the Black turkeys. The care and cultivation of these two varieties by those most successful with them has advanced these weights a few pounds. We have seen within the past two years several males of the White turkeys which weighed considerably over thirty pounds; this same weight was noticed in some of the Blacks. These two varieties might well be profitably cultivated for the small size market fowl. Do not attempt to raise the light-weight Bronze. They are naturally a larger and heavier turkey. If your demand is for the lighter weights, discard the Bronze and cultivate the White Hollands or the Black variety.

The heavy-weight Bronze and Narragansetts should be used for the heavy-weight turkeys. The recently produced Bourbon Reds, which evidently carry more or less Bronze blood in their veins might be added to the list of desirable heavy weight varieties. These should be cultivated for vigor and improvement. In no way can this be advanced so quickly as through the selection of two-year old hen turkeys of medium weight, fourteen to twenty pounds, mated to the medium weight toms, always selecting strong vigorous females of this age and weight. The same selection should be extended to the Blacks and Whites, always avoiding near relationship and inbreeding in your flocks.

The larger proportion of our breeders delay too long in selecting their breeding stock. The earliest hatched, best developed females should always be selected and kept over; never sold to market. Those who make a practice of selling their best and retaining the poor ones sel-

dom if ever succeed. Those more provident, who always keep the cream of their flocks for breeding purposes make the money in turkey growing. If you have the proper well-selected flocks, there will be but little trouble in growing the poults. To assure this success, sell off prior to the first of January all the tom turkeys you do not wish to keep as breeders. The hen turkeys can be retained and culled out at any time after this prior to the laying season. Never harbor about your farm a tom turkey that you would not breed from longer than the beginning of the new year. Always select your breeding toms prior to this time, have them on hand with your flocks, and permit other ones to range with them.

Eggs from hens in these well selected flocks usually hatch strong, vigorous young poults. The mother hen is best for hatching poults; and makes the best mother for them. If the poults are



SNOW AND TURKEYS

for breeding stock in many localities. Specimens from these depleted flocks were sent out and played havoc by distributing that dire disease called blackhead. This disease is a liver trouble that is propagated by and distributed through careless matings and inbreeding.

Since the alarm was sounded by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the National Agricultural Department, much improvement has been made, yet the writer knows at the present time in many localities females of such inferior quality are used as to bar the possibility of improvement and advancement in the building up of the old-time vigor among our turkey flocks.

Too much attention has been given to the selection of thirty-six to forty pound toms, and too little attention paid to the selection of vigorous, medium-size hens. The overly large



CORN AND TURKEYS

from strong, healthy stock, well hatched and properly cared for through the first few weeks of their existence, there will be but little trouble in raising them. An acquaintance hatched a few years ago three hundred and twenty-five White Holland Turkeys, and raised over three hundred to maturity. If this number of White Hollands can be grown successfully, why should anyone have trouble in growing to maturity the greater portion of all that are hatched. The main enemy of the turkey in its early existence is lack of vitality and insect vermin. Having described the means to be applied for the building up the vitality, we hope that no one of our readers will permit the presence of the great destroyer insect vermin on the young poults. Examine their heads, throats and bodies carefully for these venomous pests. Seek them out, even though you must use a strong magnifying



glass to find them. If located upon the head and throat, a little sweet oil carefully anointed on these parts with the finger will quickly destroy the vermin. Too much grease will injure the young poult—just enough to destroy the vermin is the proper amount. Never use coal oil, turpentine or lard to any extent on the young poults. Sweet oil is very cheap, and the most innocent application that can be used about the throat, either on young poults, chicks, guinea fowls or bantams. A very slight portion of this oil properly used on the head and throat will destroy every insect.

The second pest is the grey louse, which delights in sucking out the very life of the turkey from underneath the wings, and on the wings themselves between the feathers. The color of these is about the same as the color of the quill and the feathers. Persian insect powder freely sprinkled under the wing and between the feathers will soon destroy these little pests. If it can be secured, perfectly fine powder made from anise seed sprinkled in the same way is best, it being the most innocent of all insect destroyers. If you purchase finely powdered talcum powder by the pound, it will cost three or four cents a pound. This can be rubbed in between the wing feathers and under the wing, and quickly destroys the insect vermin. Any finely ground powder that is not injurious, that will close the pores of the body and kill the insect vermin is most serviceable. But, as stated

above, never use coal oil, kerosene, turpentine, or any of these mixed in lard to destroy lice on the body of the young poults.

If the poults are thoroughly well hatched, and absolutely free from insect vermin, they will withstand much more inclement weather than many imagine. It is the common impression that dampness will kill the young poults. If the mother hen is permitted to run about in the wet grass, and her brood must follow her, the nervous exhaustion that comes from the necessary exertion of pulling themselves through the wet grass destroys them. It is the combination that works destruction, not the dampness alone. For this reason the mother hen should be shut up at night in a good size comfortable coop, and kept there until the sun has dried the grass in the morning, as well as during rainy days to prevent the exhaustion above described.

Proper feed is a question for consideration. Too much milk curd, too much millet seed, or too much corn meal is sure death to the young poults; but a reasonable amount of all these is most beneficial. All kinds of small broken grain, the same that composes chick foods is best for them. Small particles of wheat, hulled oats, oatmeal, a little millet seed, some dry bread crumbs—anything of this kind is good food for young poults. As soon as they are a few weeks old, whole wheat and broken corn is best for them. Grit of some kind should be provided. Never mix the grit with their food; have it at

hand where they can help themselves. Too much grit in the food is sure destruction. They must have grit, but must be permitted to select as much as they need, and not forced to eat it in their food. Fresh water must always be provided. If any mash food is fed them at all, let it be bread soaked in milk or some kind of meals partially cooked with scalded milk. Never feed meals uncooked mixed either with milk or water.

When the young poults run about with the mother turkeys, if a wet time comes up, follow them to the fields and feed them grain of some kind, at least twice a day until the ground is dry again. There is never anything for them to eat on the range when it is very wet, and they exhaust themselves wandering about in a useless search for what they can not find. Their strength can be maintained by following them about and feeding them in this way.

If the parent stock is strong and vigorous, non-related, the poults well-hatched, shielded from the scourge of lice, protected from the injuries of dragging through the wet, and properly fed, there should be no more trouble in growing turkeys in domestication, than was formerly experienced by those of olden times and by the wild flocks that were scattered so plentifully through the North and Northwest. The whole trouble experienced in turkey growing comes from neglect and careless methods that have permitted degeneracy and loss of vitality.



## Swiss Chard



HERE has been considerable inquiry with reference to this plant, the proper name of which is "Giant Lucullus" or Swiss Chard. We are indebted to Mr. Welsh, of Douglaston, Long Island, for the following information:

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet, as it is commonly called, is a leaf-producing plant, and a most excellent growth for greens. It is cultivated about the same as spinach, and may be planted early in the spring, or any time during the season. All seed-growers can furnish the seed. The plant grows a large size, thrifty leaf, which, when broken off, is most eagerly devoured by the poultry.

Swiss Chard may be cooked the same as spinach, is more delicate, better flavored and much preferred by many. It is thriftier than spinach, and when broken off from the root will renew itself and produce several crops. If the season is favorable for the growing of other salads, it will make wonderfully rank growth.

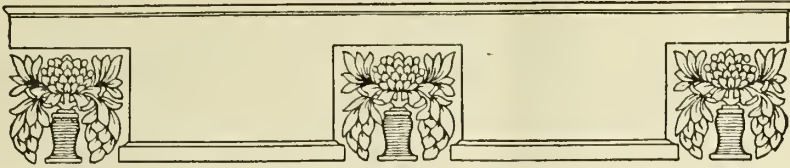
If the season is dry and there is but little rain, it will do much better than lettuce, spinach or parsley.

Our informant writes us that when the experiment was made with lettuce, spinach, parsley and chard, the growing chicks would select the chard from the other green food, and would even leave their grain food to eat it. Another advantage claimed for this food is, that it not only will not have a tendency to loosen the bowels, but seems to be a remedy or preventive of bowel trouble in growing chicks.

Another feature of its value is that it may be cooked with other foods used for dogs. In this way it is relished by the canine family, and seems to be of benefit in several ways to their health. Last season, in the vicinity of Long Island, they had very poor success in truck gardening. Lettuce, beets, onions, and all such plants did poorly, but the chard kept on growing, and those who had it in their garden, were constantly visited by their neighbors and friends, begging for a portion of it for their family table.

In planting, the same methods are applied as would be used for planting other greens. It should be planted as early in the spring as the garden is ready, in drills from twelve to twenty-four inches apart; thin out so as to leave from four to six inches between the plants. It will grow about eighteen inches to two feet high. The ground should be well fertilized with stable manure. A little prepared garden fertilizer in each row will be beneficial. The stems are brittle quite like celery, and may be broken off leaving small leaves and sprouts that will come again. This method may be continued until heavy frost, when the plants may be taken up, planted in boxes and kept in a cellar or under glass, or any place where they will not freeze, and they will grow more or less all winter. Some people cut the leaves off smooth with a knife or shears; it is better to break them than to do this. When broken, the smaller growths are left and renew themselves more quickly. We are very much indebted to Mr. Welsh for this information.





## Some Things Worth Knowing

**D**UCKS do not enjoy confinement; they do better at liberty. If confined at all, keep them in a large size lot where they may run about at will. If this lot includes a small ditch or running stream, so much the better for the ducks. Ducks can be grown without a swimming pool, but they do much better if they can have water to swim in.

Charcoal is good for poultry from the fact that its presence in the crop and gizzard sweetens them and removes liability to disease. But, because a little charcoal is good, it is not necessary to parch corn into charcoal and feed it to them, nor to force them to eat charcoal by mixing it in their mash food. Keep some finely broken charcoal where they can help themselves, and they will consume a sufficient amount.

Continued statements are made as to the advisability of feeding all the milk, sweet and sour that is not used in the house to the poultry as a drink. This is a mistake. Milk sitting about smears the ground and creates disease germs. Filthy ground is the breeding place for germs. The chickens smear their plumage with the milk and attract insect vermin. So much injury comes from feeding milk in this way as to dissuade one from its use. If milk is used sweet or sour, cook it thoroughly, and use it to moisten the mash food. A little bit of warm milk to very young chicks might be beneficial, otherwise we never use milk for poultry.

We copy the experience of Mr. Adams, of Texas, as to feeding cotton-seed meal in the place of cut-bone. He states that his experience has taught him that cotton-seed meal is fine to assist in a heavy egg yield in the winter months, is conducive to health and beneficial in molt. This, he claims to have discovered by accident, his hens persisting in stealing from the cows' feeding boxes. Rather expecting them to die, he was surprised to see them put on fine plumage and become the best layers in the flock. Following this, he fed some cotton-seed meal in their evening mash, in the proportion of a teaspoonful to each fowl. This may be dampened a little, but must not be thoroughly wet. This is the most explicit information that has come to our desk with reference to feeding cotton-seed meal. Often we have been told that it was a dangerous food for laying hens. We would like to hear from others on this subject.

Of late, old, unused barns have been turned into poultry houses. One instance we know of where three floors were used to furnish living apartments for over two thousand hens. These hens have been kept all the past winters on these three floors, all of them board floors, covered with straw, in a very cold climate and not permitted to go outside during the whole winter. We are very anxious indeed to hear a report of the results of the egg yield from these hens.

Mrs. Barnett, of Indiana, recommends

growing the heaviest weight turkeys all the time for profit. If you want size, use the bronze turkeys, grow them as large as possible, and sell them by the pound for best results. If your trade demands smaller size, use the White Highlands, Narragansetts, Buff or Black.

Professor James E. Rice recommends a full water supply for laying hens. "Why," says he, "sixty-five per cent. of their eggs and fifty-five per cent. of the hen's body is composed or made up of water. Let them have all the fresh, pure water they will drink all day, every day in the year for best results, and feed

a food ration rich in protein, and you will succeed."

A fresh-laid egg poached and dropped on toast is a most welcome breakfast the whole year around. None but fresh-laid eggs will poach properly. You can never diminish the demand for the fresh-laid article.

Those who would imitate, mix two or three table-spoonfuls of vinegar in a stewpan of water in which they poach the eggs. The vinegar holds the eggs together, and make them poach after a fashion. They are only an imitation of the fresh variety, and they have a peculiar taste that tells the tale.

Soon we will hear of chicken cholera. Too much soft food, sour milk and bad food will produce bowel trouble. This is not hen cholera. Proper feeding would prevent it; proper feeding will cure it to a great extent. Do not feed slush and mash food like slop to poultry. They are grain-consuming birds. A little mash food, properly prepared is good for them; slop is most destructive.

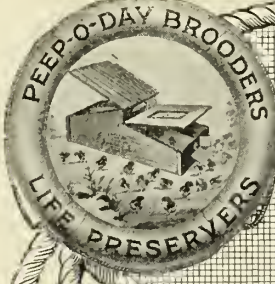
Nothing is so beautiful as a well-selected, uniform flock of hens. When you sell to

the market, sell the least desirable, off-colors, scaly legged, unprofitable specimens. In this way, you will always have the best in your flock. The best are apt to produce better than themselves. This kind of selecting year after year will give you a most desirable flock of poultry.


When you kill your poultry for market, dry-picking adds to its value. Whenever you wish some table poultry for home use, practice the dry-picking method, hang them up by the feet, stick them through the roof of the mouth, and dry-pick them the same as you would for market. This gives you valuable practice and experience for future use.

Never feed the poultry you would kill for table or for selling to market twenty-four hours before killing. A full crop injures the appearance and destroys the flavor of same. If they are not fed for twenty-four hours, are well-bled, nicely dressed, they are more valuable than when the same is carelessly done.

Begin at once to clean up and enforce the best of sanitary conditions throughout your entire poultry plant, whether upon a farm or city lot. Eternal vigi-



# PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS



## THE ONLY BROODERS!

**PURITY POULTRY YARDS**

Berkley, Norfolk Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1905.  
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

Until this year I have been using several different makes of the best Brooders I could buy, some costing \$12.00. Acting under the advice of a friend, I ordered from you one No. 3 Peep-O'-Day Brooder, and put it into service along with the other makes, and the results obtained from it were far beyond my expectations.

It requires less oil, is easier to clean and care for, and a more even temperature can be maintained with less attention than with any other Brooder, with which I have had any experience, which enabled me to raise a larger per cent. of chicks and at less cost. The Peep-O'-Day is justly called "The Life Preserver."

As a result of the purchase and use of this Brooder this season, I have taken some of my higher priced ones as roosting coops for young stock, and expect to replace them next season with "Peep-O'-Day" Brooders.

Yours very truly,

C. A. Reeves.

Its achievements have shown the Peep-O'-Day to be the best Brooder on the market.

We want you to give us a chance to prove:

- That the ventilation is perfect.
- That the heat is easily distributed.
- That the temperature is easily controlled.
- That there are no drafts.
- That the lamp is absolutely fireproof.
- That the Brooder can be easily cleaned.
- That it can be operated with less care and less expense than any other Brooder.

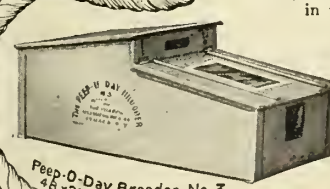
There would be less money wasted on Brooders faulty in construction if more people insisted on being shown.

You cannot wisely select a Brooder until you are familiar with the Peep-O'-Day.


Let us tell you all about it. We will if you will send for a copy of our 1906 Catalogue. By illustration and description, it also explains how every part of the Cornell Incubator is made from the time the rough lumber starts in the mill until a machine is completed, and crated ready for shipment. It is free, if you address

**CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO.**  
DEPT. BOX X 107, ITHACA, N. Y.

Send for sample and prices on Cornell Chick Food. Only sound grains and seeds used. Contains no grit, shell or dust. A perfect food for little chicks.



Peep-O-Day Brooder, No. 3  
45 x 26 inches. Price \$7.50



Peep-O-Day Combination Colony Brooder  
72 x 36 x 36 inches. Price \$16.50



# AGAIN BRADLEY BROS.' BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS WIN at New York Show 1906



SIRE OF "WORLD'S CHAMPION OF 1906."

Forty-five Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us the last seven years. The last eight years thirty-one birds bred by us have sold for \$100, or more each, or that price refused.

In a class of nearly 500 Barred Plymouth Rocks, ALL the Leading Breeders exhibiting, We Won—

The Prize of Prizes of the entire show, First and Sweepstake on Cockerel; the best record for Cocks and Cockerels; the best record for Cockerels alone; more in Cash Regular and Special Prizes on Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets than Any Competitor; Spratts' Gold Special for Best Plymouth Rock Cockerel or Pullet, any color, Spratts' Fed. Special for Champion B. P. Rock Male; Special for Best Pullet Mated Exhibition Pen.

OUR "WORLD'S CHAMPION" Cockerel and his Sire are both Pure Bradley Bred and of our Richest New York First Prize Winning lines, extending back for seventeen years.

For Seventeen Years, Birds that We Bred and Raised have won at New York Shows more First Prizes, by over twenty-five per cent than any other exhibitor has won on ANY stock; twenty-five per cent more First Prizes on Exhibition Pens; double the number of First Prizes on Cockerels; also nearly three times the number of First Prizes on Males that any exhibitor has won on stock not our breeding.

N. B.—These facts are compiled from actual records carefully kept.

500 Breeding Birds of Our Best Lines For Sale at \$3 to \$25 and up. Choice Pens of five birds \$20 to \$40.

EGGS From Best Pens and Best Pens Only, \$7 per 13; \$20 per 39; \$48 per 100. \$250.00 was refused for a Pullet and Cockerel hatched by two customers from eggs we sold.

FREE—Large Circular "America's Best—Illustrated," 22 Pictures of New York Show Winners, also Testimonial Sheet.

**BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, LEE, MASS.**  
WE BREED OUR WINNERS. EVERY ONE OF OUR WINNERS AT NEW YORK WAS OUR BREEDING PURE.

Chicago Won the Second Time From Bradley Bros.' Eggs.

I take pleasure in writing you that my First Chicago Cock is the same that Won First as Cockerel at Kansas City last year, and the one hatched from eggs you sold me. This I think should be convincing proof to any one, that you sell eggs from your best pens. I believe that ninety per cent of the Eastern birds that Win in the Large Western Shows are of your breeding. W. W. Bywaters, Camden Point, Mo., Feb., 1906.

**COTTAGE FARM**  
H. S. BALL, Proprietor  
BREEDER OF  
Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Buff  
Cochins, White, Barred and Buff  
Plymouth Rocks  
Also Buff Cochins, White Japanese and  
Black Breasted Red Game Bantams.  
Fowls and Eggs for sale  
R. F. D. Box 115, SHREWSBURY, MASS.

**We Buy Rabbits**  
We want white rabbits. Will buy any quantity. Any age, from 5 weeks old up will do. We pay 50 cents a pair for small ones and 75 cents a pair for large ones. Write at once. CUGLEY & MULLEN, 1229 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-7

## FARM POULTRY YARDS

15 Eggs	\$1.00
30 "	1.75
60 "	3.00

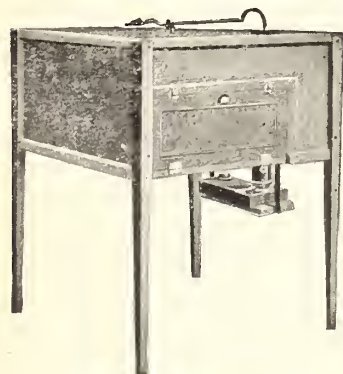
Two med. nest eggs with each order.

Golden, White, Silver and Buff Wy.; Rose and S. C. Brown and Rose and S. C. Wh. and S. C. Buff Leghorns; Barred, Buff and Wh. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs; Anconas; W. F. B. Spanish; Golden and W. C. B. Polish; S. C. Bk. and Wh. Minorcas. C. I. Games; Rose C. Bk. and Rose C. Wh. Minorcas; Rose C. R. I. Reds, and G. S. Hamburgs, \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30. Pekin Ducks 75 cts. for 9. Most of our poultry is kept on separate farms, therefore the eggs are fertile, and the chicks strong and vigorous when first hatched. A fair hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Circular free; 25 years as breeders.

WHITNEY & SON, - - Triangle, N. Y.  
Successors to Whitney Bros. 11-8

**Johnson's White Leghorns**  
Are recognized as record makers, as great layers and as prize winners. As layers they have made records to 275 eggs per year. A Connecticut customer secured 45 eggs in 53 days from one pullet. Another 239 eggs in one year. Another 240 eggs in one year. Twelve pullets laid 313 eggs in 30 days. Twenty pullets laid 460 eggs in 30 days. One hen laid 15 eggs in 16 days. Twelve hens laid 1359 eggs in seven months. They will certainly please you in their handsome appearance and in the practical results which they will give. My handsomely illustrated six page folder gives additional information which will doubtless interest you. Write for this today. **STOCK FOR SALE** in Cockerels, hens and pullets. **EGGS FOR HATCHING** in setting hundred and thousand lots. May I not hear from you in regard to your wants. J. COOK JOHNSON, Box F, OMAHA, NEBR.

## Natural Incubators Hatch Strong Chicks



They don't die during incubation and they come from the shell bright eyed, vigorous and healthy, and will feather naturally in every way equal to hen hatched chicks. They must be so because the Natural Incubator follows the hens' method in hatching, in that the eggs are supplied at all times with just the right amount of pure, fresh, life giving air. Different in principle from any other incubator. It almost runs itself; no sitting up nights with a Natural. Read what it does with the most difficult of all eggs to hatch:

Perpetual Hen Co.,  
Gentlemen:—As a Light Brahma Breeder exclusively, I have, during the last six years, been trying to hatch eggs from this breed of poultry. During this time I have tried at least six different kinds of incubators, always with the same result; about 5 per cent. hatch and 85 per cent. dead in the shell, while from the eggs under a hen I could get 85 per cent. strong chicks. I have been told many times that the incubator was never made nor ever would be that would hatch Light Brahma eggs successfully. However I am now using the "Natural Incubator" and feel proud that at last I can say that Light Brahma eggs can be hatched successfully. I had a hatch come off on Feb. 17th, of 93 per cent., which is something very fine. I have been considering the time of the year. There was not more than two hours between the pipping and the chick being hatched, and they are all strong and lively—not a cripple or a sign of one in the whole bunch. I feel more than glad to know that I can now hatch my favorite breed of eggs at any and all times.  
Truly yours,  
HOLDEN RIGBY.

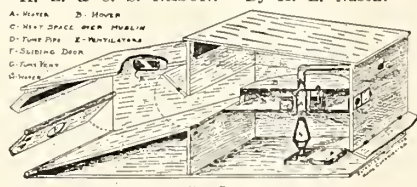
Peterson, N. J., Feb. 20, 1906.

The following letter from H. L. & C. S. Nason the well known poultry men, who want the best of everything and who are competent to judge of what is best in incubators, shows what the Natural does in competition with other machines.

The Perpetual Hen Co., 42 Escher St., Trenton, N. J.  
Gentlemen:—You will find enclosed our order for eighty (\$0) of your No. 3 Natural Incubators. Twenty-five of these are for immediate delivery, balance as soon as we can place them in buildings now being erected.  
These machines will be used exclusively in our new plant here and we are placing the order only after a very careful test with a number of other machines, which from our long experience, we considered the best on the market.  
Wishing you a very prosperous season, and hoping you will give the inclosed order your careful attention, we are  
Yours very truly,  
H. L. & C. S. NASON. By H. L. Nason.

Frenchtown, N. J., March 17th, 1906.

**THE STORM KING BROODER**  
Recognizes the same necessary principles as the incubator. Pure air and plenty of it, naturally moistured, no overheating, no chilling, no crowding. All the warmth and comfort that chicks get from the hen—That's the Storm King Brooder.  
**MAKE YOUR OWN BROODER**  
And use the famous Storm King fixtures which we sell you. Blue print plans and full directions furnished.  
**SPECIAL PRICES**  
Having placed large contracts for materials for Incubators and Brooders we are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the selling prices, and our customers are to have the benefit of our saving. Write for prices.  
**Perpetual Hen Co., 17 Escher St., Trenton, N. J.**



lance is the price of liberty from insect vermin and disease with poultry. Take up this at once and put it into practice, and there will be no lice or disease on your plant this summer.

Doctors Sanborn and Dechman are trying to convince the people that fowls do not eat grit to grind their food. Now, this is all right as a subject for these gentlemen to play with, but we do not think that they or their names will live long enough to convince the people that grit does not help the consuming of the foods that go into the gizzard of a fowl. Of course, the secretions aid digestion, but all the secretions inside of a hen's body would not consume in twenty-four hours the amount of grain that passes through their crop and gizzard. It does not matter much, we presume, whether this is true or not, but it would be very hard to teach people that poultry do not need grit.

We were called a short time since to examine several hundred head of poultry that had been kept for more than a year without grit. An examination of the soil showed but little that might be picked up by the poultry to be used as grit. We asked for the grit box; was told that there had not been any grit used on the farm for more than a year.

The appearance of the poultry was debilitated, combs, wattles and ear-lobes pale in color, lack of appetite, and evident indications of more or less liver trouble. Grit was provided and consumed ravenously. In a short time marked improvement was noticeable in health and condition. We believe that grit is as necessary to the proper and speedy consumption of the grains as are the secretions mentioned by these doctors.

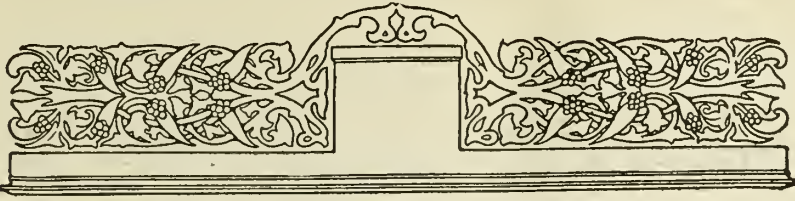
It is a known fact that the health of poultry goes off when no grit is furnished, and is improved when it is given to the fowls. This is a proposition that can not be overcome by simply stating that the secretions are all that is necessary; that the grit is taken for other purposes.

Every farmer who has sons should encourage their attention to poultry growing. Complaint is general through the rural districts that they can not keep the boys at home. They wander to the cities. If the boys could make an equal amount of money for their own at home that they can pick up through working away, they would not leave the farms. The question of work and drudgery is over-rated on the farm. Nothing is so laborious as the long continued hours of labor on railroads, in shops or stores of towns and cities. The healthful, outdoor labor of a farm is so much better than this that but few young men would leave the one and take up the other, if it were not the question of cash realization therefrom.

All the boys and the girls as well could be taught to care for poultry and gain a nice cash return for same. Often this kind of education leads up to the establishment of a thrifty poultry plant, which is most profitable to all concerned. Encourage the boys and the girls in this at home, help them in it, do all you can to make it profitable to them, and permit them to have the money for their very own.

It might do here to drop the hint to the lords of the farms with reference to letting the women folks have the money they earn from poultry growing as their very own. Do not grind them too closely in this, but give them the opportunity to make the money and use it in their own way for themselves and encourage them as a partner indeed—not by name alone—but in a financial way.





## Hereditary Influences



HERE is no one influence that has so much to do with the future of every kind of life as hereditary influences. In grafting trees, one would always select from the best-producing fruit trees of the most beautiful growth. This same influence is most valuable in producing every living thing. In producing poultry for the greatest egg yield too much care and attention can not be given to the selection of the parent stock.

A hen that produces two hundred eggs in a year is the kind of a mother hen for producing better laying pullets another year. The hereditary influence through her is the predominating power for a prolific egg yield in the pullets she produces. In addition to this hereditary influence, care and attention must be given to sustaining, and improving constitutional vigor. To assist in this, inbreeding must not be practiced. The male for mating with a hen of this character should be the son of another hen that is an equally good egg producer, all of them having the greatest amount of constitutional vigor. If the best egg producing hens in the world are mated to a male bird, a descendant of an indifferently poor egg producer, this influence through hereditary tendencies will reduce the average egg yield of the pullets produced. On the other hand, if both the males and the females descend in line from the most prolific egg producers, the pullets will inherit the influence which almost forces a prolific egg production upon them.

On the other hand, the production of the higher class standard-bred exhibition specimens call for hereditary influences of another kind. The most exquisitely formed, plumed and colored specimens must be selected for producing show specimens. Line breeding, almost to the extent of inbreeding must be carried out to establish to a certainty the true breed characteristics demanded by the standard for the prize-winning specimens. To establish this inherent breeding, one must breed in line for a number of years with this one purpose in view. This line of breeding reduces the egg yield, and detracts somewhat from the egg producing ability of the hens; but in return for this the greatest value of individuality is produced. One true producing female may be of more value than a hundred along utility lines in producing eggs for market.

These two inherent instincts produce along different lines; the one through the intensifying of beautiful lines and plumage by confining the same to a few specimens, the other through selecting the best egg producers and joining these bloods, non-related, for the purpose of increasing the egg-yield by bringing together two specimens of the same variety, both of which are capable of producing a large number of eggs each, or the uniting these two forces without reducing vitality through too close breeding of the families. A wide separation of blood relations is necessary for a large egg yield. The close breeding to the most elegant style and

form is necessary for the producing of the exhibition specimen. While it is an absolute necessity to succeed in these two desires along separate lines, it is only necessary to widen at the blood line of the exhibition specimen, and to intermingle these producers of beauty with the greater egg producers of their own kind and variety and to transform them into the best of egg producers. What is known as the hereditary influences govern in every line, both in producing exhibition specimens, egg producers and market poultry. All of these lines of breeding may be guided through the selection of specimens that are mated for their production.

Do not become alarmed at the dangers of close line breeding. To succeed in this it is necessary to select only the strong vigorous females of the most beautiful type and character and mate them with the strong vigorous males of the same variety, beauty and character. Those who permit the health and vigor of their line bred stock to become undermined, usually do so through the use of small undersized females. Remember size, strength and constitution come largely from the mother hen. Never use undersized, poorly developed delicate specimens, no matter how beautiful they may be for producing stock. Beauty of plumage, color, head points and finish are largely influenced by the male. At the same time it is best to have all of these valuable characteristics strongly developed in both the male and the female to gain the greatest success.

Always select in the breeding stock to the highest degree the very characteristics that you wish to be intensified in the offspring. Choose in this way in advance, and pair the fowls together, knowing that the hereditary influence that must descend from these to their young will have more power, and that more success will come the stronger and better established are the very characteristics you desire to obtain. The old Kentucky teaching to follow the winner, or that like produces like, may be followed and practiced for best results.

## Children and Poultry

The question is often asked, why do not the parents teach their children to grow poultry? Poultry culture that can not be taught to those who are not interested in it. Children that are fond of pets, birds and poultry are apt to be successful with them. Children who do not take naturally to the care of poultry had better not be encouraged in the handling of it, for they are sure to make a failure. If parents would encourage their children to keep poultry, and permit the poultry and their product to belong to the children, they would become interested in it as a money-making proposition. Too often, however, the children are permitted to do all the work, the returns going to the head of the house. The trouble with all these propositions is that the encouragement to the wife or child, is along the line of doing the work without receiving the financial returns for their labor.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:  
One time.....\$ .50  
Three times.....1.00  
Six times.....2.00  
One year.....3.50

### READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

In Order to Show the Quality of My Breeds direct Fishel strain, Barred Rocks, Bradley's seven years line bred White Wyandottes a specialty, great layers. C. L. YERGY, Douglassville, Pa. 11-8

Buff Rocks Exclusively 12 Years. Golden Buff correct shape, full weight, great layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. JNO. F. WINTER, Wooster, Ohio. 11-8

My Buff Rocks are Winning Many Blue Ribbons this winter as usual. Book all at Kingston, N. Y. Eggs \$2 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per 100. Write N. BRUSIE, Salisbury, N. Y. 11-7

Buff Rocks.—(Hawkins Strain Direct) Carefully bred for laying qualities. True, even Buff color, size and shape. Eggs \$1.25 per 13. L. L. RHODES, Stroudsburg, Pa. 11-7

Winkler White Plymouth Rock, Have the Size, shape and white as snow. Eggs, selected pens, \$1.00 per sitting. Eggs, farm run, \$2.00 per sitting. \$10.00 per hundred. WM. WINKLER, Freelandville, Ind. 11-9

New Breed of Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks. Single Comb Leghorns, White, Brown, Black. Egg orders booked now. Write for particulars. IRVING F. SCHLEDE, Ann Arbor, Mich. 11-7

Zwick's Buff Rocks are Winners at Herald Square, Providence, Stamford, Danbury, birds that scored 94 points. Eggs \$2 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn. 11-7

White Rocks, Fishel Strain, Direct, Pure White large, Good layers. Eggs \$2 per 15. E. C. PLIDDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y. 11-8

Trap-Nest Barred Rocks.—My Strains Breed to win and lay. Eggs \$2 and \$3.00 per setting. H. M. CONLEY, Athens, N. Y. 11-7

Buff Rocks.—Our Three Entries at Lititz Won 1st and 5th Ck, 2nd Cock. Exhibition and breeding birds at bargain. G. W. WEGE, Hanover, Pa. 11-7

Eggs From Pure-Bred Large Barred Rocks.—Only variety, farm range. Hundred, \$4.00. Fifteen \$1.00. MISS H. W. ROBERTSON, Beloit, Maryland. 11-8

Exhibition White Rocks.—Special Matings of Fishel stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. W. P. NORTHRUP, Addison, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 2. 11-8

Standard Bred White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Selected eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS, 154 Carmila Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. 11-8

Plymouth Rocks.—Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 13. Choice stock for sale reasonable. H. W. MORGAN, Jefferson, Ohio. 11-8

Oak Grove Poultry Yards.—Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs from fine exhibition matings, one setting \$1; two settings, \$1.75; three settings, \$2.50. \$5 per 100. A few choice breeding pens yet for sale at honest prices. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Maryland. 11-8

My Barred Plymouth Rocks are Winners Everywhere. Silver Cup for Best Cockerel at Meriden, Ct., 1904. First and third Cocks, first hen, second Cockerel at Hamden, 1905. Strong vigorous birds. Barred to the skin. Light or dark mating. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. JOHN B. SMITH, 23 Brewster St., New Haven, Ct. 11-8

20 Yards Nugget Buff Rocks, 10 Yards Duston White Wyandottes. Birds score 90 points or better. Choice eggs a specialty. ALLEN SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa. 11-8

Buff Rocks.—Ten Yards a Specialist. Nugget laying strain. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. A. L. FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 11-8

Buff Rock Specialist.—Every Pen Headed By a prize winning male at New York State, Springfield, Rochester, Boston and Madison Square Garden. Eggs, pens Nos. 1 and 2, \$2.00 for 15; 3 and 4, \$1.50 for 15. No better at any price. Send for circular. OREN HANES, South Colton, New York. 11-9

Buff Rocks.—Originating From Best Strains in this country. They have size, shape and color. Heavy layers; prize winners. At great Newark show on four entries won first pullet, second hen, second, fourth cockerels. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. A. L. VREELAND, Nutley, N. J. 11-8

Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.—We have the finest lot of breeding birds this year we ever owned. They are bred for utility and beauty combined. They have the breeding back of them and will reproduce themselves. They are Thompson's, Fishel and Burdick strains, which means from the best blood lines on earth. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa. 11-7

Barred Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes, Two and three dollars each. Shipped on approval. Eggs one-fifty per thirteen. H. W. HIX, Route 5, Roanoke, Va. 11-8

Buff Rocks, Closely Related to Hagerstown and Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, straight. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. A. MATSINGER, Baltimore, Md. Sta. N. 11-8

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—One Cockerel Breeding Pen direct from Bradley Bros. Extra fine quality. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per 15. We also have Pullet and Cockerel breeding pens direct from E. B. Thompson, from which we sell eggs \$2 per \$15. Write for prices on large lots. EVANS POULTRY YARDS, Nelsonville, Ohio. 11-8

Barred Rocks.—Result of Four Years Careful selection from best breeders in America. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, guaranteed 12 fertile. EDWARD S. HARNER, Kump, Md. 11-8

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain).—Eggs From Extra large heavy winter layers and splendid buff color matings. \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 13. Guarantee 8 chicks. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box 27, Washington, N. J. 11-8

White Rocks, Standard Bred, Up-to-Date, Grand size and shape, score 92 to 95. Write for prices. ARMSTRONG & CO., Smethport, Pa. 11-8

Eggs \$1.50 Per 15; \$5 per 60. From Choice Matings of Barred Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Also a few fine cockerels at \$1.50 each. MRS. W. E. OREM, Bennington, Ind. 11-8

Single Comb Brown Leghorn (Forsyth Strain). Barred Rocks (Conger and Parks strains, separate). Eggs \$1.00 sitting; \$5.00 hundred. CHAS. C. WINE, Mt. Sidney, Va. 11-8

Barred P. Rock Exclusively.—Eggs for Hatching \$1 per 15, \$2.50 per 45. Chicks at 8 weeks old 50c apiece, \$5 per dozen. J. F. SMITH, Remington, Va. 11-8

White Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs from 5 Pens of very choice and carefully selected yearlings, mated with unrelated Cockerels of fine shape, large, pure, white, with low comb, \$3.00 for 30. \$4.50 for 50. THOS. DOUGLITY, Box 29, Portsmouth, Va. Five years a breeder. 11-8

Barred Rocks.—Bradley Strain. Exceptionally prolific winter layers. Special matings. Eggs \$1.50 13; \$4 for 50. WALTER HUDSON, Westwood, N. J. 11-9

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively, Ringlet Strain. Bred to win. Eggs from prize matings \$2.00 per 15. Extra good matings \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction is guaranteed. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va. 11-8

Partridge Plymouth Rocks.—The Handsomest and best of the new breeds. Eggs two dollars for thirteen. D. M. WELLS, Clifton Springs, Ontario, Co., N. Y. 11-9

Buff Rocks Exclusively.—Farm Raised. Can't Be beat at any price. Fifteen eggs one dollar. Five dollars hundred. D. DEDERICK, Route 1, Saugerties, N. Y. 11-9

Barred Rocks Bred Exclusively Since 1836 to Produce America's best combination of "Beauty and Utility." Prize winners and World's greatest laying strain. No expense has been spared to procure the purest blood obtainable. Large vigorous birds grown on unlimited range, every one in our breeding yards carefully selected for heavy laying qualities and "Standard" requirements, properly mated to produce the finest. Eggs for hatching from same matings we use ourselves \$1.50 for 13, \$4 per 40, \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our method of doing business and quality of our stock will please you, try us. RAVINE POULTRY YARDS, D. D. Marvell, Proprietor, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 11-9

Barred Rocks (Ringlet's, Bradley's).—I Breed winners. So can you if you buy from me. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per setting. Write me. MRS. EDITH CHELTON, Landenville, Md. 11-8

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson's Fine Barred Rock Cockerels for \$2 up; dark, medium and light trios, \$5 up; pens of 5, \$8 up. Also exhibition birds—hot ones for the money. Eggs, \$2; 3 settings, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARBURGER, Denver, Pa. 11-9

Ringlets and Royal Blue Barred Rocks.—Birds scoring 90 or better, grand layers of large brown eggs. Ringlets \$3.00 per 15. Royal Blue \$2.00 per 15 eggs. TERESA DAVIES, Route 4, Susquehanna, Pa. 11-9

White Plymouth Rocks.—Hawkins' 204-223 Egg strain. Eggs from pure white matings, setting, \$2; hundred, \$10. Write for circular. MAPLE FARM POULTRY YARDS, Frechtown, N. J. 11-8

Thompson's Barred Rocks.—Eggs From Stock scoring from 90 to 96, \$2.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHURCH HILL POULTRY YARD, Box 181, Susquehanna, Pa. 11-9



**Barred Rocks Bred For General Utility and beauty.** Great laying strain. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. R. J. CADLE, Mountain Lake Park, Md. 11-9

**The American Fancier's Poultry Book**, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address: GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## LEGHORNS

**50c Per Doz; \$3.50 Per Hun.; Wyckoff's Strain.** W. Leghorn Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn. 11

**Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed White Minorcas.** At Hagerstown, Md., won four firsts and four seconds on eight entries. C. S. CRUMB-LINC, Marysville, Pa. 11-8

**Blanchard Strain Single-combed White Leghorns.**—Eggs from pen No. one, \$1.00 per 15; pen No. two, 75c per 15. Pen No. one headed by descendant of Pan-American King. A satisfactory hatch guaranteed or eggs replaced at half price. THE ROBERTS IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Salem, Michigan. 11-9

**Rose-combed White Leghorns.—First-prize Stock.** Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. A. J. GILLETTE, Gloversville, N. Y. 11-8

**S. C. White Leghorns.—Exclusively Pure Wyckoff strain, extra layers.** Eggs from prize winning birds, \$1.50 per 15. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 11-7

**Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Only Genuine Flock** in the world. Gold Dust strain, original. The world's greatest egg producers. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. \$10 per 100. F. BOOMHOWER, Callupville, N. Y. 11-7

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**Buff Leghorns, (S. C.) Cockerel, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each; worth \$5 to \$25. Pullets \$2, trio \$5 and \$10.00.** CARL B. WAHLBURG, Sheffield, Pa. 11-7

**Buff Leghorns; Invincible Winners for 12 Successive years.** Original Champion strain. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. 6c stamps for catalogue. GEO. W. KINZER, Box 50, New Holland, Pa. 11-10

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**Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Eggs** \$4.00 per 100, 15 for \$1.00. High scoring egg producers and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. R. BUSHNELL, Chatham, N. Y. 11-8

**Leghorns, Orpingtons, Buff and Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Buff and Barred Rocks.** Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 setting. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. J. E. MILLER, Mercersburg, Pa. 11-8

**Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Pierson Strain, 1st and 3d Hen.** Canister in strong competition. Single Comb White Minorcas, 1st and 2d Hen. Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Straight. ELVOY WILLIAMS, Addison, N. Y. 11-10

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**White Leghorn Eggs For Hatching, \$1.50 Per** setting, from Blanchard Vandresse strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. RALPH E. TAYLOR, Hope Valley, R. I. 11-8

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**Half-Price Proposition on Eggs From Choicest** matings of 24-egg heavy-weight, prize-winning strain Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. G. STUTTON, Purling, N. Y. 11-7

**Rose Comb White Leghorn Eggs For Hatching,** fine layers of large white eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. PRICE & TOBIN, Troy, Pa. 11-9

**Buff Leghorns.—Winners and Layers. Fertile** Eggs, setting \$2; hundred, \$10. Stock at all times. Circular of "America's best" free. JAMES KUGLER, JR., Route 11, Frenchtown, New Jersey. 11-10

**Twenty-Six Fine Leghorn Pullets and Two Cockerels.** The entire lot for \$25.00. Order quick, must sell. C. C. COBLE, Middletown, Pa. 11-7

**S. C. Brown Leghorn Eggs and Stock For Sale.**—(Famous Whitman Strain). Winning 1st, 2nd, 3rd prizes. MRS. JOSEPH BARR, 1005 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa. 11-9

**Single Comb White Leghorns.—Bred Direct From** winners at N. Y., Boston, Chicago World's Fair. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Circular. E. E. COOLEY, Frenchtown, N. J. 11-7

**Cooley's Single Comb White Leghorns Are The** best layers known. Exhibited at N. Y. '05. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. Circular. ELDON COOLEY, Frenchtown, N. J. 11-7

**Winners, Layers, Payers, Are the Results of Buying** Cooley's Single Comb White Leghorns. If you want the best free circular. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. ELDON COOLEY, Frenchtown, N. J. 11-7

**Osborne's Strain Black Leghorns.—Send For List** of winnings Madison Square and other shows. From pure yellow-legged stock. WM. OSBORNE, Proprietor BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 11-9

**Single Combed Buff Leghorns Bred for Show and** laying. Eggs for hatching from best pens, \$1.50 per 15. M. C. SWARTWANT, Croton, N. Y. 11-9

**Single Comb Brown Leghorns.—Winners at Hagerstown, Rockville, Boston, New York and Newark.** Eggs from our best matings \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15, according to quality. Write for particulars. CADDY YARDS, Lee Pichlynn, 1104, 6th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-9

**Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for Hatching.** I have bred and showed this variety for 20 years. Also, Excelsior Baby Chick Food, the best on the market. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 11-9

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**Single Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Eggs** \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. No circulars. CURWIN MAUREL, Box 126 Dublin, Pa. 11-9

**R. C. White Leghorns.—Prize Winning Stock.** Good layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. MRS. F. C. LANCOWORTHY, West Edmeston, N. Y. 11-9

**Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton.** The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address: GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



## The Business Side of Squab Growing



UST a few years ago so little attention was given to the growing of squabs for market as to really place them as a novelty, and not as a business. Recently squab culture has become an extensive business in many localities. Men of culture and intelligence have considered the question, and have written much about it. Two of the best articles that have appeared in other publications of late are those from the pen of Messrs. Blythe and Winslow, in the columns of *Pigeon News*. We copy these as given below for the benefit of our readers. This, in connection with the information we have published of late, relative to squab culture, places before our readers some of, if not the very best information to be gained along these lines.

I have raised lots of squabs weighing from two to two and a half pounds to the pair from my Homers, and have raised fourteen pairs of squabs in seventeen months from one pair of breeders. But whatever variety of pigeon a man decides to buy for breeding purposes, he should be careful to get the best birds for his money.

My advice would be to go to a reliable dealer and have him guarantee to sell you none but thoroughly mated birds of first class quality, and I should require him to give me a list of the matings with each lot of birds I purchase from him. To those who buy birds which they cannot be sure are mated, or to those who already have a flock of unmated birds, I would say, turn them into a breeding pen and give them a chance to select their own mates; watch them as closely as possible and when you see a cock driving a hen to a nest, walk in and catch the pair. I prefer to catch them by hand as I think catching them with a net tends to make them wild.

Band the cock on the right leg and the hen on the left. Repeat this as fast as you catch them mating up, until all are banded. For convenience I should tack up a piece of cardboard in each breeding pen with a list of the matings written thereon. Have the color of each bird written down against its band number in this fashion: Blue chequer cock 1149—mate, red chequer hen 1775, and so on. In this way, if a bird dies you can soon find its mate. For instance, suppose a cock should die and you should find on consulting your mating list that his mate was a blue chequer hen with band number 1246, you could then catch all the blue chequer hens one by one until you found the one with that band number; give the hen another mate and in this way you could keep your birds all even pairs with no odd birds.

The birds should be furnished with a good supply of tobacco stems for nest material, plenty of grit and a large lump of rock salt, they should have fresh water twice a day in summer. I will tell in my next article all about the food or grain mixture which I have found most satis-

factory as feed for pigeons. When the birds are all mated and breeding, care should be taken to supply them with everything needful for their health and comfort. I would rather have two thousand birds and be able to give them proper care than to have four thousand and only be able to give them indifferent care and see them dying off every day for the lack of proper care and attention. One thousand pairs of birds are enough to keep one man busy, and if well taken care of will pay better in the long run than two thousand pairs not so well cared for.

When the squabs begin to come along you will find plenty of work to take up your time, but you will find it easier and things will move along more smoothly if you use method in doing the work. For instance, say you kill and dress squabs on Monday, pack and ship them on Tuesday, supply birds with fresh grit and tobacco stems and do other odd jobs Wednesday, clean coops Thursday, etc. I think one thousand pairs of birds are all one man can properly care for without help. I should go through the coops every day or two looking for odd youngsters. You will often find a nest here and there through the coops with only one squab in it, the second egg either not having hatched or some accident having happened the squab after hatching. In this case the odd youngster should be placed in another nest which has also only one youngster in it, when this is done the old birds which are left with empty nests will almost invariably breed again right away and raise another pair of young ones, this soon counts up and helps along with the profits.

It has been my experience that the birds do better when kept comparatively tame. To accomplish this result, scatter a handful of hempseed among them occasionally and do not handle the old birds any more than is necessary. If a man is really interested in his birds and gives his time and attention to them faithfully, he can soon tell which birds are good breeders and which are not. Sometimes a pair of birds will appear to mate up all right and will even build a nest, but at the same time, for some reason, the hen will not lay. In this case give them a pair of eggs taken from another nest and nine times out of ten they will hatch and raise the youngsters and then the hen will start and lay on her own account and they will raise a family of their own. If they do not breed after this, you may make up your mind that the hen is worthless. If I had one thousand pairs of Homers and if out of every fifty pairs that were mated they did not average forty-five pairs actually breeding, I would not think they were doing very well. My next letter will tell how to prepare squabs for market and what kinds of grain I consider best for pigeons.—J. W. BLYTHE.

This is a subject largely discussed at present and of interest to all, especially so



to parties, who, having heard of the large profits made in raising squabs for market, and with aid of pencil and paper are seemingly able to figure out satisfactory profits, and looking into the subject with the view of purchasing stock for a starter, are confronted first, with the problem of what kind to buy. Some say one breed, some recommend others, until the new aspirant for squab meat becomes bewildered and perplexed. It looks plausible that heavy squabs will be the order of the day soon with many fanciers pounding away on the same subject, but there is a side of the question not often discussed, and arises out of the fact that large pigeons do not always raise large squabs, and small pigeons often raise a heavy squab, so there you are.

Now if you cannot go into expensive heavy weight birds with a chance of getting a breed that eats up all the profits, there is the Homer that all are so familiar with, that will raise large squabs nine and ten pounds to the dozen, and even heavier with proper handling and educating yourself to discern when to take the squab from the nest at the proper moment when it has arrived at its maximum weight. I do not know as I ever have heard this spoken of or remember reading it in the papers, but my observa-

tion found that when a squab was on its feet much, it generally tried to strengthen its wing preparatory to flying from its nest. The exercise of doing this runs off its flesh faster than you can imagine.

With a little careful observation it is easy to note as you make the rounds of your lofts daily or weekly, the squab at its heaviest weight and by then taking it from the nest you can get a weight that will satisfy the demand of our market to-day and for time to come. This taking squabs from the nests at the proper moment was brought to my attention several times, but I did not give the subject much thought until a short time ago a Carneau squab 26 days old that tipped the scales at 18 1/2 oz., found when weighing it two days later, and it had left its nest in the meantime, that it had decreased in weight about an ounce a day. This brought my earlier casual observations rather forcibly to mind, and is conclusive to me that by a little care and attention large squabs need not be marketed as No. 2 or even an exact No. 1 weigh, when it is even possible to have them run over this weight as they will do, and are doing for me and others. Homers of fair size, young, healthy and of good stock will raise squabs rarely running under 9 lbs. to the dozen, at least mine don't.—E. L. WINSLOW.

## Rhode Island Reds

The outcome of the last meeting of the American Poultry Association, so far as the Rhode Island Reds are concerned, was most fortunate. The Single-Comb variety was admitted at Rochester, and was satisfied with gaining admission to the Standard. A year of storm, contention and determination to win has made them so well known throughout the world as to give them an unusual boom.

The Rhode Island Reds are general purpose fowls of great merit. They have strength and vigor, are of quick growth, easily grown, lay a goodly number of fine-size eggs having the brown shell, and in every way except in perfect regularity of breeding as to feather, are attractive birds.

In appearance, to the uneducated, the Single-Comb Rhode Island Red would be said to resemble the Plymouth Rock; the Rose-Comb Rhode Island Red to resemble the Wyandotte. While this is not exactly true, it is not very far distant from the fact, generally speaking. The Single-Comb Rhode Island Red has, to the casual observer, very many of the same characteristics as the Plymouth Rock. They are large-size fowls, and should be of a deep cherry-red for a male and a brownish red or snuff color for the female. Both the Single and Rose-Comb varieties should have the same general formation and make up, the one with the single comb, and other with a comb like the Wyandotte comb.

There are great possibilities for these two varieties as exhibition fowls. The greatest future, however, is claimed for them along the lines of egg-producing, market poultry. It is claimed that they are naturally great egg producers and always in perfect condition for the market or the table. Within reason too much can not be said of their high qualities, but it is foolish and an extravagant statement for anyone to maintain that they are much better than any other kind of fowls. They are as good for the purpose as the Plymouth Rocks or the

Wyandottes. They are very vigorous and attractive in every way as good utility purpose fowls. We do not think that their most enthusiastic admirers would claim them to be better than the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Be just in the estimation of the good qualities of all poultry, but do not claim unusual merit over others.

We have just read an article in an agricultural paper which pictures the Rhode Island Red in such a light as to lead the reader to believe that a few dollars invested in them would bring ten times as much as double the amount invested in any other poultry. Such statements have done considerable harm to the utility flocks upon the farms. Farmers have been induced to purchase some of every breed that comes along and mix it in with their farm flocks. The result has been poorly shaped, and colored poultry, with irregularly shaped and badly colored eggs. It is impossible to intermingle the blood of so many varieties without interfering with the general make-up of the product and detracting from the appearance and value of the eggs produced.

Whenever the farmer, the suburban or the city poultry-grower desires to raise poultry for the best results, he should select some one kind and stick to it in its purity, whether it be Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. If a change is made, change the entire flock for some other kind, and stick to that. Do not mix and intermingle everything you hear of into your flocks.

"I am taking twenty-three poultry papers, and in spite of the number, there is no getting around the fact that you have a paper that requires no 'puffing up.' In fact, your October number is a wonderful copy in every way, and worth \$25.00 to any hard-working poultryman."—C. C. Carnahan, Box 124, Wilkesburg Station, Pittsburg, Pa.

### WYANDOTTES

**Stay-White Wyandottes.** Satisfaction. Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. 11-7

**Buff Wyandottes Exclusively.** They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 11-7

**Bred-to-Lay White Wyandottes.**—I Have Them If you want them. Large and vigorous. Stand overest weather. Trap-net system. Booking orders for eggs now. W. B. LINVILLE, Berwick, Pa. 11-10

**Thoroughbred White Wyandottes.** Exceptional laying strain. Bred for practical purposes. Stock and Eggs for sale. BOYER & CLAUSER, Zionville, Pa. 12-4

**High Class White Wyandottes.**—Some grand Cockerels for show and breeding purposes from great laying strain, \$2 up. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, New York. 11-7

**Columbian Wyandottes and Lakenfelders.**—The fowls the world will have. 13 1st, 9 2nd, and 3 3ds are our credits. Col. eggs, \$3 per 13; Lakenfelders, \$5 per 13. GEO. H. KELLER, Hummelstown, Pa. 11-7

**Nice White Wyandottes.**—Correct Shape, Fine layers. Eggs \$1 per 15 after Feb. 15. Pekin Ducks, beauties, 10 cents per egg. EDW. O. GREGORY, Rockland, Maine. R. F. D. Desk 2. 11-7

**White Wyandottes.**—Exclusively High Grade, bred to lay kind. Vigorous stock, mated for best results. Fifteen choice eggs two dollars. HENRY W. ELLSWORTH, Portland, Conn. 11-7

**Columbian Wyandottes.**—Won First Cockerel, First Pullet at great Hagerstown Show, 1905. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13, straight. L. C. SURICK, 217 Locust st., Hanover, Pa. 11-7

**Silver Penciled Wyandottes.**—Eggs From Two choicest \$2.00 per 15. Pure Wyckoff strain. No more stock to spare. S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15. LEWIS M. WADE, Worcester, New York. 11-7

**Black Wyandottes Exclusively.**—Eggs \$2.50 Per 15. Stock for sale. GEO. H. BOYD, 1511 G st., S. E., Washington, D. C. Phone connection. 11-10

**White Wyandottes.**—A Few More Very Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our snow white matings (bred from our Newark winners) \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100, in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J. 11-7

**Silver Wyandottes For Blood Lines.** Quality and show record unexcelled in America upon record basis. Some fine stock for sale sired by my 1st prize Cock and Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1905. Eggs in season. A. T. BECKETT, Salem, N. J. 11-8

**Columbian Wyandottes Head the List for Beauty and utility.** First prizes at Little Show, Dec. 1905. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. LEWIS O. MAYER, Millersville, Pa. 11-7

**Mapleseed White Wyandottes Won First and Special Hen Madison Square Garden, '06.** Class 51. 12 years careful study has produced an unequalled strain for shape, color, etc. Eggs for hatching. Get my booklet. CHAS. NIXON, Box 32, Washington, N. J. 11-7

**Silver Penciled Wyandottes Exclusively Won in '05** first at Providence and Falmouth; second at Brockton Fair on exhibition pens. Eggs from these pens \$2 per setting. Orders booked. J. E. MORSE, 12 Linden st., Taunton, Mass. 11-7

**Golden Wyandottes (Keller and Jonee Strain).**—Excellent layers. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2.00 for 30; \$3.00 for 50. No further reduction. LEMUEL GRETH, Wernersville, Pa. 11-9

**Blue Wyandottes For Sale.**—Elite Strain, Prize winners. Trios, \$10. CHAS. W. SMITH, 357 Oak Grove ave., Fall River, Mass. 11-7

**White Wyandottes.**—Exclusively Great Brown Egg strain. Eggs for hatching. JOHN HAGAMAN, R. F. D. No. 1, Hazelton, N. J. 11-7

**Buff and White Wyandottes.**—They Have the Wyandotte shape, Pinner Riddell Duston strain. Whites, Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Buffs, buff to the skin, \$2 per set, \$5 per 45. Pekin Ducks, eggs, \$1.50 per set. Order now. A. W. HUNSBERGER, F. D. 2, Hatfield, Pa. 11-8

**Columbian and Silver Laced Wyandotte Eggs For Hatching.** Also Columbian Cocks and Cockerels for sale. JOHN WARBURTON, 152 Phenix Ave., Cranston, R. I. 11-8

**White Wyandottes and Wild Mallards.**—Eggs from prize winning White Wyandottes, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Wild Mallards \$2.00 per 12. PEFER & MELGES, Box 8, Delavan, Wis. 11-8

**Columbian Wyandottes.**—Prize Winning Strain. My fowls were purchased direct from originator. Eggs for hatching, 13 for \$3.00; 26 for \$5.00. O. A. DeMAUD, Oxford, Ohio. 11-11

**White Wyandottes.**—Pure Duston Strain. They have size, shape and laying qualities. Circular free. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$2.00 per 30. J. F. MESSNER, Bowmansville, Pa. 11-7

**Stay White Wyandottes.**—Hawkins and Duston strains. Eggs from choice pens \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. DEPT. FORD POULTRY FARM, Sewell, New Jersey. 11-8

**Silver Laced Wyandottes Only.**—Have Bred Them thirteen years. Eggs that will hatch \$1 for 15. T. K. McDOWELL, Asylum Pike, Frankford, Pa. 12-5

**White Wyandottes.**—3 Large Cockerels, \$2 Each. Eggs, fertility guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. J. A. JOHNSTON, Box 107, Dumont, N. J. 11-8

**Standard Bred White Wyandottes.**—Selected Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS, 154 Carnita Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 11-8

**Eldridge Hill Poultry Farm.**—White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prize winners at Bridgeton, Newark and Scranton, 1906. We have the quality. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00, 45, \$7. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J. 11-12

**White Wyandotte Eggs \$4.00 Setting.**—First Cockerel at Middletown heads pen. Winner of Sweepstake Cup for best bird in show. Seven hundred competing. W. H. SHUTE, Middletown, Conn. 11-8

**America's Best Silver Penciled Wyandottes.**—Winners at Madison Square Garden and the New York State fair. SUMMIT HILL POULTRY FARM, Box F., Apulia Station, New York. 11-7

**Say.**—We Can Sell You Eggs From White and Buff Wyandottes that won first prize under T. E. Orr and Eugene Siles, at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 13. Each bird in our yards a 1. Stay White or all Buff. M. KYLE, Box 500, Charleston, W. Va. 11-10

**Wyandottes.**—Silver Laced, Golden Laced, White Buff, Black Partridge, Silver Penciled. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 13. Choice stock. Reasonable. H. W. MORGAN, Jefferson, Ohio. 11-8

**White Wyandottes Exclusively.** None Other in My yards. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$2.50 per 39 eggs. Fair hatch guaranteed. A. R. SCHANNAUER, Wernersville, Penna. 11-8

**Buff Wyandottes Exclusively.**—On 39 Entries in strong competition took 37 premiums and several specials. Stock reasonable. Best Eggs \$2.00 per 15. J. D. MAY, Paradise, Pa. 11-8

**Silver Laced Wyandotte Cocks For Sale at \$5.** Two for \$11.00. Eggs for setting \$2.00 for 15. Address MONTROSE STOCK FARM, Deanwood, Va. 11-9

**Golden Wyandottes Exclusively.**—Eggs From choice matings at \$1.00 per setting of 15. MISS KATIE THOMPSON, Neverlet, Va. 11-8

**Silver Wyandottes Exclusively (Jodrey Strain).**—Choice stock for sale. Also eggs from fine exhibition matings. Write for circular and prices. OLIVER CARTER, Tilton, N. Y. 11-7

**Partridge Wyandottes.**—Have New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Erie, etc., winners. Exhibition, utility stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

**Golden and Partridge Wyandottes.**—Winners at Auburn, 1906. On nine entries won three firsts, 4 seconds, 1 fourth, 1 fifth. A limited number of Winning Cockerels of both varieties for sale, three to ten dollars each. Eggs from first prize exhibition pens, \$2.00 per setting. JOHN R. STEELE, Romulus, N. Y. 11-8

**Silver Laced Wyandottes.**—Won at Albany 4 firsts, Kingston 5 firsts. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 30. CHAS. T. CRAIG, Box 46, Tilton, N. Y. 11-7

**Specialist For Years.**—Stay White Wyandottes. Setting of 13 eggs, \$3.00. Two sets, \$5.00. Some fine cockerels, \$5.00. Send your orders to SPRING GARDEN POULTRY YARDS, York, Pa. 11-9

**White, Buff and Partridge Wyandotte Eggs From standard stock.** \$1 and \$2 per 15. Booklet tells the rest. "It's free." WELLSBORO POULTRY YARDS, Wellsboro, Pa. 11-9

**Pen No. 4, White Wyandottes, Averaged 196** eggs each in one year. Large blocky hens, beautiful brown eggs. Two Dollars per 15 straight. FRANK P. REVELEY, East Haven, Conn. 11-9

**Buff Wyandottes.**—Silver Cup Winners. Plenty of ribbons at Sanatoga, Reading and Blandon, Pa., Shows. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. H. F. Yarnall, Pottstown, Pa. 11-9

**Satisfied? Willing to Have Better? Then Get** Eggs from my breeding pens of pure-bred White Wyandottes; exceptionally good, strong, vigorous stock; deep bodied, white and blocky. \$2 per 15. R. W. LUCKETT, Loudoun Poultry Yards, Lucketts, Va. 11-9

**Partridge Wyandottes.**—Choice, Carefully Selected stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 13. MISS EMILY HAWLEY, W. Rupert, Vermont. 11-9

**Golden Wyandottes and Single Comb Buff Leg-** horns, prize winners. If you want winners write me. Eggs guaranteed. CHAS. J. WILL, Dunkirk, N. Y. 11-9

**Columbian and White Wyandottes and S. C. Buff** Orpingtons. Six entries of Columbian Wyandottes won six prizes at Hagerstown, 1905. Columbian Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00; and White Wyandotte and Orpington eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Choice cockerels for sale. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md. 11-7

**I have Bred the Buff Wyandotte 8 years. I Won** 2nd and 3rd on Cockerels at Scranton, January 15-20. These two cockerels head my pens mated to fine females. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Satisfaction or money back. E. GRIFFITHS, 115 W. Market St., Scranton, Pa. 11-9

**Champions of Long Island.**—White Wyandottes. My cock, hen and cockerel won first prize at Riverhead and Mineola Fairs. Beating the States best. My stock has never been beaten. Eggs \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. SIDNEY Y. SULLIVAN, Huntington, L. I. 11-9



**Stagge Range Farm White Wyandottes.**—Quick growing early maturing great laying strain. Eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars. HENRY W. KRAMER, (specialist breeder) Lineboro, Md. 11-9

**Partridge, Silver Pencilled and Black Wyandottes.** Stock and eggs from my New York, St. Louis and Cleveland winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. R. HINZ, Eagle Cliff, Ohio. 11-9

**White Wyandottes, High Grade, High Bred.**—Bred for eggs, meat and show. Also Kehler and Kiefer strains. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. LESLIE W. BAKER, Annapolis Junction, Md. 11-9

**Partridge Wyandottes.**—At Scranton Show, Jan. 15, 1906, show second only to New York or Boston, my birds won first and third on cock, first on cockerel, first and third on pullet. Also cash special on cock for best Partridge Wyandotte bird in show. A few settings from my best prize matings, \$3.00 per 13. W. H. HAGEN, Scranton, Pa. 11-9

**Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.**—I Have Them With size, shape and pencilling, good layers. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. J. F. HOWLAND, Linden St., Taunton, Mass. 11-9

**White Wyandottes Exclusively.**—Duston and Hallock strains direct. Positively pure. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3.00 per 60; \$5.00 per 100. Illustrated folder free. HARRY A. AU-LINBACH, Wernersville, Pa. 11-9

**Silver Wyandottes, (Samson-Millsbaugh Strains).** Finely laced and prolific layers. Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15, \$3 per 30. H. L. GRISWOLD, Woodbury, Conn. 11-9

**Buff Wyandottes, Winners Wherever Shown.** Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction or your money back. GEO. W. STROVENFAUS, Route 5, Holland, Mich. 11-12

**White Wyandottes a Specialty (Snowflake Strain).** Catalogue Free. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$5.00 per 100. J. B. STEPHENS, 43, Route 3 Newport, Pa. 11-7

**Silver-Pencilled Wyandottes Exclusively.** Farm raised. "Eggs from the Best." Have just purchased the famous cockerel that won 1st and special at Madison Square, 1905, and four of Aug. D. Arnold's best hens. This alone is proof of the fact that I have the quality. EDW. OYSTER, Strawberry Ridge, Pa. 11-7

**Pocket-Money Poultry,** by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

## MINORCAS

**Black Minorcas (Northup and Threaway Strains);** prolific layers of extra-large, pure white eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. E. L. BEAM, Box 15, Stelton, N. J. 11-9

**S. C. Black Minorcas; Barred Rocks—Young Stock** for sale for the fall trade. CHAS. L. BLANTON, Falls Church, Va. 11-9

**Edw. Chaco, Berwyn, Md., Breeder of Thoroughbred Black Minorcas (Northup and Andrus strains).** Stock the best, prices moderate. Several especially fine males for sale. 11-7

**Northup—S. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively.**—Cockerels, very closely related to Northup's best birds, for sale, \$2 up. Eggs \$2. ALVIN W. MENTZER, Denver, Pa. 11-7

**Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Northup Strain,** Eggs for sale from winners at Herald Square and Madison Square, N. Y., Hackensack, Paterson, Rutherford, Englewood and Trenton State Fair, N. J. SUMMIT POULTRY YARDS, Elm avenue, Hackensack, N. J. 11-7

**Black Minorcas Only.**—Choice Stock For Sale. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. ROWLAND STORY, 187 Arlington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11-10

**White Minorcas.**—Eggs and Stock From Prize winners. First Cock, Hen and Pullet at Hagerstown Fair, 1905. Cockerel and Pullet for sale. Eggs \$2.50 and \$5.00, setting 15. HENNINGER & SHINABROOK, Chambersburg, Pa. 11-7

**Thompson's Minorcas.**—Rose and Single Comb. Have been bred and exhibited by me the past 14 years. Grand in size and color. Send for catalogue. C. A. THOMPSON, Melrose, Conn. 11-10

**Black Minorcas Exclusively.**—It Takes Winners to produce winners at the Washington Show. We won more prizes than all our competitors combined. Eggs for hatching from 5 grand yards. 8 fertile eggs guaranteed. Send for circular. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. 11-9

**Rose Comb Black Minorcas (Northup Strain).**—Eggs, two dollars per thirteen. Only limited number. Book your order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

**Rose-Comb Black Minorcas Exclusively.**—Eggs from pen No. one \$1.25 per 15; pen No. two \$1.00 per 13. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed or eggs replaced at half price. J. L. ROYE, Nassau, N. Y. 11-8

**Northup-Monroe Mated For Special Large Egg.** Frequently five eggs to pound. Third year proves it. Four Cockerels to spare, \$3 cheap. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$5 for 50. GEORGE P. NORTHROP, Westwood, N. J. 11-9

**S. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively, Pens, Headed by 9 and 10 lb. cocks, line bred and standard fowls.** Eggs, \$2 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. M. L. SHAFER, 81 W. Pine St., Gloversville, N. Y. 11-9

**Rose Comb Minorcas.**—Better Than Ever. 15 Eggs \$1.50. (Northup Strain). Single Comb Minorcas. 15 eggs \$1. Free Catalogue. C. L. Shenk, Luray, Va. 11-8

**Single Comb Black and S. C. White Minorcas.**—15 eggs \$1.00, from choice, large, high-scoring birds. CHAS. M. PALMER, Rensselaer Co., Nassau, N. Y. 11-8

**White Minorcas in All Their Purity.**—Eggs From Clean & Bradford Winners. Also from fine unscored Pens. Write for prices. M. L. ARMSTRONG, Smethport, Pa. 11-8

**Single Comb Black Minorcas Exclusively (Northup Strain)** live bred for 12 years. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. B. C. DEYO, Delivery No. 3, New Paltz, N. Y. 11-8

**The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These** fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## BANTAMS

**Bantams.**—Polish, White and Black Cochins, Black Red and Pyle Game. The winning sort. Beagle hounds—"the best ever." Two grand Old English Bulldog pups, cheap for quality. ZIM, Gloversville, N. Y. 11-9

**Buff Cochins Bantam's Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.** Have won 88 prizes at great Madison Square Garden Show, New York. CHARLES JEHL, Long Branch, New Jersey. 11-9

**Silver-Sebright Bantams, Zimmer Strain,** Well developed and nicely marked, \$1 a piece. Must reduce my stock at once. CHAS. W. WHIPPLE, Malone, N. Y. 11-7

**Black Cochins Bantams.**—Winners at New York, Rochester, Hartford, Trenton and Newark. My youngsters are better than ever. A few good ones for sale. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 11-11

**Cochins Bantams.**—White and Buff. Breeding Pens mated for results. Eggs for sale. Send stamp for circular. E. J. W. DIETZ, Downers Grove, Ill. Box 191. 11-9

**I Have Four Blackred Cockerels, Two Cocks and two red Pyle Cockerels,** at \$5.00 each, on account of removal. These birds speak for themselves. JOHN FILKIN, Richfield, N. J. 11-9

**Won More First Prizes Pan-American on Golden and Silver Sebrights** than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Eggs. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 12-6

**Henry R. Minner, Hereford, Pa.—Partridge Cochins Bantams, Buff Pekin Bantams, Brown Red Game Bantams,** quality extra. Also W. Wyandottes. All above \$3.00 for 13 eggs. 11-9

**Black Breasted Red Game Bantams.**—First Cock at Atlanta, Ga. All but one fifth at Kansas State Show. First, second, third and fourth at Chicago. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13; \$4.00 for 26. DON R. DOOLITTLE, Sahetha, Kans. 11-9

**For Sale.**—B. B. Red Game Bantams, One Buff Cochins Cock, scores 93 p. Write for prices. J. J. WOLF, Wolfsburg, Pa. 11-9

**Light Brahma Bantams.**—Won 13 Ribbons in the two New York Shows. Eggs \$3.00 setting. D. HEINRICHS, Station G, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11-9

**Black, White and Blacktailed Japanese, White and Black Rose Cochins, Buff Cochins, Plain and Bearded Polish, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Silkies, Sultans, Creepers, Frizzles,** No catalogue. MARK HURD, Marshall, Mich. 11-8

**The American Fancier's Poultry Book,** by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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**Black-breasted Red Games; Highest Quality;** lowest prices. 40 years specialty breeding high-scoring winners. Write, stating wants. Address E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 11-7

**Free (Eggs \$1.00) Circular.** Irish Black Reds, Heathwoods, Tornadoes, Irish Grays, Cornish Indians, \$2.00, \$3.00. 26 fowls for sale. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 11-9

**Royal White and Cornish I. Game.**—Eggs For hatching, \$1.25 per 15. \$2.00 per 30. Stock for sale. H. B. SWARNER, Plainfield, Pa. 11-7

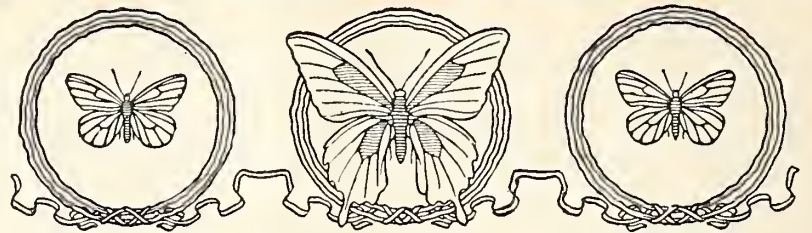
**Cornish Indians, the Chickens to Keep if You** want the best. Prize-winning stock. Send for circular. H. M. CARPENTER, Ossining, N. Y. 11-8

**Black Breasted Red Games, Black Devil Games, Shawl Neck Pit Games, Black Rhode Island Reds (R. & S. Combs),** Eggs \$2.00 15. \$3.00 30. EINEST LYNERD, Westminster, Md. 11-8

**Pit Games.**—Bred to fight. Imported Irish Greys, Pyles, Travellers, Brown Reds and Crosses. Eggs for hatching \$100 per 15. Stags for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y. 11-8

**Exhibition B. B. R. Games For Sale.** Six Extra fine yearling heus, cheap for quality of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. PIERSON & SON, Wolfsburg, Pa. 11-7

**The American Fancier's Poultry Book,** by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.



## What Others Are Doing



EVERY often we imagine that there is nothing that could be done that has not been or at least is being done for the interest of the people of this country. Millions of dollars are spent for the improvement of rivers, harbors, canals, irrigation and agriculture. Vast sums are liberally voted and expended for great things, which largely benefit those having the greatest possessions. At the same time, we are apt to overlook the possibilities of doing a greater general good than has ever come from any of the above introductions for general betterment. The people of Ireland as known are the agricultural workers of that Island. The Agricultural Department, organized under an act of Parliament, has taken up as one of its objects the teaching of the people all improved methods of poultry growing, as well as the selection of the most profitable poultry for rearing. The counties of Ireland are divided into lecturing sections, into which are sent instructors, who go among the people, teaching them the value of breeds best suited to their locality, and the best possible methods to be applied for success. This instruction includes information about ducks, geese and turkeys, as well as chickens. The plan carries with it not only instructions, but the possibility of obtaining good stock through the Commission.

Two years ago there were 3,185 meetings held there in the interest of poultry improvement. There were 392 egg-distributing stations, which sent out 40,857 dozen chicken eggs for hatching. There were 181 turkey stations, from which were distributed turkey eggs. Each Committee had the right to select the choice of fowls to be used.

There is no charge made for the eggs distributed for hatching. Those who receive the eggs from the committee must agree to keep one pure breed of hens only, and to dispose of all fowls of other breeds, and to keep no male birds upon the places except of the approved breed. The acceptance of these eggs carries with it the promise of following the instruction of the teacher, and to feed and care for their poultry according to instructions.

The fowls largely used in these districts for egg production are Minorcas, White or Brown Leghorns; for general purposes, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and Faverolles; ducks, Aylesbury, Rouen, Pekin and Indian Runner. The American Bronze turkey is most valued for producing stock of this kind. If the English Parliament recognizes the value of this interest to this extent why should it be so absolutely neglected by our national government.

A lady in Canada tells us of the possibilities of selecting in advance the sex to be produced from eggs. This same system has been practiced for many years in Scotland, and has been experimented with in England as well, so says Mr. Scott, of Dalkeith, England. The plan is as follows:

Eggs having the horizontal air space directly and evenly across the large end of the egg produce cockerels, while the eggs that have the slanting or vertical air space that leans to one side or the other produce pullets. The position of the air space can be thoroughly studied by the use of an egg tester prior to placing the eggs for incubation. It would be a very easy matter to test a lot of eggs and select, according to this rule and test the proposition. Both the Scotch and the English fanciers and at least one in Canada have thoroughly tested this method and claim to be satisfied with the results.

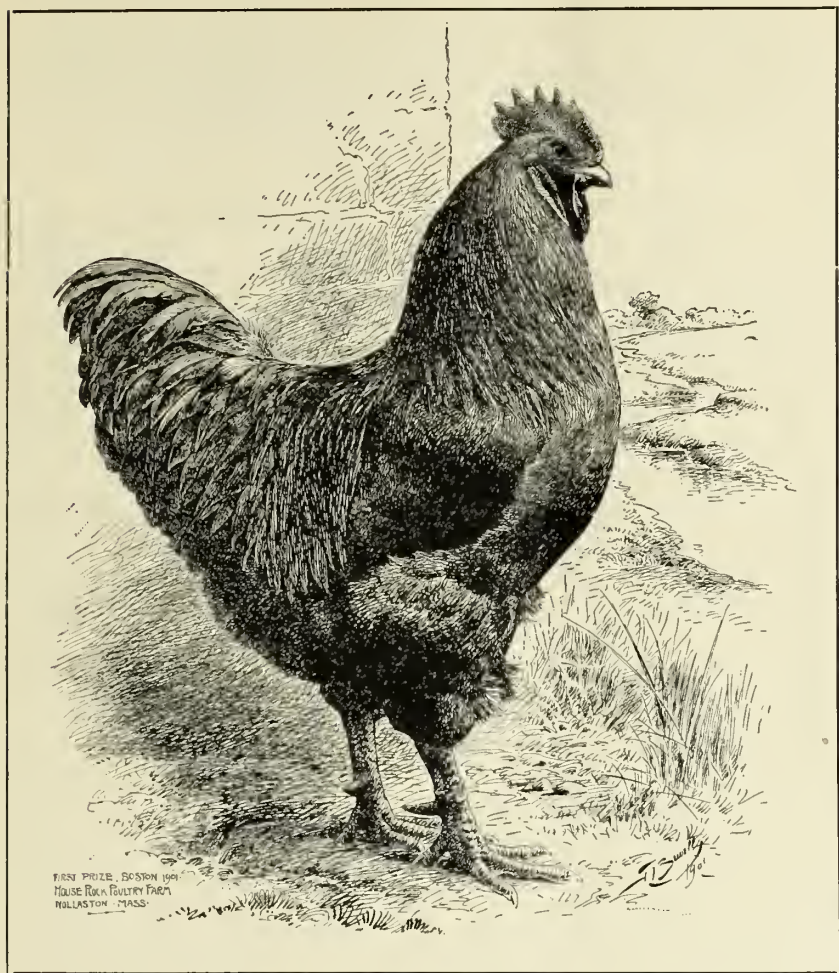
We have often stated that there was danger of too much encouragement to small size in bantams. As small as possible to sustain and possess proper strength and vitality is a good rule to follow. We notice a great contention in England over the encouragement of small size as an overpowering advantage in the exhibition pen. Mr. Russell, the father of the Malay Bantam interest, and many others are contending against the danger of this practice. Mr. Forsythe, a great fancier of the beautiful bantams, states the case better than we have seen it stated for some time. We copy from him as follows:

"The time, in my humble opinion, has fully arrived when this cry for smallness in bantams should be brought to book. Why this cry for smallness? Simply because fanciers feel laid under obligation, that in order to find favour in the judge's eyes, this is an important factor which must have primary attention. From a common-sense point of view, and a most natural one, to obtain this dwarfishness recourse must be made to a process which is at once most detrimental to development.

"Constant in-breeding and scanty feeding are the two well-known agents employed to attain this end. Consequently there is a great tendency to degeneration, and to sacrifice at this altar of smallness, stamina, vitality, and vigor, the real attributes and elements of beauty. Certainly we want Bantams, but not diminutives, pure and simple, which are neither useful nor ornamental. This is a most auspicious time, the eve of the breeding season, to raise this discussion, and I trust those interested in Bantams won't allow this important matter to drop."

The poultry interest of the Transvaal, as reported by one well informed in the poultry matters of Africa, is well on the bone. The proper poultry for those localities are being selected from the two American breeds of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes and the Orpington fowls. These three breeds seem to be in the ascendancy in these localities. Long, interesting articles are being sent home to England and published in the English poultry papers with relation to the management of poultry in that country. This, like Australia, is a very warm country, and the great demand for success seems to be a plentiful water supply, a profusion of green food, plenty of grit and a little fattening grain. A number of our American fanciers have sent stock to





RHODE ISLAND RED COCK

Africa. The English and even the Australian shippers have an advantage over the Americans from the fact that the quality sent from America has not been of the best. Unfortunately, there has been a number of shipments gone from this country to Germany, Australia, Mexico, South America and Africa that have not been creditable to the shippers. It is not a lack in exhibition qualities that has been complained of; the complaints have largely been that the stock sent was scarcely a fair representation of what should be selected for farm use. The writer has seen shipments going from New York to South America that were scarcely fit to be used for dressed poultry, let alone to send to a far-off country as a fair representation of our American breeds.

The greatest troubles or dangers that one has to overcome with poultry growing in the warm or tropical climates is the natural thrift or surprising increase of insect vermin. There is nothing in the way of cold or frost to stop their increase. The statement is made that even the roosting in trees is not a safe-guard from vermin. If care is not taken, the lice and mites will hide in the bark and crevices of the trees that are continually used as a roosting place by the poultry. Even in these warm climates it is best to encourage the poultry to roost in buildings, which should be built as cool and airy as possible, and continually safeguarded against the possible increase of vermin.

In Florida, in California, in Australia and in Africa, and all other tropical climates the same trouble has been experienced. There are many more kinds of lice, mites, ticks and other insects to fight in these southern countries than we have further north. The same care, cleanliness and perseverance keeps out all that destroys in all of these. There is

no more trouble to get rid of all than is experienced in getting rid of the common head louse. The same treatment destroys all varieties. Where this treatment is not continually and thoroughly applied, but little headway can be made in keeping poultry in tropical countries.

## Too Good to Miss

We clip the following from Farm and Ranch, believing it too good an object lesson for our readers to miss. It shows what can be done with a few hens, and this is only one instance in many thousand:

"I would like to give a record of my Single Comb White Leghorns as I see Mr. H. Jay Daugherty has given a record of his 10 Barred Rocks for 12 months. I am in the same belief as Mr. Murphey on egg producing breeds, and if you will allow me space on the poultry page of your valuable paper I will endeavor to give my record which is as follows: Eggs produced for the year 1905 from 20 hens: January, 197; February, 235; March, 349; April, 405; May, 538; June, 468; July, 407; August, 279; September, 197; October, 301; November, 398; December, 237. Total, 4101.

"Average eggs per hen 205. I sold as follows: Eggs shipped for hatching \$75; eggs sold at market prices \$18.50; stock sold at fancy prices, \$58.50; stock sold at market prices, \$26.50; I have 20 pullets at \$1 each, \$20.00; six cockerels at \$2 each, \$12.00; total income, \$210.50. Cost of feed, \$19.50; cost of shipping material, \$9; total expense, \$28.50.

"This leaves a profit of \$182 or an average of \$9.00 per hen. Of course the birds had free range and gathered much free feed.—J. R. Dishner."

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Shove's Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are winners at New York, four first, 1902; first S. C. cockerel, 1904. Having added to our yards the breeders and prize winners of Mr. John Crowther, places our stock at the front, as well as our strain of Houdans. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 40. DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 11-9

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds Exclusively. Winners at Boston, New York, Newark, Trenton, Allentown, Hazleton and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomsbury, N. J. 11-9

Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.00 thirteen. Four dollars hundred. Cockerels for sale. Homer Pigeons. GERBIG & MILLER, Chambersburg, Pa. 11-7

Eggs For Hatching From My Bred-to-Lay S. C. R. I. Reds. Large, uniform, brown and fertile. \$1.00 per 13, \$6 per 100. GEO. H. MOLLER, Holmes, Del. Co., Pa. 11-10

Rhode Island Reds.—Winnings, Madison Square Garden, New York; Portland, Maine; Manchester, Concord, New Hampshire; Lynn, Brockton, Leominster, Beverly, Massachusetts. Eggs \$2 per thirteen. \$15 for hundred. WALKLING HENNERIES, West Medford, Massachusetts. 11-10

Armstrong's S. C. Reds and Buff Wyandottes Won at Winsted, Conn. One 1st, two 2d, one 4th and one 5th, on six entries. At Pittsfield, Mass., first and special on S. C. Red Ckl., 2d Red Pullet, 2d Buff Ckl., and 3d Buff Pullet, four entries. Farm raised, dry fed, hardy and prolific. Eggs, special, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50. Utility \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Breeders for sale reasonable. T. W. ARMSTRONG, Grant's Station, Norfolk, Conn. 11-8

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.—First Prize Winners. Cockerels for sale. Eggs from prize pen \$3.00 per setting. EARL HODDER, Johnston, N. Y. 11-8

Standard Bred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.—Selected eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS, 154 Carmita Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 11-8

Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Combs.—Best blood in country in my strain. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per hundred. E. A. MCCULLOCH, "Oldfields," Glencoe, Balto. Co., Md. 11-8

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.—Winners at West Haven, Danbury, Hamden. First Cockerel at West Haven in class of 16 birds. Eggs from prize winners. \$2.00 per 15, 5.00 per 50, \$9.00 per hundred. JOHN B. SMITH, 23 Brewster St., New Haven, Conn. 11-8

For Sale.—S. C. R. I. Red Eggs, \$4.00 a Hundred. NEW CASTLE POULTRY PLANT, New Castle, Del. 11-8

Royal Ruby Strain Rose Comb R. I. Reds.—Send for circular of winnings and matings. Egg orders booked now. GEO. BACHMAN, Tannersville, N. Y., Box 28. 11-9

R. I. Red Eggs.—S. C., One Setting \$2. Two or more \$1.50 each. JOHN N. MORRIS, Waldrup, Va. 11-9

Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons.—We have the Prize winners at the Chambersburg Poultry Show in 1905. Eggs for hatching 90 cents for 15. Eggs guaranteed good hatch. Catalogue free. J. M. PHILIPS' SONS, Mercersburg, Pa. 11-7

R. C. Rhode Isl. Reds.—Eggs For Hatching, From prize winners at Hagerstown, Scranton, etc. Bred to lay and to win. KARL HEUMANN, Berwyn, Md. 11-9

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES

Rhode Island White.—A Leader as a Utility breed. Winter layers. \$1.75 per 15 eggs of first pen. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Box 230 Hamsonburg, Va. 11-9

### BRAHMAS

10 Years Breeding Light Brahmas Exclusively. Get my show record. 15 eggs \$2.00. Some fine Breeding Cockerels for sale. F. W. DAVIS, Keyser, W. Va. 11-7

Light Brahmas Exclusively.—Winning Many Prizes at Ballston, Albany, Schenectady and Gloversville. Grand stock offered. Eggs \$3 for 15. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 12-2

Light Brahmas.—Light Brahma Bantams, Silver cup, best display at Schenectady. Arm Chair, Albany Brahma Club Ribbons, all specials Frankfort. Send for Catalogue. F. E. HOYT, Park Place, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 12-1

Light Brahmas Exclusively.—Bred From Best strains. Eggs \$1 for 15. H. E. HAYDOCK, Locust Valley, N. Y. 11-10

The Diseases of Poultry, by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject. 248 pages and 72 illustrations. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### JAVAS

First Premium Black Javas, Northup Strain.—S. C. B. Minorcas. Eggs, two dollars for fifteen. Thirty years a fancier. A. P. LUNDY, Binghamton, N. Y. 11-8

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10-12 pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Bantams. Little beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 11-7

Pocket-money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### ORPINGTONS

For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators, who naturally have the best. Illustrated catalogue, 10c to cover postage. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. 11-7

20 Single Comb Buff Orpington Cockerels.—\$2, \$3, and \$5. Every one selected. Write me before buying elsewhere. H. W. ACKERSON, Box 66, Washington, N. J. 11-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons.—Cook, Willow Brook and Whittaker strains. Eggs \$3 per 15. \$5 per 30. Infertiles replaced. RICHARD M. CUNNINGHAM, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 11-7

First World's Fair Cockerel, Single Comb Buff Orpington. 200 descendants \$150.00 1st Boston Cock. Blue ribbons Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville. Circulars. BLUEGRASS POULTRY YARDS, Mitchell, Tenn. 11-8

Orpingtons, Single Combed, Black and White, Buff, Jubilee, Spangled. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. Choice stock for sale. Cook's Strain. H. W. MORGAN, Jefferson, Ohio. 11-8

White Orpington Home.—America's Largest specialty S. C. White Orpington farm. Hundreds of prizes won on birds of my breeding this season. Eggs from the very best prize matings 1 ever owned, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Hatch guaranteed. Circular free. EARL L. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y. 11-8

Buff, Black and Spangled Orpingtons.—Eggs From first-class pens \$3 per setting. H. PEARSON, 500 Valley St., South Orange, N. J. 11-9

Half-Price Proposition on Eggs From Choicest matings, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, heavy-laying strain. Particulars free. R. P. VAN WINKLE FARM, Purling, N. Y. 11-7

S. C. White Orpingtons.—\$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30, from choice scoring birds as good as the best. I guarantee satisfaction. I. V. CLARK, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 11-8

Eggs For Hatching \$1 Per 13, From Buff Orpingtons. Hens bred from imported birds. Cockerels from first prize birds at N. Y. E. E. STANDISH, Andover, Conn. 11-8

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Black Langshans.—Fine, Hardy Stock; Good Layers. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$6 for 100; packed to carry any distance, FRANK I. AHERN, Box 51, Laurel, Md. 11-11

Write W. W. Wilbur, the Black Langshan Fancier, for prices on eggs for hatchling. Winter layers. Quality, beauty and profit combined. WAVERLY, Lackawanna Co., Pa. 11-7

Black Langshans Eggs From Choice Thrifty Stock, great laying strain. \$1.50 per 15. Write for circular. W. J. CORY, Box 172 Palmyra, Wisconsin. 11-9

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

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Bradley's Houdans Always Win and Are Bred for utility as well as fancy. Write your wants. T. J. BRADLEY, Box A, Delmar, N. Y. 11-7

Houdans and Barred Rocks.—Eggs From Nothing but show birds. Write me and get the best. 15 eggs \$2.00, 30, \$3.00. FRED A. JENNER, Troy, Pa. 11-7

Houdans.—Eggs For Hatching, One Dollar and a half for thirteen, from a strain of heavy winter layers that have won in every show entered. R. J. BRINKERHOFF, 408 Union Street, West Springfield, Mass. 11-9

Houdan Eggs For Hatching From Our Large Selected for beauty and laying quality birds. \$1.50 per 15. Circular free. FUHLMANN BROS., 1001 Fullam Ave., Muscatine, Iowa. 11-9

Pocket-money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### RED CAPS

Red Cap and Houdan Eggs From My Prize Winners at Athol, Leominster, Mass., Keene, N. H., Battleboro, Vt. \$1 per 13. H. MERRIAM, Ashburnham, Mass. 11-8



## FAVEROLLES

Faverolles.—"The King of Utility Fowls." Also Lakenvelders. Send stamp for circulars. DR. PHELPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. 11-7

English Salmon Faverolles.—Greatest Winter layers. They are large broilers at eight weeks old. Booking orders now for eggs from the pen I imported myself at \$4.00 per 15. Nest mated Homer Pigeons from stock I imported at the same time, \$1.00 per pair. JAMES E. MILLER, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Reference People's National Bank. 11-7

Faverolles, The Breed You Are Looking For.—Winners of the blue at Madison Square Garden Show. Circular for stamp. EBEN RITCHIE, Shelton, Conn. 11-8

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated, it is a little gem. Price 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

## COCHINS

Buff Cochins.—Exclusively Breeding or Exhibition stock. Single, trios or pens. Choice breeders in Ckls. J. C. MITCHEM, Marshalltown, Iowa. 11-7

At Boston, America's Greatest Cochins Show, 1906, Murray's White and Black Cochins made a grand record, winning on Whites the \$100.00 Challenge Cup, best White Male and all specials offered. Also, 1, 2, Cock, 1, 2, 3, 4, Hen, 1, 2, Ckl., 1, 2, 3, 5, Pullet. Blacks 3, 5, Cock, 1, 2, 3, 4, Hens, 1, 2, Ckls., 2, 3, 5, Pullets, best display. Best Cock, 4 Hens; also, color and shape specials. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 13. W. G. MURRAY, Strathroy, Canada. 11-8

Buff Cochins Eggs From Young's Prize Winning Cochins, headed by 1st Cock World's Fair. Marvelous size. Heavily feathered. Eggs fifteen for \$3. Beautiful Catalogue sent free. CLARENCE YOUNG, Topeka, Kansas. 11-9

Fountain Park Poultry Yards.—Eggs From My prize winning Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmans, \$2 for 15, for sale. FRANK E. SILLWAY, Newburyport, Mass. 11-9

Cochins.—Egg Orders Carefully Filled From Our famous White, Black and Partridge Cochins at \$3.00 per 13. Single birds, pairs, trios or pens reasonable. Fair treatment. Illustrated circular with long list of winners. D. C. PEOPLES, Specialist, Ulrichsville, Ohio. 11-9

## DORKINGS

Dorkings.—Silver-gray and Dark.—After Many years breeding and importing have reached the highest perfection of Silver-gray Dorkings. At Boston's last show took first and challenge cup for cock bred and owned by a member of "American Dorking Club." Also first and challenge cup on pullet, and cup for best female. Have some choice birds for sale. Eggs in season, \$3.00 per setting; two, \$5.00. HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, N. J. 11-9

## TURKEYS

200 Bronze Turkeys, Bred from 47-lb. Toms and 22-lb. to 33-lb. hens. More prizes awarded my strain at America's leading shows than any four strains in the United States. Show birds to win and breeders not akin from the heaviest birds in the world. Stamp. GEO. WOLF, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 11-7

Genuine Wild Turkeys Domesticated.—Absolutely free from disease. Large, vigorous and beautiful. Easy to raise, easy to sell. Eggs in season. ROBERT BLANTON, Stoddert, Va. 11-7

Giant Mammoth Bronze Turkey.—Choice, Young and old Toms, 15 to 48 lbs., \$4.25 up. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. White P. Rock eggs \$2.00 per setting. Mammoth Registered Poland China Hogs. BYRD BROS., Route 3, Salisbury, N. C. 11-9

Half-Wild, Half-Bronze.—Anxious to Raise Turkeys? Half-wild hens and eggs for sale. Toms all sold. BERTHA M. TYSON, R. F. D. 3, Rising Sun, Md. 12-2

The Diseases of Poultry, by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only illustrated and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject. 248 pages and 72 illustrations. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

## FANCY PIGEONS

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbills, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 11-7

German Pigeons! Runts, Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, Strassers, Scandaroons, Polish Lynx, Giant Lark, Priests, Barbs, &c. Ask for price list. H. UNZELMANN, Ostroth, 32, Hamburg, Germany. 11-9

Fancy Pigeons.—White Homers a Specialty; also White Dragons. FRED HIBNER, 644 East Boundary Ave., York, Pa. 11-7

For Sale.—Pigeons of the Following Kinds: Jacobins, all colors; Black and Blue-winged Turbills; Black, Dun, and Blue Magpies; Blue and Silver English Owls; White, Blue, Silver, Black, and any other color African Owls; Show Homers; Working Homers, and Red and Yellow Swallows. These birds will be sold very reasonably, as I am getting too old to look after so many. J. M. SKILES, Pigeon Hill, E. O., Pittsburg, Pa. 11-7

English Runt Pigeons, All Colors, Purely Bred. grand specimens, large and healthy, 150 pairs. none for sale with less than 32-inch wing spread and upwards. A. H. PEACOCK, Dallas, Texas. 11-7

Large Mated Homers, Lowest Prices, Producing Heavy squabs; fancy pigeons cheap; forcing squab—breeding, tell male from female, etc.; 35c. Catalogue for stamp. FERD. SUDOW, Pongkeepsle, N. Y. 11-9

Parrots, Runts, Fancy, Ornamental, German Toys, Pearleyed, etc., Pigeons and Doves. Popular Prices. Stamp for reply. OSCAR FORSTER, 115 Madison st., New York City. 11-7

Dragoons Bred From Imported Stock in All Colors. Homers and Dragon-Homer crosses for large squabs in all colors. J. H. WITMER, Abbotstown St., Hanover, Pa. 11-10

Wanted.—Good Strong One to Three Year Old Homers in even sexes, need not be mated but cannot use word out old stock. Also, common colored and all white common pigeons and White Duchess, for which we pay highest market prices. No commission, prompt returns and references. Address STANDARD LOFTS, 16 Penn Avenue, Souderton, Pa. 11-7

Remember Before Placing Your Order for Homers, Carneaus, Mondaines and Maltese hens, send stamp for my low prices and circular. F. BURTT, JR., Englishtown, N. J. 12-3

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## ANDALUSIANS

My Peerless Blue Strain Andalusians Won Ninety premiums at leading shows. Eggs for hatching. Cockerels for sale. Circular. R. QUACKENBUSH, Baldwinville, N. Y. 11-7

Eggs-actly What You Want.—From a Nicely mated pen of Andalusians, one dollar for fifteen. Black Minorcas and Barred Rox at same price. W. FRANK SPAHR, 68 Madison Ave., Hagerstown, Md. 11-9

Blue Andalusian Cockerels For Sale.—At Your price to make room. Eggs \$1.50 per set. Get your order in early. W. W. McKEAN, Box 898, Gouverneur, N. Y. 11-9

## BUCKEYES.

Beautiful Dark Red Buckeyes.—Eggs For Hatching from splend layers. K. B. TURNBULL, Route No. 1, Warren, O. 11-7

## ANCONAS

Mottled Anconas.—15 Eggs For One Dollar, From hens bred for their laying qualities. A few Cockerels for sale at one and two dollars each. A. S. GORDON, 209 Chestnut st, Towanda, Pa. 11-7

Mottled Anconas.—Wonderful Winter Layers. Bred for egg production and purity of stock. White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Write for circular describing these great layers. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. P. H. MANSFIELD, Falconer, N. Y. 11-8

## SPANISH.

Black Spanish.—Three Firsts, Best Display, Boston, 1905. Choice birds, including prize winners, \$3 to \$5. Eggs \$2, three settings, \$5. G. B. SPRING, Newton Lower Falls, Mass. 11-7

Winners.—White Laced Black Spanish. Largest layers. Largest eggs. Tuscany R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.00. Circular free. H. E. CHACE, Troy, Pa. 11-8

## SICILIAN

Sicilian Butter-Cups, the Coming 300-Egg Fowl. Large white eggs. Stamp for illustrated circular and prices for eggs. R. H. ANGLE, Shippenburg, Pa. 11-7

## POLISH

White Crested Black Polish.—Eggs From Seely's Silver Cup winners at Madison Square Garden Show, 1906, will produce prize winners. Write for circular. CHAS. L. SEELY, Afton, N. Y. 11-8

Smith's White Crested Black Polish Winners at Madison square. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Prize record free. R. E. SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 11-9

## HAMBURGS

Black Hamburgs.—At Scranton, Pa., 1906. All firsts and \$5.00 special for best Hamburg in show. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. LAPP, Route 6, Allentown, Pa. 11-11

## LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders.—"A Shadow on a Sheet". The most beautiful fowl yet discovered. Eggs for hatching. Birds from best imported stock; highest winners where ever shown. Price \$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50. A few cockerels for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y. 11-8

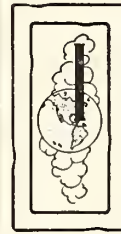
Lakenvelders.—Greatest Layers. Eggs \$5.00 Per 15, from prize winning Blue Andalusians, White Rocks, Black Cochins Bantams, the kind that wins, \$2.00 for 15. L. H. WADE, Oak Hill, N. Y. 11-8

## LITTLE CHICKS

We Have Little Chicks to Sell One Day Old. Write us. Distance no barrier. Order in time. LEWIS D. ROWLAND, Dayton, New Jersey. (Box F.) 11-7



## Thoroughbred or Scrubs?



IT IS to be regretted that the people could not become fully imbued with the idea that there is no such thing as thoroughbred poultry. If there was, this title should go to the pure-bred game fowls, and to no other. The title thoroughbred belongs to the thoroughbred race-horse, and to no other animal, much less to a chicken. Scrubs, mongrel or dunghill might be attributed to inferior poultry, but what is known as true-bred poultry, should have the title of standard-bred poultry, for by this little title alone are they divided into the many breeds and their sub-varieties. There is no question whatever but that there should be more standard-bred poultry, and fewer scrubs or mongrel-bred trash that neither pays for its feed in eggs nor when sold for market poultry.

A Mr. Tripp illustrates this in an article a short time ago, in which he states that many people think a chicken is a chicken, and it does not make any difference as to the breed. This is not true. Inferior, mongrel stock will weigh about three or four pounds when sold to the market, while Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes will go into the market weighing six and eight pounds, and bring from five to six dollars per dozen. This, he thinks, is evidence enough to convince every one to do away with the poor-bred stuff and have the best, which costs but little more to make it so much more profitable than keeping the common stuff. The average Plymouth Rock will produce from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and sixty eggs per year,

while the other kind of mongrel stuff are satisfied with a production of fifty to sixty eggs per year. This, again, is an evidence in favor of the standard-bred breeds and varieties. It never pays to keep a hen upon the place that produces as few as sixty eggs per year. If each one of these were sold at two cents apiece, it would scarcely buy the food the hen eats, while one hundred and fifty eggs sold at one and one-half cents each would bring \$2.25 alone for the eggs, showing a handsome profit over the cost of keeping the hen. These two differences should satisfy anyone of the value of standard-bred poultry.

Those who keep from three to five hundred hens might realize a loss or a profit, according to the selection of their stock. Three hundred hens that only produce sixty eggs each in the year would lose their owner from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars a year for their keep alone, while the same number of hens that produce from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty eggs each would realize for their owner a profit of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars per year, according to the market and the locality in which they are kept. This is a difference of about four hundred dollars a year in keeping poor hens at a loss and good ones at an average profit.

It is too late in the history of poultry culture for any one to trifle away their years, their days, their time and their money in caring for a flock of poultry at a loss, when it is so easy and so satisfactory and so profitable to keep a good lot of poultry that reward those who care for them with good returns.

## The Pekin in China

It does not seem to be generally understood that large flocks of ducks are grown in China for market purposes. Table poultry in China is for the greater part killed in what might be called market places and sold fresh-dressed to the trade. Entire families of the Celestial Empire carry on the business of incubation for trade during the entire season. Contracts are made for eggs both from hens and ducks. These eggs are hatched in a public hatchery, which we intend to describe and illustrate in the near future, and the young sold as soon as they are hatched to those who make a business of growing these ducks for market.

Large numbers of these young ducks are purchased from the hatchery by the growers, who start them at home and grow them to about half size, when they start to hardening them upon the river. One or two men—at times four—attendants will take charge of several thousand of these ducks which are herded along rivers and running streams, often for more than two months at a time, gradually moving them as they feed down the rivers to the markets. Bundles of wire fencing attached to movable poles are carried in the boats. Some of the at-

tendants sit on the lower side of the flock, the others on the upper side, gradually working them down the stream a mile or so each day, permitting them to feed as they go along. When night comes upon them, they are driven to the shores and corralled with these movable fences, where they are kept during the night, and permitted to return to their feeding grounds at daybreak. As these flocks are moved down the river a constant sale is carried on, the attendants slaughtering and dressing during the night to fill the orders received, the ducks being taken from the flocks as they mature, and after being properly dressed, delivered to the customers.

The Pekin ducks are used almost entirely for this purpose. Our information comes from one who spent several years in that country, studying agricultural interests and teaching methods of farming. He stated that it was not unusual to see flocks at the start numbering more than three thousand go down the river cared for by attendants as they described, the trip ending when the whole flock had been disposed of, and the attendants would work their way back home up the waterway in their canoes or boats.





## BUSINESS WORLD



**P**OCK Hill Poultry Farm, of Ossining, New York, have issued one of the most beautiful poultry catalogues ever sent out. The readers of this paper should not hesitate to send for one of these catalogues. Mr. Cory, the manager of the farm, has made rapid strides in the poultry interest, to the credit of General McAlpin, the owner.

The photographs used in our squab article this month came to us through the kindness of the Walker-Bailie poultry yards, of Augusta, Ga. These people report the sale of squabs at fifty cents per pair during the entire winter, and that they have been most successful in growing and furnishing them for market.

Our old friend, W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa., has issued a most attractive catalogue telling of his Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and collie dogs. Mr. Kulp is one of the oldest poultry breeders of the country. No one is deserving of more consideration than he.

The March issue of Gleanings in Bee Culture of the A. I. Root Company, of Medina, Ohio, should be in the hands of all interested in the combination of poultry and bees.

White's Class Advertising, of Chicago, has just issued for Berry's Golden Rule Poultry Farm, Clarinda, Iowa, the most complete catalogue for poultry that has come into our hands for years. The general make-up, illustrations and information is a combination most attractive and instructive as well. We congratulate these people on their business success.

Mr. W. R. Wooden, of Michigan, who has been so successful at Chicago and other points with his Buff Wyandottes, has issued a catalogue, telling how he succeeded in growing so many of the scoring Buff Wyandotte pullets.

There will be held at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois, during the month of July, the second association of the graduates of the College of Agriculture. This will be a great opportunity for all interested in extending their knowledge of these matters. A postal card sent to Mr. A. C. True, Dean of the College, will bring a prospectus of the course.

The Harvey Seed Company have branched out into all features of poultry food. More specially are they interested in seed and chicken feeds. They claim to carry the best line of these goods in the land. Their line of poultry supplies can not be excelled. They do business promptly and on the square. It might be well to write to them for their new catalogue, which describes all the wares for garden and chicken care carried by them. Their address is 21 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, New York.

Messrs. R. Hoen Company, 83 Chambers Street, New York City, have something

new in incubator thermometers. It is usual now for all those who use incubators to buy their own thermometers by the dozens so as to distribute a number throughout the machine. In pursuance of this, it might be well to have one of the Hoen catalogues, which gives the full list of every thing they manufacture.

Orpingtons seem to have the call through the poultry press for the last few months. William Cook & Sons, of Scotch Plains, New Jersey, were the originators of the Orpingtons. They came from England and established a plant in America to satisfy the great demand for these fowls. They have done much for the Orpingtons by furnishing well selected stock to all their customers.

Secretary Northup, the Black Minorca King of Raceville, Washington County, New York, writes us of his great success the past winter, and sends a report of the international Rose Comb Black Minorcas at Boston, during the week of the Poultry Show. This Association has done much for the upbuilding of the Rosecomb Black Minorcas. Mr. Northup has sold a number of this variety at the highest prices secured for any variety of poultry. Those interested in the Rosecomb variety should send to Mr. Northup for full information about them, and about the club that is so well managed in their interest.

Mr. F. C. Tabor, Worcester, Orange Co., New York, has been most fortunate during the last show season winning on his two hundred egg strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns many prizes.

We have just received a copy of the new mating list of Gedney Farm Poultry Yards, White Plains, N. Y., Frank W. Gaylor, Mgr. Every reader of THE FEATHER should have one of these little books. Much information of great value can be gleaned from them.

Poultry breeders all over the country, no matter what variety is bred, know of the class of stock kept in the pens of the gentleman who writes the subjoined letter, and they know any statement he makes about things is right. Of Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed he says:

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

About this time I always get in my order for a few sacks of your Perfect Chick Feed, as I fully appreciate the fact that it is the best I can get, as well as most economical, for young chicks. I attribute much of my success as a breeder of high class Buff Plymouth Rock prize winners to having reared my young stock on Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed.

Respectfully yours,  
B. E. JOHNSON.

Kirkwood, Mo. March 1, 1906.

The fanciers of Long Island met March 14th at Mineola to organize the Long Island Poultry Association, electing P. H. Scudder president, Robert Seaman secretary-treasurer, Mr. Rowland Story, of Brooklyn, is a member of the association and one of the executive committee. Un-

### HOMING PIGEONS

**Homing Pigeons.—I Have a Number of Fine** cocks in Blue and Black Chequer and several pairs of mated birds (excellent breeders) that I will dispose of at reasonable prices. The above birds are pure-blooded Homers, and bred from reliable stock. Also a limited number of youngsters bred from the same strain. G. R. BAYLE, 1643 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-8

**High-Class Homer Pigeons for Squab Raising.** More money in squab raising than any other business. Secure the best breeders, at the lowest prices, from the WEISSPORT SQUAB CO., Weissport, Carbon County, Pa. 11-8

**High Grade Homers.—Owing to Other Business** engagements must sell my entire lot of 250 Homers. None better. \$1.50 pair in small lots. Write me for price on the bunch. F. A. HOYSE, RADT, 233 Third St., Newburg, N. Y. 11-8

**Homers! Homers! Homers.—Our Strain the Best** for squab raising. We guarantee our birds mated giving a certificate of matings with each shipment. Address WOLVERINE PIGEON AND SQUAB CO., Marshall, Mich. 11-8

**50 Pair of Homers, Mixed With Commons.**—Weight of squabs 8 lbs. to dozen. The lot \$25. Apply to A. H. SILK WORTH, Mattituck, N. Y. 11-8

**"Successful Pigeon Raising"—Latest and Most** practical book for squab raisers. Full of valuable information, concisely stated. The author personally conducts a plant of 10,000 birds and tells his secrets frankly. Invaluable to the beginner, telling how to buy stock and how to succeed. Contains 101 pages, 21 fine engravings, handsomely bound. Price 50c. postpaid. You ought to have it. F. B. PRICE, JR., Box 28, Da Costa, N. J. 11-8

**Heavy Squab Breeders For Sale.—Automatic** Poultry and Pigeon Feeder, absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Send for circular. I. W. CHESTON & SONS, Easton, Pa. 11-9

**Large, Guaranteed Mated Homers.—All Pairs** banded. Numbers given with every pair. \$2.00 a pair. In five-pair lots, \$1.85 a pair. In ten-pair lots, \$1.75 a pair. Young Homers, in five-pair lots, 75 cents a pair. All thoroughbreds. No culls. E. M. POULSON, Box 55, Bedminster, N. J. 11-9

**Straight-Bred Homers For Squab Raising.** Guaranteed mated. Youngsters two months old \$1 pair from nine and ten pound squabbing stock. EGG HARBOR SQUAB CO., Egg Harbor City, N. J. 11-9

**The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These** fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-9

### DUCKS

**Rouen Ducks and Toulouse Geese.—Buy Your Eggs** from the World's Best Show record and matings. List free. Write F. D. Fowler, Carlinville, Illinois. 11-7

**Colored Muscovy Ducks.—Prize Winning Stock,** never beaten. Useful and beautiful, a duck worth keeping for eggs and meat. Circular. H. M. CARPENTER, Ossining, N. Y. 11-8

**Indian Runner Ducks.—Winners at World's Fair,** New York City, Chicago and Kansas City. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 45. Send for Catalogue. R. L. CASTLEBERRY, Oswego, Kan. 11-8

**12 Eggs \$1.00 From Choice Indian Runner Ducks.** Stock as good as grows. ROYE & PALMER, Nassau, N. Y. 11-9

**All Varieties Ducks.—Madison Square and Boston** winners. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.00 per setting, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per hundred. MRS. R. BUTTON, Canastota, N. Y. 11-9

**Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks.—Eggs—From** stock having produced ducks weighing eighteen pounds per pair. Six months old. One dollar per twelve. O. N. BRAINARD, Painesville, Ohio. 11-9

**Pekin Duck Eggs For Sale.—From prize winning** pens. \$4.00 a hundred. NEW CASTLE POULTRY PLANT, New Castle, Delaware. 11-7

**White Pekin Ducks.—Extra Large, Vigorous,** healthy stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per hundred. MAPLE LANE FARM, Arglen, Pa. 11-8

**The American Fancier's Poultry Book,** by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-9

### PHEASANTS

**Pheasants.—Pheasants Pay 500 per ct. Better than** Poultry. Price list for stamp. Lowest prices. Eggs in season. Reliable Pheasant Journal, 50c. UNITED STATES PHEASANTRY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12-2

### ORNAMENTALS

**Long Tailed Japanese Phoenix Fowls, Cock's Tail** 3 to 4 feet long. Saddle feathers 18 inches, good layers. Eggs \$3.00 setting. Fine young stock. Stamp for circular. S. G. EGGER, Lewisville, Ohio. 11-8

### DOGS

**St. Bernards.—For Sale or Exchange.—St. Bern** ard Bitch, 2-year-old medium size, beautifully marked, kind and intelligent. Also one of her pups (bitch) 2 months old and a beauty. Price \$15 and \$10. GEO. McD. BLAKE, 514 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va. 11-7

### SUPPLIES

**Before Buying Incubators Get Our Free Catalogue.** It will give you some money-saving points, even if you do not buy of us. COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO., Box 10, Delaware City, Del. 11-8

**Roup Cure For Six Cents in Stamps.** Address, RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARMS, R. F. D. 19, Box 74, Dayton, Virginia. 11-7

**Nature's Health Grit.—Pigeons Must Have It to** do their best. Sample 2 cents. 25 pounds. 40 cents; 100 pounds, \$1.50. HOME STOCK SQUAB CO., Bridgewater, Mass. 11-9

**Colored Leg Bands.—Band Your Poultry, Pigeons,** in colors, identify them at sight. Price list, samples for stamp. A. T. SPILLER, Beverly, Mass. Dept. F. 11-9

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**For Sale.—Eggs From the Following Thoroughbred** Fowls: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes (Sanborn and Norene Strains), Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. All eggs sold guaranteed to be perfectly fresh. Address MRS. R. B. FRAY, Advance Mills, Alhambra Co., Va. 11-8

**Five Houdans For Sale or Will Exchange for** White Leghorns, Houdans and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2.00. J. H. WILSON, 23 Crossman Street, Jamestown, N. Y. 11-9

**Choice Pure Bred Black Breasted Red Game Pullets.**—Will exchange for Rose Comb, Brown Leghorns or White Antwerps, Homers, Pigeons. S. H. EVERETT, Box No. 146 Stockton, N. J. 11-9

**Wanted to Exchange.—Modern Firearms for** Bronze Turkeys, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Bone Cutter, Oyster Shell Mill, Incubator. W. S. AMMON, Grail P. O., Berks Co., Pa. 11-9

**For Sale.—Pekin Duck Eggs for Hatching.—Will** sell at low price per hundred. Address MRS. M. L. TUCKER, Woodley Duck Farm, Boyce, Va. 11-7

### MISCELLANEOUS

**All Breeds of Live, Pure-Bred Poultry, Pigeons,** pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large, 162-page catalogue. EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T, 25 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. 11-9

**County Line Poultry Farm Barred Rocks and Buff** Leghorns again winners. Lockport, N. Y.; 1 entry Barred Rocks, 2d pair; Buff Leghorns, 2d cock, 2d hen, 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels, 1st, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen; Auburn, N. Y., 2d and 3d cockerels, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets, 1st and 3d pens. Send for catalogue of matings. Address A. G. BARLOW, Box A, Barker, N. Y. 11-9

**Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Barred** Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs, \$1 per setting. Choice stock cheap. S. H. GRAYBILL, Richfield, Pa. 11-7

**Flushing Poultry Yards.—H. D. Aldrich, Proprietor,** Bayside Ave., Flushing, N. Y., Breeder of Rose Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Silver, Golden and Buff Wyandottes. Eggs in season. 11-8

**Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets,** dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive sixty-page book and store at your door, 10c. mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 11-9

**Choice, Pure-bred Poultry.—Buff Cochins, White** and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Black and White Minorcas, S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, S. H. Hamburgs; also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs and stock for sale reasonable. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Turkey eggs, 25c each. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, R. F. D. No. 3, Mt. Joy, Pa. 11-9

**Buff Orpingtons, Superb Birds. Pen 1. Contains** birds entirely free from white or black feathers in wing or tail. Lemou buff, cleau white shanks, free from stubs, 12 eggs, \$3. Pen 2. Large grand birds, come of original importation, 12 eggs \$2. Eggs from large, pure bred flock. "First Class" layers on free range, not specially mated, but good birds, even buff, clean shanks, 12 eggs \$1. 12 early hatched pullets and one cockerel, select birds, if ordered before June 1st, \$12. If ordered after that date, price will be advanced. M. H. WINBRENER, Importer and Breeder, Walkersville, Md. 11-8

**Parrots, Macaws, Parakeets, Kakadus.—It is** my business to watch incoming steamers for bargains in this line. OSCAR FORSTER, 115 Madison street, New York City. 11-7

**Closing Out Entire Stock, Must Sell at Once 200** S. C. Brown Leghorns, pen each Black and Buff Cochins (Hare) Dark Brahmas, White and Black Wyandottes, Dorkings, Andalusians, six varieties ducks, bantams, etc. Send for list if you want exhibition stock at bargain prices. J. FRANKLIN HILLER, R. F. D. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y. 11-9

**Fifteen Eggs One Dollar.—Rocks, Wyandottes,** Minorcas, Brahmas, Orpingtons, Leghorns, all varieties, Hamburg Reds, Cochins. C. PIESTER, Ancram, N. Y. 11-7

**White Minorcas, Buff Leghorns, Buff Plymouth,** Good birds, fertile eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Fair, square treatment in every way. Star Incubator, 100 egg compartment, for sale. S. V. DAVIDSON, Alliance, Ohio. 11-7

**Tulip Poplar Poultry Farm.—Specialty Utility** Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Stock which are layers of large, brown eggs. If in the market look no further for we can serve you and guarantee satisfaction. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$3 per 30, \$8 per 100. COWPERTHWAIT BROS., Berlin, New Jersey. 11-7



doubtedly they will hold a fine show at Long Island next winter.

Those of our readers who are anxious to see a facsimile of the magnificent Plymouth Rock cock bird that won second at Boston, can get an almost perfect picture of him by writing to Jas. H. Woodward, Dunstable, Mass. and asking for his circular, saying you read of it in THE FEATHER.

Mr. J. Cook Johnson of Omaha, Nebr., Box F. advises us in a recent letter that not only has the demand for his stock been unusually heavy during the past season but that the inquiries for stock and eggs on foreign orders for export shipments have increased very materially. One order which merits more than passing attention was received during the month of February from a Cuban customer who ordered ten cockerels and forty pullets. He has already been very successful in the past in exporting stock and eggs to England, Cuba, and Mexico. From a very small beginning a little over ten years ago a business has been built up which in annual sales, reaches the figures of 20,000 eggs for hatching purposes and 2000 head of stock sold for breeding purposes. Those of our readers who are interested in Single Comb White Leghorns will doubtless be interested in the information which is contained in his season's illustrated circular which Mr. Johnson will be glad to send upon request.

We have just received from George H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y., his illustrated catalogue of Black Minorcas for 1906. This is one of the most interesting poultry catalogues which we have seen. It contains pictures and descriptions of Mr. Northup's extensive buildings and of his noted Black Minorcas both Rose and Single Comb.

Mr. Northup writes us that he has mated up thirty pens of the finest Minorcas he has ever seen, to breed from this season. He has a fine lot of youngsters out. At the time of writing us, March 23rd, eggs are hatching remarkably well and prospects are good for a successful season. Anyone interested in the greatest layers of the largest eggs should send for Mr. Northup's catalogue.

Messrs. Channon, Son & Co., of Quincy, Illinois, have issued with their catalogue a special offer to all who may purchase of them within the next thirty days. Write immediately for one of their catalogues, and state that you saw this notice in THE FEATHER.

The Earl Poultry Farms, New Holland, Pennsylvania, have reached most wonderful proportions. As the result of a number of years of careful study and labor Mr. Kinzer has been able to establish himself upon a two hundred acre plant, where are grown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and the world famous Imperial Pekin Ducks. This is a tribute of worthy success to one who has devoted years to the building up of a home business.

Ann Arbor Poultry Yards, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, have become most famous through the West. Their specialties are Leghorns and Penciled Rocks. Their stock is among the best. Their success in the show room is well deserved. We are just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Schlude, the owner of the yards, in which he states that he is having a most satisfactory Spring business, the greater por-

tion of which has come from his advertisement in THE FEATHER.

W. C. Ellison, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Secretary of the American Buff Wyandotte Club, wishes us to state that he is ready to enter into negotiations with the members of the Buff Wyandotte Clubs from every state in the union relative to offering specials in those states for the next winter shows. You had best write at once to Mr. Ellison relative to this.

Mr. Richardson, proprietor of Hazelmere Poultry Yards, Knightsville, Rhode Island, has just issued some most interesting literature relative to Columbian Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. All interested in these two fowls should send to Mr. Richardson for the literature pertaining to same.



CARRYING THE CHICKS IN REMOVABLE CHICK TRAY.

The manufacturers of the Gem Incubator Company, located at Trotwood, Ohio, have made the greatest improvements in their incubators and brooders. They have some most desirable novelties which they are anxious to present to all who are enough interested to ask for their publication and state that they saw this notice in THE FEATHER.

We are just in receipt of a letter from the Cornell Incubator Company, stating that they have just received the most beautiful catalogue ever published in the interest of artificial incubating, and they are very anxious to send one of these catalogues to every reader of THE FEATHER. Address this firm at Ithaca, New York, and ask for one of their latest catalogues that was mentioned in the April issue of THE FEATHER.

This title has been appropriated by the firm who manufacture incubators, Lee's Lice Killer, Lee's Egg Producers, and many other valuable products that should be better known by every poultryman. No one who has ever had trouble with lice in the poultry house should delay a single moment in dropping a postal card to George H. Lee Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, and asking them to send their new catalogue telling of the Mandy Lee and their other products. Mention THE FEATHER when asking for same.

The Hacker Incubator and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, claim to have a machine that turns out a bucketful of chickens every day. This novelty is fully explained in their new catalogue. It has often been stated that it was impossible to put eggs into a machine and take out chicks every morning, a few at a time each day. Some claim that it is possible. Write to this company and tell them that you gained this information in THE FEATHER, and that you want one of their most recently issued books which tell of these matters.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

Columbia Wyandotte Eggs For Hatching, Fifteen Two Dollars, thirty, Three Fifty. Also Buff Leghorns, fifteen, One Fifty, thirty, Two Fifty. Pekin Ducks, nine, One Fifty, eighteen, One Seventy-five. Stock for sale. JOHN FIELD, 113 Trenchard st., Yonkers, N. Y. 11-7

10 Best Varieties, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred Rocks, White, Golden, Silver Wyandottes, Spanish, Leghorns and Minorcas. Stock and eggs for sale. EMERY REIFENBERG, St. Johns, Pa. 12-4

Eggs \$1 per 15, \$2 per 40, From Thoroughbred Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns, 12 varieties. Catalogue. S. K. MOHR, Box 8, Coopersburg, Pa. 11-9

Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs for hatching a specialty—reasonable prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. FAIRVIEW FARM, Shrewsbury, Pa. 11-7

Redcaps, Golden Wyandottes, White Rocks, S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, Houdans. Eggs \$1.25 per 13, \$2.25 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed. WILL S. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa. 11-7

For Sale.—Prize winning White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Red Caps. Won 1st and 2d at Rochester, Auburn, Watertown and New York State Fair. Pens, Trios, Cocks, Cockerels, Hens or Pullets, any way to suit. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$6.00 per 100, from prize winning pens. Write for circular. Direct, JOHN BAITY, Cayuga Lake Poultry Yards, Cayuga, N. Y. 11-7

Leghorns, R. C. White (Kulp) S. C. White. (Wyckoff) Plymouth Rocks, Buff (Nuggett's), Barred (Hawkins). Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Black Cochins. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. No stock for sale this season. EXCELSIOR POULTRY AND EGG YARDS, Jos. F. R. Bonface, prop., Monroe, N. J. 11-8

20 Eggs, One Dollar.—Leading Varieties, Prize Poultry, Pigeons, Hares, etc. Catalogue free. F. G. WILE, Telford, Pa. 11-7

Black Leghorns, Anconas and Red Caps.—First Prize winners at Johnstown and Gloversville Shows. Stock and eggs for sale. GEO. GRANDY, Johnstown, N. Y. 11-8

Willow Poultry Farm, Mrs. Emma C. Folk, Prop., Westminister, Md.—Have the following fine stock bred for practical purposes for sale: S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. W. Leghorns. Write for prices. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Golden Wyandotte eggs 13, \$1.50. Special reduction on incubator batches. 11-8

If You Want Either Ancona, Black Minorca, Rhode Island Red, Buff or Brown Leghorn Eggs, just write for prices. GEO. SHERWOOD, Greene, New York. 11-7

For Sale.—Jacobins, Helmsies, Nuns, Magpies, Archangels, Swallows, Bluettes, Blondinettes, Dragons, Pouters, Homers; also Black Cochins and Fox Terrier Pups. J. H. SELL, JR., Hanover, Pa. 11-8

Choice Homers and Fantails, All Colors, Bantams, Plain and Bearded Polish, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Rosecomb, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins. I. S. MILLER, Allentown, Penna. 11-8

Little Brook Thoroughbreds.—Wyandottes, Partridge, Columbian, Silver Penciled, Orpingtons, S. C. Buff, R. C. White, Leghorn, S. C. Buff, R. C. White, Barred Rocks, Muscovia Ducks. All eggs \$2.00 per setting. 260-egg Shoemaker incubator for sale, \$15.00. LITTLE BROOK POULTRY FARM CO., Box 130, Red Lion, Pa. 11-8

Eggs From Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, scoring 90 to 94. My guarantee on eggs better than all others. Circulars explains all. E. R. FREELAND, Route 2, Fairmount, W. Va. 11-7

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Partridge, Plymouth Rocks, Salmon Faverolles. They are prize winners. 15 eggs \$2. Member National S. C. Buff Orpington Club. ARTHUR WAITE, Rockville, Mass. 11-8

13 Eggs For \$1; 100, \$4.—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 11-8

The Three Great Breeds.—R. C. Buff Orpington, Single Comb Rhode Island Red and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from grand birds. Winners at Trenton, Herald Square and elsewhere. Price \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 50. Cockerels for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y. 11-8

Purity Big Three.—Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from a fine lot of fowls. Leghorns, \$1.25 per fifteen; Wyandottes and Rocks, \$1.50 per fifteen. Catalogue free. PURITY POULTRY YARDS, Berkley, Va. 11-8

Buff and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. DAVID TODD, St. Denis, Baltimore Co., Md. 11-8

Crescent Pheasant, J. T. Murphy, Proprietor.—Breeder of Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst, Reeves and English Ringneck Pheasants, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Pit Games, Buff Pekin Bantams, Silkies, Pea Fowl, Fancy Pigeons and Scotch Collie Dogs. Eggs in season and stock at all times. Crescent, Saratoga Co., N. Y. 11-8

Maryland Poultry Yards.—12 Varieties. Price from yard matings \$1.00 for 15 eggs; \$5.00 for 6 settings. Chicks 15c apiece. Incubator eggs, Range Plymouth Rock, \$3.00 per 100; Chicks, \$10 per 100. Price list free. CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Taneytown, Maryland. 11-8

Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Pit Game eggs \$1.15 per 15. 15 years experience, DAVID E. WALSH, Westminster, Md. 11-7

Eggs For Hatching From Buff Cochins and Anconas, Madison Square, N. Y., winners. \$2 Cochins, \$3 Anconas, per sitting of 13. H. MIER, 151 Springfield, Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 12-1

Mottled Anconas Will Fill the Egg Basket and they are beauties. Also R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, \$1.00 15. GEO. W. DE RIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 11-8

Pure Bred Poultry.—Single Comb White and Black Minorcas, White Faced Black Spanish. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Golden and White Wyandottes, Buff and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH FIDDLER, Westville, Pa. 11-8

Mammoth Pekin Ducks.—Great Big Fellows and heavy layers. Eggs, 11 \$1.00; 100 \$7.00. Also Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Anconas and Rose Comb Reds. 15 \$1.00. GEO. W. DE RIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 11-8

Blue Ridge Poultry Farm.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Thompson Strain, Brown Leghorns, Forsythe & Booth Strain, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Sherwoods. No better stock in America. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.00 for 13. H. A. HALL, Front Royal, Va. 11-9

Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Genuine Cook Strain. Eggs from fine large birds \$1.25 per 15. White Wyandottes and Brahmas \$1.00. J. E. WILLIAMS, Cochran, Pa. 11-9

Eggs For Setting, Wyckoff Strain, S. C. White Leghorns. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Noted layers. 15 eggs \$1.00. \$4.50 per 100. W. E. ROWM, Forest Park, Baltimore, Md. 11-9

Gold and Silver Penciled Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns, S. G. Dorkings, Colored and White Muscovy, G. Call and India Runner Ducks. Eggs in season. E. J. LOHR, Ann Arbor, Mich. 11-9

Pure Bred Barred P. Rocks, Buff Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Eggs 75c. per setting of 15. Stock first class. W. L. BARNES, Box 188, Seaford, Delaware. 11-7

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y.—With Five Entries Buff Leghorns at Albany won four firsts. Stock and eggs \$1.00 up. Buff Rocks, Buff and Silver Wyandottes. 11-9

Village Farm Poultry Yards.—Minorcas, White and Black and R. C. Black Leghorns, Rose and Single Comb, White, Brown and Buff; eggs \$1.25 per 15. Barred and White Rock eggs \$1.00 per 15; 100 eggs \$4.00. Black and White Wyandottes \$2.00 per 15. Faverolles \$3.00 per 15. Light Brahmas \$1.25 per 15. India Runner and Pekin Ducks, eggs \$1.00 per 11. Homer and Fantail Pigeons for sale, \$1.25 per pair. All our stock are pure breeds, farm raised and healthy. I have spared no time or money in selecting as fine stock as possible for me to purchase. F. H. OSBORNE, Monticello, N. Y. 11-8

S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. White and Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1.50 for 30 and mixed \$4.00 per 100. M. B. HOSSLER, Mt. Joy, Pa. 11-9

Four Setting Eggs \$3.00, Poultry, Pigeons, Hares, Squirrels, Cavies, Angora Cats, Song Birds, Geese, Turkeys. \$4 Page Illustrated Book 5c. List free. A. H. NYCE, Vernfield, Pa. 11-7

Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per 15. Ten chicks guaranteed. MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, Perkasia, Pa. 11-9

Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rock, S. C. White Leghorns Pure Breed. Eggs, Cochins and Brahmas, 15 \$1.00; Rocks and Leghorns 75c 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J. 11-9

Eggs From Prize Winning Stock Buff Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, S. C. Black, Brown, Duckwing, R. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, and Pit Games, Pyles, Redhorses and Tassels. All my stock is from the very best strains. At Fonda Fair on 59 entries, 31 first and 23 seconds. At Gloversville, on 11 entries, 6 firsts, 3 seconds, and 2 thirds; also 5 specials. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. GEORGE W. LAKE, Akin, N. Y. 11-9

Did the Eggs You Purchased Hatch Well Last Year? If not why won't you try our 200-Egg Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, White Rocks or White Wyandottes at \$1.50 and \$2.00? We will absolutely guarantee you a fifty per cent. hatch. CONNISCLEFFE POULTRY FARM, Tenally, N. J. 11-10

Two Dollars For Fifteen White Indian Game, Three Dollars for fifteen Buckeye Red Eggs, from prize winners. Send for photographs from life. C. W. NEWMAN, Chambersburg, Pa. 11-9

Quality Eggs.—Buff Orpingtons \$1.00 up. Barred Rocks \$1.00. Bronze Turkeys, \$3.00 dozen. Stock from winners. QUEENLAND FARM, R. 2, Box 7, F. Hagan, Va. 11-9

Rose Comb Poultry Farm.—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. \$6.00 per 100. W. J. FRY, Box 55, Milltown, New Jersey. 11-7

For Sale.—Six Black Minorca Cockerels, 30 Hens, one and two years old, 20 pullets for sale cheap if sold at once, Dr. C. P. Andrus Strain, and Buff Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Eggs for sale at \$3.00 per 15. Took ten prizes at Rochester show and two at New York show. Breed prize winners, they are the kind that pays. A. J. HAMM, Canandaigua, N. Y. 11-7





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 Hen Feed, Mash Egg Feed, Ever Green Clover Meal, and Pigeon Feed  
 The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed.  
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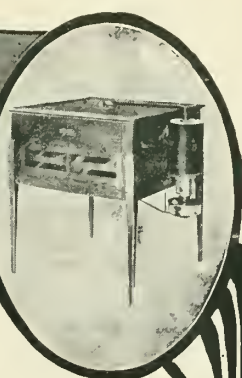
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 Belair, Md.



## MODEL

### Incubators

### Brooders



The Model Incubators are meeting with a larger sale than ever this season. What is the reason for it? Simply that the Model hatchers have given complete satisfaction to earlier customers. These customers recommend Models on their merits. They are not bought for either cash or advertising. They make their money out of rearing poultry for profit.

I have a letter from one of my customers, Mr. William H. Truslow, of Stroudsburg, Pa., under date of March 9th, in which he states, "I think the best hatch I ever had on duck eggs came off last week in one of your Models." Mr. Truslow has been hatching ducks for about fifteen years, has used all the leading makes of incubators, and is now using only the Model. He has forty-seven of the No. 4's, from which he averaged last season close to 1,000 ducks from each machine, and which netted him a handsomer profit than most breeders make.

Another large customer is the Crystal Springs Duck Farm, Oil City, Pa. They used last season thirty-three Models and forty-nine of my old make which I remodeled early in the season. I have just shipped this plant eight more, which gives them a capacity of ninety machines. Mr. Patrick McEvoy, the manager, writes me that the Model is the best hatcher he can get. Mr. McEvoy is a successful chicken man as well as a successful duck breeder, and last season marketed some of the finest and largest capons that went to New York. Mr. McEvoy undoubtedly draws the largest salary of any manager of a poultry plant, and gets it because he makes the plant a profit payer.

Another large customer who has ordered more machines since the season opened is The Lakewood Poultry Farm Co., Burrsville, N. J. Mr. Brown, the president of the company, is one of the men who can handle chickens successfully in large numbers. More chickens can be found on this plant than on any other in the country. Visitors are always welcome, and if you have been travelling over the states in search of up-to-date poultry farms without seeing what you were looking for, pay a visit to the Lakewood Farm.

These men use the Model Incubators only because they give them the best hatches. If you are going into the poultry business you cannot afford to do otherwise. My catalogue is free. Also ask for a free copy of "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." This book will tell you of the comparative profits of all branches of the business cost of production, market quotations, etc., virtually an "Easy Lesson in Practical Poultry Culture."

When a baby chick is first hatched it is thinly clad, has little power of resistance and is particularly sensitive to the slightest draught. Within the egg, while the chick is developing, it is immersed in a fluid and breathes in a like manner to a fish by means of an outer circulatory system called the allantois. A short time before the chick is excluded from the shell the lungs, which have previously been filled with a fluid, begin to dry out and the chick has a double circulation. That is, it begins to breathe by inhaling the air contained in the egg at this time into the lungs, while the circulation in the allantois is gradually decreasing. As the chick breaks the shell the circulation in the allantois ceases and it then depends entirely for the aeration of the blood on the lungs. It is, therefore, seen that the change from the aquatic state to the aerial state is quite rapid, and that when the chick is first excluded from the shell the circulation is more or less imperfect. It takes some few days before the circulation has become strong enough to give the chick any resistive force. It is during this early period that millions upon millions have been killed in artificial brooding, which has caused hundreds of failures and many heartaches.

The Model Brooder is designed to properly care for the chick during this critical period, to nurse it along until it gains in strength and activity, until its resistive forces have developed, while it gives the necessary warmth, and in a way to keep the chick perfectly comfortable. It provides more fresh air than any other brooder on the market. With this brooder the chick can be gradually hardened off until its powers of resistance are equal to the outdoor temperature. The results are that the Model Brooders successfully rear the chicks entrusted to them.

Of these brooders my many customers write all kinds of praise:

"The outdoor brooder I bought of you last spring raised successfully every chick put in it."  
 —Clifford F. Klees.

"I raised two broods of chickens in the brooder I purchased from you, 75 chicks in one brood and 85 in another, and never lost a chick in either brood."  
 —W. E. Rose.

My testimonial sheet tells what hundreds of others are doing.

"Poultry Feeding for Profit" for free distribution, tells of methods of feeding old to few and new to many. It also tells of the Model Mill and the Model Prepared Foods.

**CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Do not confuse me with any Company, and be sure to include my street address.

## Winter Eggs

Whether you keep  
**12 or 1,000 Hens**  
 you want them to  
**LAY WHEN EGGS ARE HIGH**

### HOW TO FEED

The profits in poultry are in eggs. Profits in eggs are during the winter, not in the spring and summer

**FEED RIGHT**  
 and Your Hens Will Lay

**SPECIAL OFFER**  
 For 50 cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of our booklet with

**Formulas and Tables for Feeding**  
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**POULTRY KEEPER**  
 the most practical and helpful monthly poultry paper published

**Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.**  
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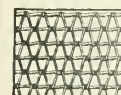
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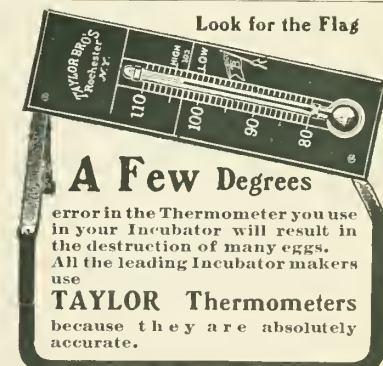


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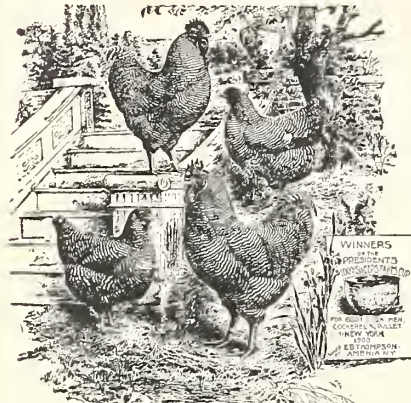
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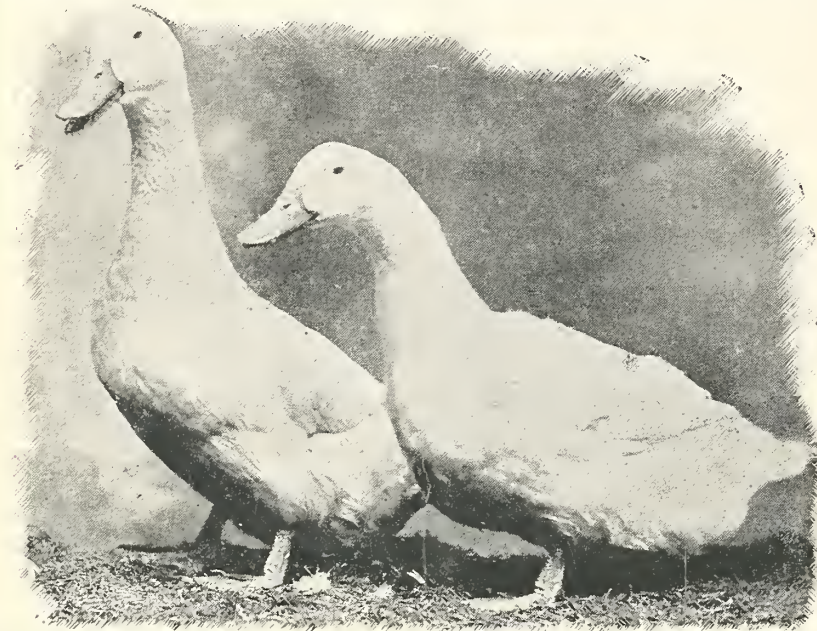
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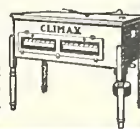
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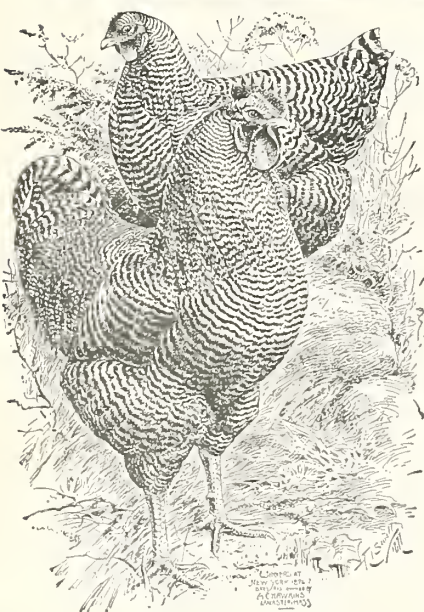
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Volume Eleven MAY, 1906 Number Eight

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**EDITORIAL**

**F**ARM POULTRY quotes from our editorial columns of the February issue with reference to a concentrated management of The American Poultry Association, and while he agrees with us on all points but one, the point of difference is most important. We said in a recent issue that:  
"The Association should be organized with concentrated power. A board of directors should be elected not to exceed ten or twelve in number, three of whom should be elected each year. This board of directors should select from their own number a president of the association, and the same should select the secretary and treasurer, and have control of the entire business of the organization. Until there is such a concentration of power, the business management must continue to go on in a haphazard manner. The greatest injury that has ever come to the association has been the election of the executive officers at each annual meeting."  
The editor of *Farm Poultry*, in his reply to this, said:  
"But it is easily open to question whether the remedy which THE FEATHER proposes is better than the others. For some years past, power in the association has been pretty well centralized, quite as effectively so as under such a board of directors as is now proposed. Still it has been possible occasionally, to shift the remainder of power, while under the proposed centralization scheme, the directorate once established would be a self-perpetuating body. If THE FEATHER wants the A. P. A. to commit suicide its suggestion is appropriate, but not otherwise."  
The facts are, there are but two really well established live-stock associations in the country: one, the American Jersey Cattle Club, the other, the American Kennel Club. We might class with these the Jockey Club Association, as all three have the same concentrated form of management, and carry with them influence, and both national and international respect. These organizations have been catered to by state and national bodies while others stood on the outside and shivered.  
The poultry business is beyond the point of trifling consideration; it should have something better than a disorganized association, which is without legal existence, to father its cause. There should be a solid business foundation underneath an organization that would promote an interest that stands so high financially. The fact that it is self-appointed, does not give it license to trifle with every known business principle.  
As far as committing suicide goes, how can an Association without an existence save in the mind of its members, do any such a deed? Not having a legal existence, how could it die? Not even death in stage fashion is allowed it, for it does not even hold a license to meet.  
As a business proposition, would a bank, a corporation, a factory, a poultry journal, a peanut stand or a saloon be run in such an unauthorized manner? Would any financial institution be run without a carefully selected board of directors? Can any business proposition succeed that is run by the fellows that happen to drop in, being in that locality? Would you deposit your money in a bank that was managed in the same way as the American Poultry Association? These are the real points at issue, and not who shall be the next officers.  
The new constitution should provide for its existence under a charter from the State of New York; it should have its legal home within that State; its directors should be as carefully selected as are those who manage large estates; their business should be advancing the general

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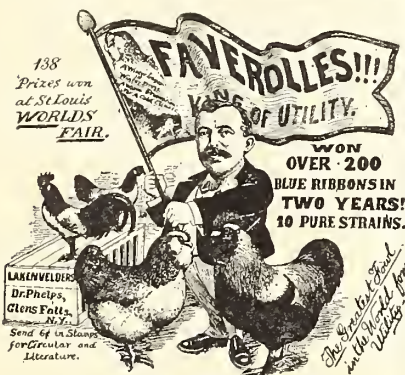
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If your hens are lousy they may pay for their keep, but the chances are the profit goes to the louse. Lambert's Death to Lice Powder will change it. Sprinkle it on from the shaker top can. A few applications will suffice. Then spray the roosts with Lambert's Death to Lice Liquid. You will see the effect in three minutes. Poultry won't pay unless kept clean and free of vermin.

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Dear Sir—  
I find your remedies the best I ever used and could not raise chickens without them.

MRS. A. D. SHIPP.

Begin today. Order a sample lot and you will thank us for showing you. 100 oz. package for \$1.00; sample mailed postpaid 10c. Sold by all live dealers.

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welfare of this great interest, and not running Farm Institutes throughout the land. There are State Agricultural Bureaus for this special purpose. Why should we meddle with the legal rights of a state?

What should be done and what will be done, we fear are quite foreign to each other. If the wording of the call for the meeting of the Committee means anything, the Association will disintegrate. The call is as follows:

"Committee to Revise Constitution and Form Outlying Districts.

"At the Cincinnati meeting a committee of fourteen was appointed for the above purpose, to take as a basis of operations the changes suggested by Mr. Baerman in advance of the Cincinnati meeting."

It is now up to the Committee to construct a mountain or a molehill. Let us hope they will rise to the occasion and give us something far greater than has yet been offered. Shall real worth and ability build well for the future, or will self interests and individual ambitions rule to the final ruin of the original association?

Dry quarters are an absolute necessity for young chicks yet do not think that they must be kept all the time on a board floor, or a stone or cement floor. The meaning of dry quarters for young chicks is that they shall have a place to go where they can be dry and comfortable, and not be compelled to continually run about in the wet when the weather is inclement.

The following is from the *Successful Poultry Journal*:

"The American Poultry Association seems to have no hold upon the Standard, as far as preventing the reproduction of copyright matter is concerned. The Orpingtons' Poultry Journal for March contains a reprint of the cut of Orpingtons and the editor states that he publishes it so that breeders may see it without having to buy a copy of the book."

We think Editor Heck published quite a bit of the New Standard in the columns of his Journal. Have you repented? If so tell us, was the reprint of Orpingtons among those ordered out of the next edition by the Cincinnati meeting? If so, is it obsolete? As a business proposition so far as the American Poultry Association is concerned as the publisher of a book, it should come under the same jurisdiction as any other publisher. The poultry press of the country has made the American Poultry Association rich through free advertising of their publication, and by selling at least three-fourths or more of the entire issue of the Standard. For some reason or other, the publishers themselves, at the Cincinnati meeting favored the discontinuance of the use of the Standard of Perfection as a premium for subscriptions, and imposed the penalty that any one disregarding this resolution should not be permitted to purchase a copy of the Standard for less than \$1.50 each.

The Publishers' Union, or the Publishers' National Association of this country attempted to impose the same penalty upon the great department stores of New York City. We believe that we are right in stating that the Courts of the United

States decided that no publisher, wholesaler or manufacturer should decline to sell their products to any one willing to pay for them. If the American poultry Association publishes a book for sale under the jurisdiction of a Government copyright, they can not distinguish between their customers and refuse to sell any more to anyone who does not do as they tell them with the books purchased.

"We believe the true reason for this lies outside of the wording of the resolution. Who will furnish the free advertising in the future for the sale of the Standard? Will or will not the poultry press compel the American Poultry Association to pay for advertising their book in the future? Will a publisher turn over the use of his columns to the free advertising of a publication which he can not purchase himself, unless he agrees to sell it under the whimsical, unbusiness-like resolutions of the Association. The Standard is the property, by common consent, of the Association. Any publisher may issue a Standard with so few changes from the one now issued as to make scarcely any difference whatever in same. The few changes, however, would permit the publisher to copyright his own Standard and sell it. The original of the Standard was taken solely from the English Club compilations, having been revised and changed for thirty years.

Poultry has taken an advance stand in regard to this, and intimate that they shall decline to have anything whatever to do with the free advertising of future issues. People who have purchased copies of the first edition of the Illustrated Standard want to know what they shall do with them, as they will not conform to the second and revised edition to be issued about the first of May. The ruling at Cincinnati misplaced some of the illustrations of the original issue and added some new ones to the second edition. Will the publishers of the first edition exchange copies of the second for the first? Must the purchasers of the fifteen thousand Standards be told in less than one year from the time of their purchase that a new and different one was on the market? These questions should receive the serious consideration of those who seem to think that they have become so independent in the publishing business as to dictate who shall buy, how they shall buy and what they shall do with what they do buy. We have seen it stated somewhere that pride often takes a tumble. Not too much learning, but too much success seems to turn the heads of some people.

The Standard Committee of the American Poultry Association held a meeting in Buffalo a short time ago. Their attention was given to the changes, the necessary rearrangement, proper placing of illustrations, and such other business as was necessary to place in the hands of the printer for the changes ordered in the second edition of the New Standard. Secretary Orr informs us that the fifteen thousand of the first edition is about exhausted. Of these ten thousand were sold by the poultry press of the country, five thousand through all other known sources. This looks as though the poultry press was really responsible for the sale of the Standard.

A man from Southern Georgia is about to present to the notice of the country

some Barred Wyandottes. An acquaintance of ours a short time ago showed us some feathers from a barred fowl. Another claims to have a Silver-Laced Plymouth Rock. Dear brethren, do you not think it is about time to cease the multiplication of varieties, and to give a few years of careful study and attention to the up-building and improvement of those we have? So long as anyone can find fault with the quality of the present Barred Plymouth Rock, or with any of the American varieties, do you not think it better to improve them and have them just right, rather than to put in so much hard labor in a new variety of color plumage?

Through the columns of the American Journal we glean the fact that the Australian fanciers of poultry would challenge the Americans for not having the egg producers of the world. Perhaps if the fowls from Australia were shipped seven thousand miles into this country and handled here for egg production, they might not do nearly as well as they are reported to be doing at home. We noticed recently a lot of egg records published by a Frenchman. We intend to report these in the near future in the columns of the paper. After these are presented to the consideration of both American and Australia poultry fanciers, the outcome of the Australian egg-laying contest will scarcely rank as thirty cents in comparison with the French record.

Mr. Harrison Weir, one of the greatest of English fanciers, one with whom we have crossed pens a time or two over the origin of the Light Brahma, left behind him a grand lot of old English Derby Games, that he had bred without a break or without the introduction of new blood for fifty years. The sale of these was a great surprise. They scarcely brought the value that is often paid for commoner fowls. We thought the Old English Games were such a rage in England, that this stock at this time would bring remarkably high prices. We should like to know the reason for this, for there must be something unusual to have so quickly reduced their value.

Mr. Gilbert, of Wisconsin, is going to New Zealand, to the International Exhibition to be held there. Mr. Gilbert will take charge of the incubator exhibits from this country. We would suggest that Mr. Gilbert might be provided with some well selected laying hens to take along and see if he might be able to induce them to lay as many or more eggs than do those under test in Australia. Sometimes the man and the management has a great deal to do along these lines. The results of the egg-laying contests of fowls of all kinds, in that country, where the thermometer goes to 115° in January, begin to surprise the world. Some wonderment has been expressed at the wonderful egg yield during these very warm months.

The legislative power of Iowa seems determined to do things in fine shape. It seems that the discussion of pure foods, management of breeding houses, etc., was brought to the attention of the legislative body of that State. A bill was presented demanding the full weight of twenty ounces for each dozen eggs, twelve eggs not to be considered a dozen unless they weighed an average of two ounces each. It is claimed that the farmers of Iowa have lost sight of everything but numbers in the egg yield.



## For Present Consideration

**T**HE fancier, the all-round utility men and the grower of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys for market are all now intent on the one all-absorbing question of how to have fertile eggs for the production of the best quality of stock to meet the demands of their separate lines of poultry culture. Those who grow the fowls for exhibition, those who mate having in view the possibility of gaining supremacy in the exhibition halls the coming winter, have long ere this studied and decided for themselves the problem of how to mate their fowls for best results. This branch, devoted to producing standard-bred poultry for exhibition, entirely absorbs the minds of those who cultivate for exhibition purposes, those that are really the foundation of the business those who have originated, built up and improved the standard breeds to such an extent as to make them of equal advantage to every phase of poultry culture.

the income from his hens. This has been done and will continue to be done up to a reasonable limit.

But a few years ago no one would have thought a flock of one thousand or twelve hundred could produce one hundred and thirty eggs each per year. We now know by well established records that flocks of over two thousand hens have produced an average of one hundred and thirty eggs each. We do know that in other cases than ours flocks have produced from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty-seven eggs each in well established contests. This average is being greatly increased and improved, the result of care and study in the mating of the producers for these results.

These matters of great importance, having had the careful attention of the several branches of poultry growing, the great question now in hand is the largest possible per cent. production of living chicks from these eggs. In some sections of the country—the southern portions—the entire spring product of young chicks

and shipper of eggs for hatching would be overjoyed if he could know that every batch sent out would produce an equal number of chicks to the number of eggs sent. The purchaser does not seem to realize that it is quite as difficult for a grower and shipper several hundred miles away to have and sell eggs with a good average fertility as for himself. If the purchaser is being disappointed with results at home, he must not be surprised if equal disappointment comes from the shipment far way. It is not within the power of the shipper to declare fertility or non-fertility within the shell. Nothing but the laws of nature can govern this, and we believe that every breeder in the world does everything possible within his command to have the eggs show the largest per cent. fertility that it is possible to have.

Whenever we hear the statement made that such and such a breeder had purposely sent out eggs that he knew would not hatch, we are led to believe that the disappointment of the purchaser had caused him to make a statement that he would not consider proper after due consideration. We have heard the charge made that some test their eggs from the incubator and then sell for hatching, the clear eggs tested therefrom. We dislike very much to see such statements, and can not possibly believe that any one with the least spark of honor could even consider such a wickedly wrong proposition. We have always found shippers more than anxious to serve their customers to the best of their ability. We have always found more than careful attention given to the shipping of eggs for hatching, and we do not think that one poultryman in five hundred would even consider such a proposition. Do people in other lines of business do as well as this?

We heard the statement made within the week that out of four hundred eggs purchased last season by an individual for hatching, less than a dozen chicks from the whole number hatched and grown showed the slightest intimation of mixed blood. Of six hundred eggs—40 sittings of fifteen each—purchased, near four hundred chicks of several varieties were grown to maturity, the eggs having been purchased from a number of breeders. From all of these there was not to exceed ten per cent. culls that must be disposed of at the spit or for market. Quite a surprising per cent. were good enough for sale for breeding purposes. A few of each kind were selected and successfully exhibited at poultry shows. These two instances, including a thousand eggs from nearly twenty breeders was a fair test of the honesty of selling eggs for hatching, and more than pleased the purchaser and the writer in knowing how well the purchasers were served from these many localities.

One wild claim is often made as an absolute fact. No other business has been carried on for so many years on a basis of individual honesty as the poultry business; money sent in advance for all purchases, and the warranted complaints so few and far between as to prove the general run of same to be far above the average business. The poultry business has succeeded because it has been honorably conducted. Growing standard-bred poultry for exhibition has advanced so fast as to surprise the world, the prime cause of which lies in the fact that so large a per cent. of those engaged therein have been more than careful in dealing one with the other, and with their general customers.

Men have continued in the business ever since 1850; others have grown up

## Columbian Wyandottes

From the yards of W. B. Richardson, who won several 1st prizes at St. Louis. These should produce prize-winners. Only a few settings to spare at \$3.00 for 15 eggs. One pen of S. C. R. 1. Reds from DeGraff Farm. Cockerel and a part of the pullets from their Rochester 1st-prize pen. Eggs from this pen, \$2.00 for 15.

ISAAC M. LANGWORTHY,  
Box 293. 11-8 ALFRED, N. Y.

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AT NEW YORK SHOW, 1906, in a class of nearly 500 Barred Plymouth Rocks, representing all the Largest Breeders.

## WE WON

THE PRIZE OF PRIZES OF THE ENTIRE SHOW, First and Sweepstakes on Cockerels; The Best Record for Cocks and Cockerels; The Best Record for Cockerels alone; More in cash Regular and Special Prizes on Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets than any competitor;

Spratt's Gold Special for Best Plymouth Rock Cockerel or Pullet, any Color, Spratt's Fed. Special for Champion B. P. Rock Male; and Prize for Best Pullet-mated Exhibition Pen. Every Winner Our Breeding Pure.

For Seventeen Years, Birds we Bred and Raised have won more First Prizes at New York Shows than any other exhibitor has won on ANY STOCK. Stock for sale in large or small lots. Large Illustrated Circular free.

**BRADLEY BROS.**

Box 900. LEES, MASS.



AN IDEAL SPOT FOR THE WATER-FOWL

These fanciers study the proposition of having better and better poultry each season. These men are the pioneer workers for improvement, and they justly deserve the greatest reward possible to be gained in carrying on this delightful branch of the business. They study the proposition of mating for improvement, and in connection with it they always consider to the highest degree the advancement of those qualities which produce the largest amount of profit in market poultry and eggs.

Those most successful with breeding profitable egg producers have mastered the problem of how to select the hens and their mates for producing the finest egg-producing hens possible to be grown. This is a study of equal importance to that of building up exhibition qualities. The man who produces a flock of hens that increase from ten to twelve per cent. each year in average yield beyond the previous egg yield has accomplished much. He has added a ten per cent. additional profit to

has been hatched. As we go further north into the colder climates less has been accomplished. We refer now to hatching on the farms. Fanciers throughout the world produce their chicks almost at will. We refer to the general average farm producer, and those in small town lots.

Beginning with January in Florida, and ending with July in the Northwest, thousands upon thousands of infertile or clear eggs are found, to the disappointment of the grower. Just how to overcome these troubles and disappointments is receiving consideration at the hands of those who are more than anxious to reduce the per cent. loss during the hatching season of infertile eggs.

Thousands and thousands of eggs are disposed of in single and numerous sittings for hatching in localities far distant at times from the shipper. The same disappointments come in this branch of the business to the large poultry grower that come to the farmer's wife from the eggs laid by her own hens. Every seller



## Double Your Egg Production

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**HARDING'S UNCLE SAM GRANULATED MILK**

dry, clean and wholesome. Will keep in any climate. 50% Protein. Nearly 15% clear Albumen. 30 to 40% increased egg production over Beef Scrap or Animal Meal.

100 lb. bag...\$3.00 50 lb. bag...\$1.75  
25 lb. bag... 1.00 10 lb. bag... .50  
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Agents wanted. Write for booklet.  
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about them, and have been known as individual breeders and breeders of a number of varieties at from ten, twenty to thirty years, and their business continues to grow each season. All of this should teach confidence to the general public. Yet, whenever unfair dealing is practiced by an individual, that individual should be immediately exposed and made a public example. In some cases this has been done, and it should continue to be done in every branch of the poultry business until no one will have the moral courage to embark into questionable transactions in the business. The exchange of courtesies, the selling of eggs and poultry by breeders throughout the world has become an established business, one which gives equal pleasure to the purchaser and the seller. Nothing is so delightful to the seller as a well satisfied customer. Nothing gives equal joy as does success in the exhibition hall to the purchaser and the seller as well. The exchange of exhibition poultry gives mutual delight to both seller and purchaser: the one points with pride at the success gained, the other is pleased to know that he has satisfied the purchaser and the demands of the judge as well. To be successful in shipping poultry into all directions, to all kinds of purchasers, to be examined and passed upon by judges of different opinions in different localities, and yet to succeed, is a permanent satisfaction on both sides. We do not believe that the poultry breeders of this country will ever sacrifice this feeling of pride for the gain of a few dollars in questionable transactions that are sometimes related. Confidence is always built up through fair dealing, and there must be general confidence throughout the entire country in the poultry business.

Well in Advance

Editor Heck, of Chicago, seems to have the distinguished honor of having scored the first Black Plymouth Rock in this country up in the 90's. We presume that Brother Heck had received intimation in advance that the English cousins had admitted them as a standard variety. We give below a copy of the English standard for Black Rocks issued by T. Harvatt, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, and would call special attention to the number of points bestowed on under-color. The opinion seems to prevail in this country that the English do not pay much attention to color. We trust that this will remove all such notions from the thoughts of our readers.

Points.	
Type.—Blocky, thick-set as in other colored Rocks, well set up on legs	10
Head.—Well set on, thick and uniform, noble contour; alert look to correspond with the character of breed.	5
Legs.—Yellow	10
Beak.—Yellow	10
Under-color.—Dense black	25
Top-color.—Beetle-green	20
Condition and fitness.	5
Size.—Cockerels 7 to 9 lbs., cocks 9 to 12 lbs., pullets 5 1-2 to 7 lbs., hens 7 to 9 lbs.	10
Eyes.—Bay	5
Total	100

"I enclose one dollar to cover insertion of the accompanying ad three times in THE FEATHER. I sold over \$400 worth of turkeys from the ad in your paper last season."—R. L. Blanton, Richmond, Va.



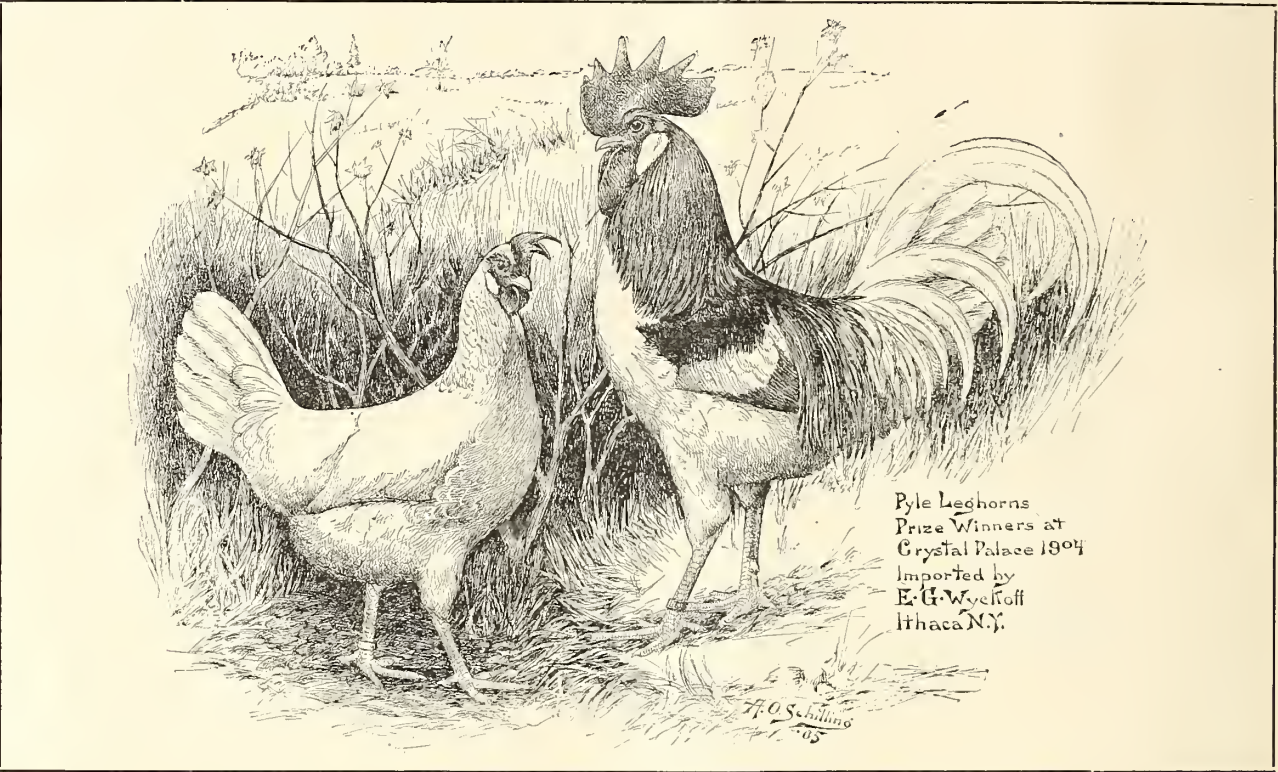
Breed Characteristics



RE, or are not Hamburgs all of one family? Should or should not the same description be applied to both the Spanish and the Penciled Hamburgs as to shape? We know that this is the case, and that some claim that all of them should be bred to the one form as described in the Standard. Notwithstanding this, there never has been, and we imagine that there never will be any high-class Spangled Hamburgs produced that will conform to the shape and general characteristics of the Penciled Hamburgs. They do not belong to the same family any more than Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. They

Blacks. The Penciled varieties are always beautiful and attractive when carefully bred. Mr. Pickles, of England, perhaps the one man who bred more of them and kept them continually for the greatest number of years, had the habit of never separating a pen of Hamburgs that had proven themselves to be producers of quality. The fanciers of the world might learn a lesson from his example. Learn to know the producers of the best quality and cling to them as you would to your life. A pair, trio or pen that proved to be good producers should be kept for that purpose as long as they live. Never separate, break up, or change matings that have been successful. Continue them

that a few modifications of the existing standard would result in a permanent benefit to the breed. To quote again, he says "spangling was to be as big and green as possible, providing it does not overlap, and it does overlap in winning birds." Nobody would care to dispute this, and the fact that such birds constantly win, shows that the Standard is useless, as the birds are not judged by it. To render present day awards legitimate, according to the Standard, the clause "never so large as to overlap" should be struck out. Too often the breast of Silver-Spangled hens are covered with spangles so dense that very little white is seen. And most poultry breeders will tell you that Silver-Spangled hens, "must have half their breast feathers pulled out" before they show enough of the white." Formerly, the spangling on the breast of both the male and the female, Silver-Spangled Hamburg was of a size that permitted the white to show about each feather, presenting to view a white breast heavily spangled with black; but to-day entirely too many of them in their natural condition, unprepared for the exhibition have an almost if not entirely black breast. The New Standard, as we have it, per-



Pyle Leghorns  
Prize Winners at  
Crystal Palace 1904  
Imported by  
E. G. Wyckoff  
Ithaca N.Y.

do not have the same shape and color characteristics. One is a heavy English type Hamburg, the other a foreign game type Hamburg. The Penciled variety are more like the Leghorn family than like the Spangled Hamburgs. The most successful breeders of the world are those who for a lifetime have kept and bred Hamburgs. We doubt if any of these ever imagined that the Spangled and Penciled families were of the same blood or make-up; in fact, they knew that such was not the case. The Black Hamburg belongs to the Spangled family—undoubtedly a sport from them. It is not definitely known from what origin the White variety came. They have never been a successful product, nor have they ever been valued to any extent as an individual variety. Occasionally, specimens of moderate quality make their appearance. None have ever been produced of finer quality than many of the

as long as they produce good quality stock. Many years ago a Hamburg would have been highly prized for his beauty that would be rejected as a cull to-day. The demands for shape and color have become so exacting as to rule out and underclass everything that does not come well within the standard description. Where so much care and attention is given to producing fine quality in these, it should be encouraged to a greater extent than it ever has been with us in this country. The question of size in Hamburgs is being very thoroughly discussed by the members of the club in England. There as here those best informed seem to think that the standard should be changed, altered and regulated to meet the conditions that actually exist between the Spangled and Penciled varieties. To quote from the statement of one English writer, he says that many breeders begin to realize

mits of a much darker bird than formerly, as for instance in the description of the color of the Silver-Spangled male calls for back color silver-white spangled with black, saddle color silver white, each feather ending with a small black spangle. For several years the male birds winning in these classes have shown very much darker markings on the back than is even described in the Standard. Again, "the breast of the Silver-Spangled males, clear silver white, free from mottling or lacing, each feather ending with a large black spangle, the spangled being proportionate to the size of the feather." Here again is described a clear silver white breast, the same as demanded for the breast of the female, yet, as stated above, entirely too many of these, both male and female, present in their natural condition breasts so heavily spangled as to scarcely show the silver white at all. If we are to have the solid-appearing black



breast, the feathers of which must be lifted by the judge to find the white at all, why should the Standard so describe the breast? Why do not those who use the score card cut very heavily for the solid black breasts?

Again, the question of the revision of the Standard on the other side as to size and weights is being rigidly considered. They say that the decree has always been to have the Hamburgs larger. Such writers as Messrs. Williams, Holt and others well versed in these matters, say that the Hamburgs, especially the Penciled, would be much better if larger, but they are gradually getting smaller. And they further state that it is an absolute impossibility to preserve and perpetuate the very fine penciling of the best of the present day pullets without losing size. It is thought that in this continuance, they will become quite as small as the Bantams.

We quote from the pen of one of the Club members of England on this subject: "Take the case of the Silver-Penciled pullets. Here everything has been sacrificed to get the penciling as fine as possible. What is the result? The birds are by far the smallest of all the Hamburgs. They are the most delicate, and are exceedingly liable to roup and colds. They are bad layers, and even then only lay very small eggs. As a rule the fertility of the eggs is very poor. So that we have practically nobody keeping the variety, and it promises to become as rare as the Black Spanish. Indeed, I seriously question if in England it is not as rare as the Spanish. I remember seeing only eight Silver-Penciled pullets exhibited at the big shows last season, and there were not I should say more than a score different birds at the very outside exhibited in England last year.

"It is the same with Golden-Spangled hens. Spanish and Polish are seen far more often in the show pen than are Golden-Spangled Hamburg hens. I mean, of course, the exhibition hens, not cockerel breeders. Are there at the present time six breeders in England who are breeding exhibition Golden-Spangled hens? Golden-Penciled hens, fortunately, are comparatively popular just now, and classes for them fill as well as any in the Hamburg section at shows. But the birds themselves are much too small, constant inbreeding seems to be rendering them much more delicate and liable to roup than they used to be. The amateur—the fancier who breeds and rears a few birds each year, keeps Hamburgs solely on account of their beauty, of this I have long been convinced. As the Rev. Williams observes, Hamburgs are not utility fowls, and are, therefore, useless to the utility poultry farmer. The birds are not large enough to find a ready market for table purposes, and the eggs are too small. No, the small breeders are the chief lovers of the Hamburgs, and this solely on account of its being the most beautiful fowl living. If it were not so, the fancier who keeps only one or two pens of birds would keep, say, Black Leghorns. These are not so delicate, are much better winter layers, lay larger eggs, and have a much readier sale than Hamburgs."

We have noticed and have mentioned a number of times the striking difference as to size in the Spangled, Penciled and Black varieties. Hens and pullets of the Silvers, Spangled and the Black varieties are often seen of a superb quality that appears to be almost double the size of the penciled females. The females of the Golden-Spangled not quite the equal of the Silvers. Pullets of the silver and the

golden varieties, many of them are not more than two-thirds the size of a moderate sized Leghorn pullet. Inbreeding for over a century for color points has so reduced the size, the vigor, and the utility qualities of many of the Hamburgs, as to make them almost useless for any purpose whatever. The facts are, that they are so small that when they lack the finest exhibition qualities, they would scarcely bring twenty to twenty-five cents in the market for table purposes, and the eggs produced by them are so few and far between as to make them valueless from a utility standpoint. The club members of England touch very strongly on this point as well. We quote them on this subject, showing how nearly they are in accord with us in these matters:

"It is the difficulty of disposing of Hamburgs at even slightly remunerative prices that is keeping the breed back so. Apart from a very few breeders at the very top the rest of the Hamburg breeders find the utmost difficulty in disposing of their surplus stock. And only too often it comes to killing and eating the birds in the end. Although small, the Hamburgs are very delicate eating, but to the breeder with a large stock, it becomes after a time a case of 'tonjours perdrix.'

"Surely it is worth the while of all Hamburg breeders to seriously aim at the production of a bird which, whilst retaining all the true Hamburg characteristics, shall be a much larger bird, more robust and a layer of larger eggs. This could be brought about, firstly, by giving every encouragement to large birds when they appear in the show pen; and secondly, by making a few alterations in the Standard.

"The one and only obstacle to this is the old breeders. Naturally, after having spent years in getting their birds to their present state, they object to any alteration which might endanger their supremacy. Not that my proposed alterations would do this—far from it. A skilled breeder is always a skilled breeder, no matter what he is breeding for. And I defy anybody to say that it is easier to breed a large perfectly marked bird than a small one. The change could be brought gradually, but in a very few seasons, and the knowledge, already possessed by the professional would always give him the advantage over the amateur. But I am afraid that the professional thinks of himself too much and too little of the welfare of the breed. The present policy may pay now, but in a short time when Hamburgs have become even more unpopular than they are now, he will realize the mistake."

Let it be said, however, to the credit of those who exhibit the best in this country that we do not seem to have suffered yet quite as much as the English writers claim has come to them. Still, the size of the Penciled females are beneath any value whatever for market poultry. Many of the Spangled and Blacks seem to be larger in size, and improving in this way from year to year. If the increase of the black into such large spangles as to monopolize the whole white web of the feather, is not stopped, the Spangled varieties will be destroyed or robbed of their real beauty—the one great feature that enhances their value to those who breed them.

It is astonishing how near the Houdans come to being driven out of the market as a utility or exhibition fowl. Originally, they were beautiful, so long as they had the immense size and Dorking type with the distinctively Houdan leaf comb and other features that truly belonged to them.

## 200-Egg Incubator For \$12.80 Fully Guaranteed

The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12.80. Self regulating and guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Send for the free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views. **CEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



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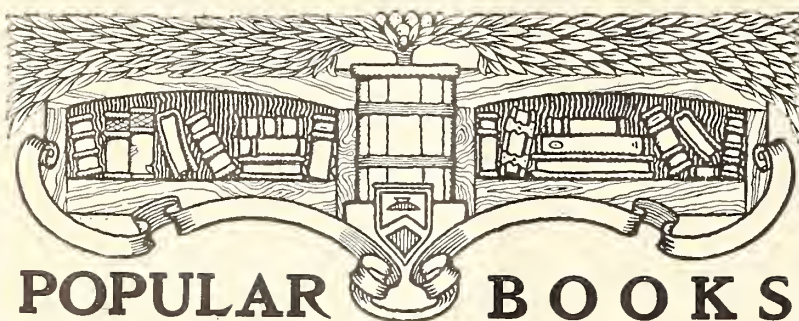
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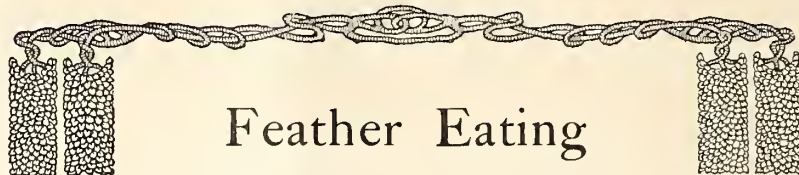
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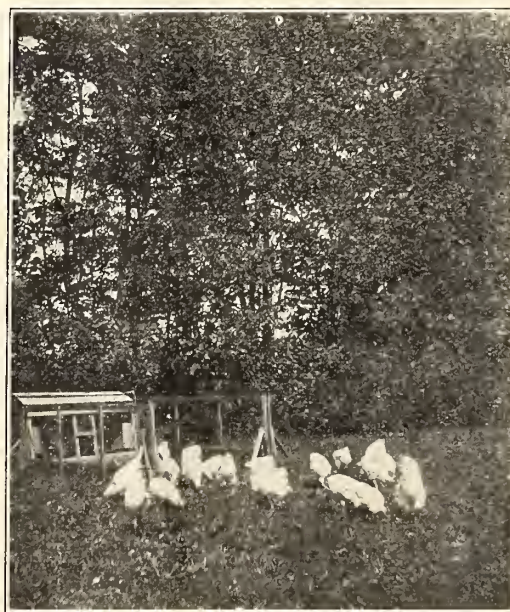
## Feather Eating



**SOME** time ago we were called upon to consider just why fowls, more especially laying hens would acquire the habit of feather pulling, which is usually aimed against the male bird, the head of the flock. In one instance a very fine cockerel had been so pulled and plucked at by some of the hens as to present a sorry plight, and the base of the tail so injured with constant picking and plucking as to make a crooked tail out of what was a few months prior to this time a beautifully poised Leghorn tail. During the past winter we visited a farm where nearly two hundred White and Brown Leghorn males were kept in a very large shed or building. These two hundred cockerels had been housed in this building during the entire winter. When

so little in the litter that the fowls are satisfied with what they can get easily, and utterly disregard the scratching and digging for idle recreation.

There is, however, another side of the feather pulling—that is when the habit is so thoroughly established in the disposition of some very valuable hens as to make it dangerous to permit them at any time, during any season of the year, to be confined in a coop or pen with any other fowl. A short time before the show season we purchased a beautiful exhibition female, and placed her in the coop with several others. Within three days she had played sore havoc with several of them, one a very fine male bird. File and knife were used on the inside of the beak, and a poultry bit was placed in her mouth. Nothing ever broke her of the habit. She was retained, produced some elegant stock, but never desisted from

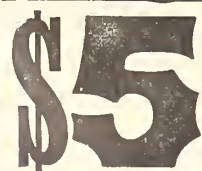


WHERE CONDITIONS ARE GOOD FOR SUCCESS

the ground was covered with snow, they scarcely, if ever went out of the building. These cockerels had gained the habit of picking and plucking feathers from each other. It was not the habit of fighting, for they seemed very well content when with one another. Another instance where a large number of cockerels purchased for crate fattening, many of them gained the habit of plucking feathers from each other during the three weeks of confinement in the coops. Another acquaintance reported that his capons, of which he grew a large number, had acquired this miserable habit, and were pulling the plumage to pieces weeks before he expected to market them. All of this leads up to the one conclusion. That is, that feather pulling is the result of idleness. The habit comes to fowls of all kinds that have nothing else to do to keep themselves busy. The remedy is very plain: that is, be careful in your feed; feed very fine-sized grains, always thrown into deep litter. Many who do not imagine they are doing so feed their fowls so much in troughs and boxes, and

the vulgar habit whenever she had the opportunity to apply it, and we were always compelled to pen her by herself or with one or two mongrel fowls from the beginning of the season of moult until the show season was over. She was always in most beautiful plumage herself, but did not seem willing to permit any of her pen companions to equal her in this respect.

Some claim that feeding cut green bone, meat and food of like character will break the habit. We tried raw meat, liver and green cut crimson clover for an entire winter without any influence on this hen against the habit. It is not a desire for blood nor feathers, nor anything to eat. It seems to be the satisfying of an idle habit to pick, pull, and tear everything they can get hold of, and when standing clustered together, they pluck at each other, and the ones that are willing to stand and be pulled to pieces are the ones that suffer. Placing of poultry bits in their mouths often helps in many instances to prevent the possibility of feather pulling.



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## Questions Answered



**D**URING what period in a hen's life does she produce the most eggs? Will it pay to keep hens in their second and third year? J. B.—West Haven.

A. What are known as pullets in their first winter are usually the best egg producers. Recent investigations through experiment has proven that old hens in their second winter that were the best egg producers as pullets will come within ten per cent. of producing as many eggs as do pullets. All hens lay fewer eggs each winter of their existence. Those that lay but few the first winter, lay scarcely any the second. The heavy egg producers of the first winter will do profitably well the second. Hens should not be kept into the third winter, excepting those that are kept for raising exhibition stock. For market egg producers, they will not be profitable.

### CHICKEN POX.

Q. My poultry has been ailing with something I do not understand. Small spots such as appear in smallpox develop over the eyes, face, comb and wattles. What is this ailment? Is there any cure for same?—E. R., West Jefferson.

A. You evidently have what is known as chicken-pox among your poultry. This is an ailment that comes when least expected—may come through contact with other fowls having the disease, or it may travel in the air. When the young chicks have it they become blinded, can not see to eat, and die from starvation. There does not seem to be any remedy or any treatment that will prevent this in the young chicks. To cool the blood and reduce the fever, mix a level tablespoonful of epsom salts in two quarts of water, and use this entirely for them to drink. Wash their heads and ailing parts with a strong solution of chloride of potassium. Put an ounce of the chloride of potassium into a pint of water, and shake until thoroughly dissolved, and use this as a wash. Some use a mixture of glycerine mixed with a little carbolic acid. This is painful and no more expedient as a cure than the chloride of potassium dissolved in the water. Half vinegar and half water makes a cooling wash for this ailment. Another cure is salt, vinegar and water mixed together and used as a wash. The simplest treatment is to feed no corn or fattening food to the old fowls. Put a little of the epsom salts solution in the drinking water; feed plenty of green food, and the old fowls will recover. We do not believe that any treatment will save the young chicks that are attacked with the ailment.

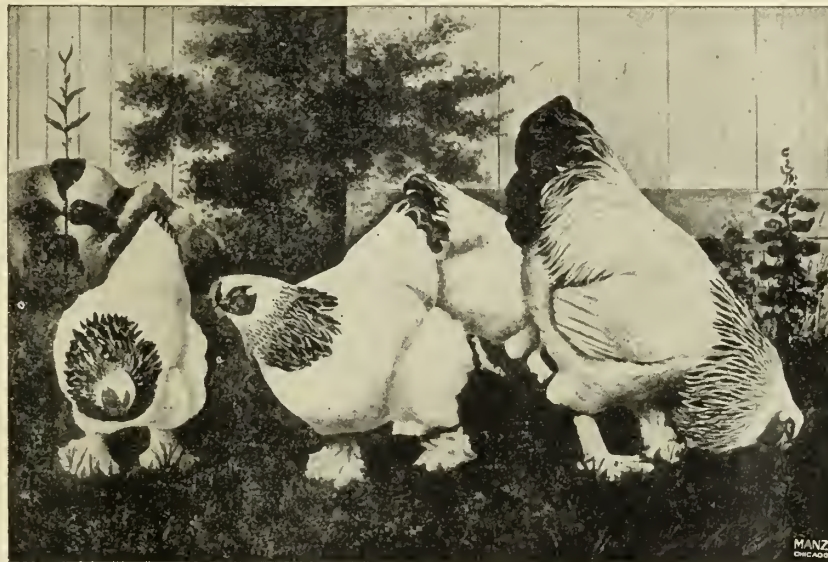
### BAD HABITS.

Q. I had untold trouble the past winter with feather-pulling and egg-eating among my fowls. They have had plenty of meat, corn, bread, and vegetables to eat. What makes them acquire this habit?—H. A. G., Buffalo.

A. Feather-pulling and egg-eating among poultry is a bad habit, usually caused by idleness. Poultry that have plenty of room and plenty of straw to dig and hunt in, and that are kept busy all day long hunting for small particles of food, seldom learn this bad habit. Egg nests upon the floor where the hens can see the eggs in the nests often induces egg-eating. Both of these habits are acquired through idleness and the neglect of the owners and attendants to keep the fowls healthy and occupied with something to do.

### FROM MARCH TO THE END OF JUNE.

Q. Which are the best months in which to hatch Leghorns for my next winter laying pullets? Would you prefer White or Brown Leghorns? Do all Leghorns lay small eggs? What is the best month for hatching bantams?—J. H. W., Waterville.



BREEDING PEN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS

A. Leghorns hatched prior to the middle of May, if properly fed, should grow into fine, large pullets for next winter. We should prefer to hatch them during April for best results. There is no difference or preference between White and Brown Leghorns, other than the color, providing the females are of a reasonably large size. Very small Leghorn hens usually lay small eggs. The larger in size and the longer in body, the larger will be the eggs they produce. May and June are the best months in which to hatch bantams.

### JUST THE SAME.

Q. Will chicks hatched in the incubator be as useful as those hatched by hens? Are incubator-hatched chicks likely to make show winners?—H. J., Carlington.

A. There is no reason why chicks hatched in an incubator should not be as

healthy and vigorous as those hatched by the hens. If the incubator is properly handled and the chicks well hatched, there will be no difference in them so far as this goes. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the rearing of chicks artificially and with the mother hen for producing the best exhibition fowls. It has often been claimed that a number of prize winners at the larger shows were hatched in incubators and reared in brooders. Many, however, believe that the safest plan is to hatch your prospective show birds by hens, and rear them naturally with the mother hen. Both ways succeed.

### TOO MUCH VENTILATION.

Q. My chickens constantly suffer with colds through the winter months. I leave the doors and windows open all day so the air can blow through and keep the air pure within. Some of the chickens have sore eyes. Some nights I leave the doors and windows open as well. I have heard of the canvas curtain, and thought if air was good for the poultry, would give them plenty of it.—B. R. D., Alexandria, Va.

A. You are going it pretty strong on ventilation; you are creating draughts through the buildings. This is not ventilation. Ventilation is an opening on one side that will change the interior atmosphere without creating currents and

kill them or get rid of them, for they will never get any better. The disease seems to be a melting away of the liver, which removes all possibility of benefit from the food consumed. They lose flesh, vigor and life, and they will die. There is no help for this disease.

### ACCORDING TO THE WEATHER.

Q. At what age may young chicks be taken from the brooder and permitted to run at large with the other fowls. I have about fifty young chicks two weeks old. They grow so fast as to crowd the brooder. What shall I do with them?

A. They are entirely too young to be moved from the brooder. As soon as they have a full coat of feathers, they may be taken from the brooder and put with the rest of the growing chicks. If you have not room enough for them in the brooder, divide them into two brooders. Do not crowd them, for it will do them untold injury.

### DOUGLASS MIXTURE

Q. Will you please inform me where I can buy Douglass Mixture? I have inquired at the drug store for same. Was informed that there was no such a remedy on sale, and that they had never heard of it.—D. H. J., West Haven.

A. Douglass Mixture is never sold in the stores. It is made from copperas and water. Take a piece of copperas about the size of a walnut, dissolve in two gallons of water; add to this a tablespoonful of sulphuric acid. When thoroughly well dissolved, give one tablespoonful of the mixture to each quart of drinking water. You will gain equally good results if you will drop a piece of copperas about the size of a hazelnut in two quarts of water and permit the fowls to drink from same. There is at the present time considerable aversion to the use of Douglass Mixture. It is thought that the iron and acid injures the crop and gizzard. A better preparation than this is to mix some red oxide of iron powder into the mash food. Use very little of this, as poultry do not need much iron.

### BAD COLD.

Q. We are troubled with a peculiar disease in our flock of hens. Some have the right eye, others the left so badly swollen as to close the eye. The head of the fowls has a purple appearance. The fowls eat well, none have died. What causes the trouble with their eyes and gives them the cold?—J. B., Ann Arbor.

A. Evidently your fowls have roosted in a draught, somewhat with their right eyes and some with their left eyes turned towards the opening of the building. The blowing of the cold wind over them has given them the cold in the eyes, also cold in the head. The purple color might come from this derangement, which would cause poor circulation of blood. Cut off the draught, bathe the head and eyes with a mixture of warm water with some vinegar in same. Bathe the eye perfectly clean with this, dry with a cloth, and anoint with carbolated vaseline. Be very careful with this or cancer may result. Feed at noon a little warm mash with a little red pepper mixed in it. Tie up a piece of gum camphor in a cloth and drop in the drinking water. Do not leave this there for more than two or three days, as the camphor may taint the eggs. Shut off all draughts from blowing on them day or night.

### GOING LIGHT.

Q. Some of my hens are getting very light or thin in flesh. A neighbor tells me this is like the "going light" of pigeons. The fowls do not seem to me able to get enough to eat or drink; they never lay any eggs, and go about as if they were very weak and unable to carry their bodies upon their legs.—O. H. R., Milton, Pennsylvania.

A. This is atrophy—going light or liver disease. When poultry get troubled with this ailment, it is just as well to



THEY HAVE COLDS.

Q. Two of my turkeys have swollen heads. It starts between the eye and nostril. They are fat and in good condition. What causes this, and what can I do for them?—M. J. L.

A. Your turkeys have taken cold much in the same way as described for J. B., of Ann Arbor. The same treatment will cure your turkeys. Be careful with them, do not let them get more cold.

FOR BROILERS.

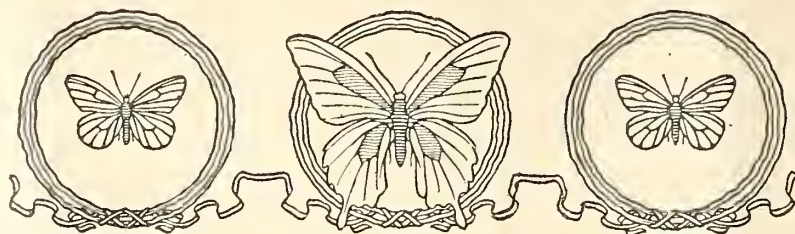
Q. I have a lot of young chicks that I would like to dispose of as speedily as possible. I have them in brooders. At what age shall I dispose of them? How shall I feed them to get best and quickest returns?—A. J. B., Hastings.

A. Feed them and sell them for broilers as quick as they weigh a pound to a pound and a quarter or over. Nothing is better to feed them than a good quality of commercial chick food. This is made out of small broken grains that are the best for poultry. A mixture of broken wheat, oat meal, cracked corn, with a little beef scrap, sweet and pure, will be good for them. Feed once a day mash food composed of ground oats, corn meal and wheat middlings and a little flour. Sift all the hulls and husks out of this, and mix into a dry mash with boiled milk.

## Feeding for Market

When desiring to dispose of any portion of your winter flock of poultry, never send them to market while they are giving good returns in eggs. At the same time never sell them in thin flesh or poor condition. It is a very easy proposition to put them in marketable condition. In feeding poultry for market, confine them in small lots within enclosures, and feed them all the fattening food it is possible to induce them to eat. The best preparation is ground oats, with all the hulls sifted out, one-third finely ground cornmeal, one-half wheat middlings, and the balance of flour. If you have a little fat or beef-scrap, this may be mixed in. Always mix this food with boiled milk of some kind if possible—sour milk, skimmed milk, butter milk, or any kind of milk will do, provided it is thoroughly cooked and the food mixed therewith into a very dry crumbling mash. It is best to feed just what they will clean up from three to five times a day, rather than to feed too much at a time. Keep them hungry, yet keep them eating. Provide a sufficient supply so that they may never lack food in their crop and gizzard. In addition to this, a plentiful supply of fresh water and grit should be given them. When poultry are finished or fattened in this way, send them to market just as soon as they are ready to go.

If sold live, feed them all the whole corn they will eat just before shipping. Try to manage so that they may travel over night and be sold the first thing in the morning. If some grain can be put into the shipping coops, so much the better. This is the best way to prevent the loss of weight during shipment. If dressed for market, do not feed for 24 hours before killing. Stick through the roof of the mouth, dry-pick, hang in a cool place until all the animal heat has departed from the body before packing to ship. Always be careful about washing perfectly clean the shanks, feet and head of poultry sent to market.



## Poultry Growing in California



It would be as a personal favor to us and to the readers of THE FEATHER if some one a resident in the poultry districts of California would write for publication in our columns a careful description of poultry as grown and cared for on the Pacific Coast, as so many different statements about this phase of the industry are printed. From some cause or other, the statement has gone abroad that roup is more prevalent in that locality than in other sections of the country. The influences of the damp season are reported as not being beneficial to the best interests of poultry growing. We are led to believe that many of these things are exaggerated, and we hope that some one who has had plenty of experience will send us this information, telling the kinds of poultry best suited to the country, and the best manner and method of housing and caring for them.

We have taken from "The Live-Stock Tribune" of California the following words on this subject, written by Mrs. N. F. Morse, who states as follows:

"About the first remark in regard to poultry made by every visitor we have had from the East has been 'I hear poultry does not do very well in California. What is the reason?' Personally, I think this is the ideal country for poultry. It is also the ideal country for vermin, and just so long as people coming here persist in housing poultry as they do in the Eastern and Central States, just that long will they be obliged to figure on a large percentage of loss from vermin and disease. In the Eastern States it is perfectly correct for fowls to roost indoors during the severe part of the winter, but how ridiculous it seems to house fowls in California at any season of the year. Let them roost out of doors with the sky for a cover. Nature will provide them with an extra heavy coat of feathers, and there will be little or no vermin to prey on them, taking their strength by night. On the other hand, if housed, they will become too warm, their coats become thin, making them subject to colds and roup, they will be obliged to breathe impure air, and to give more or less of their vitality to vermin when it would otherwise be given to the production of eggs. Nature, you know, has provided us with a very good thatch, but if we keep it covered much of the time, she concludes we do not need it at all, and removes part of it. In the winter, if you wish to house your poultry, leave the entire eastern side of the shed open, with no other opening, not even a quarter of an inch crack, for draughts are great mischief-makers. Of course, it would not be wise to make any change at this time if your fowls are roosting indoors, but during the warm summer months they may be taught to roost out of doors.

"The question of vermin may seem to some a matter of small importance. In my opinion it is of the greatest importance and I believe it responsible for the idea among Easterners that poultry is not profitable here. Vermin not only interferes with the egg production of the hen, but it lowers the vitality generally, making her subject to disease. After a varied experience of several years with lice killers, I have obtained the best results from the use of crude carbolic acid. It may be obtained at any drug store for a dollar a gallon, I think. I use it full strength, in a hand spray, and a quart will spray very large roosting places and a number of nests. I spray the roosts, supports and the ground under the roosts thoroughly. If you have poultry houses, the sides should also be sprayed. If used on outdoor roosts, it may be used just before roosting time, but an enclosed coop should be sprayed in the morning. The crude carbolic acid will kill every mite that it touches, also the tiny eggs or nits of the mites; the fumes will penetrate the plumage of the fowls, causing the lice to drop, and if the ground has previously been sprayed, that is of course the finish of the lice. It is also an excellent disinfectant, thus serving a double purpose. It should be used sparingly about little chicks, as the fumes are too strong for them; also about the fowls that you intend to market soon, as the odor is so penetrating it is noticeable in the flesh. By spraying with this acid every week for three weeks, spring and fall, I am sure you will be delighted with the results.

"Avoid, if possible, the use of straw in making nests. Its tubular forms offers an excellent breeding place for mites. Pieces of sod, turned upside down in a box, make about the best nests. Of course the roosting place must be kept clean."

In the above we notice that permitting the fowls to roost out in the open is recommended. This is claimed to be a protection by encouraging of a heavier growth of plumage, while on the other hand if housed, they would grow a less heavy coat of plumage, which might result in roup if the fowls are exposed. Again, the recommendation is made in the article to leave the east side of the poultry house off when it is built, open to the full influence of the air without permitting the least chance for draughts of air to blow through the building. These are points that we would like to have thoroughly explained in an article from the pen of one familiar with all these surroundings. We have understood that vermin is much more prevalent there than with us in the East. This, we learn is the case in Florida, yet the poultry growers of Florida have learned to overcome these troubles and dangers as they have in Texas and other Southern States. In some localities of the South, where little if any poultry was formerly grown, they

are now very successful in the cultivation of same.

If poultry can be made a great success in the very warm climates of Australia, why can it not become more of a success in the better climates of California and our Southern States? We have had many letters sent us, asking for advice as to moving to the warmer localities of the country for the purpose of growing poultry. We believe it would be of interest to the people of the Southern climates to furnish more and better information along these lines. The result might encourage a good class of immigration to the warmer districts for the purpose of growing poultry there. We read of the large egg production of the Pacific coast. Not much, however, is said relative to the troubles and cares of managing the fowls.

We notice an article from Orange County, Florida, in one of our Exchanges. The writer states that he believes that Florida will before many years be as famous for her fine poultry products as for her oranges. Nature has given her greatest aid to this enterprise, and poultry raising can so easily go hand in hand with orange culture. The warm climate all the year round aids greatly in keeping the hens laying. They need but proper feeding, shelter and care to give large returns in a daily well filled egg basket. But little extra food is needed when they are kept upon the range. Almost all goes directly to forming flesh or towards egg production. This writer comments upon the value of the Bermuda grass, the only kind cultivated in that part of Florida. Out-door brooders heated with lamps are most successful in that locality. The writer believes that a successful amount of grains might be grown in the Florida districts to support and provide the full food ration for the fowls. Dried peas cracked into small pieces is relished by the hens. And there is so little time during the entire year that the fowls need anything for shelter but a roof over their heads. At the same time, this writer does not touch upon the one important subject that seems to be uppermost in the minds of every one who contemplates the growing of poultry, and that is the dangers and troubles from insect vermin of all kinds, commonly known as hen lice, chiggers and other like pests? These are the points that poultry growers would like to know more of, and in this way become familiar with the circumstances and troubles of poultry growing in the warmer climates.

## Value of the Egg

Utility vs. standard bred poultry has been argued up one side and down the other so often that it has become a byword among poultrymen, but when the females of the tribe begin to use persuasive arguments, even the judges must admit defeat, as for instance:

### THE WISE HEN.

The judges at the poultry show

Were looking at the pens;

Their duty was to single out

The best one of the hens.

The judges were, indeed, perplexed;

Just then a fowl got wise

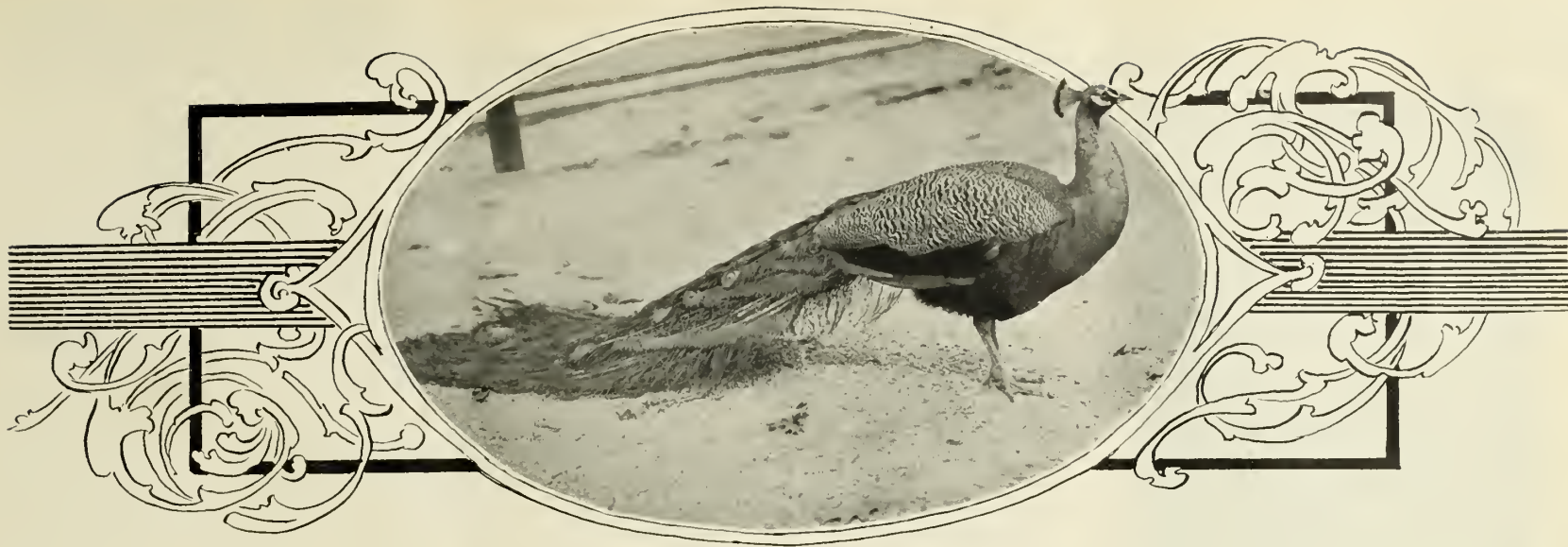
And laid an egg (fresh eggs are scarce)

And lo! she got the prize.

—Ex.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.





# Fowls for Ornament



**I**N addition to the many kinds of domestic fowls that may be kept for pleasure and profit, there is a long list of ornamental fowls that are used to beautify country places. Among these, none are more generally sought after and

kept than peafowls, guinea fowls and pheasants. These are classed with the division commonly termed land fowls that may become so domesticated as to live quietly upon large estates. The pheasants are usually kept in inclosures constructed after the fashion of poultry buildings. However, they must have what are known as covered runs or averies, somewhat similar to those built for confining pigeons kept for the fancy and for squab growing.

Of all ornamental fowls, none are more beautiful and attractive than the peafowl. These might well be termed the aristocracy of the feathered tribe. In India, the home of the peafowl, they are said to be plentiful in the wild state in some localities as to crowd the trees with variegated and beautiful plumage. Some writers state that in years gone by, it was not unusual to see at times over fifteen hundred to two thousand of these beautiful plumaged birds in one locality. The jungles of India, frequented by the peafowl, are often the home of the tiger. This fact, more than likely, protects them from the hunter, who realizes that in going in search of the peafowl, he may come in contact with this beautiful, yet dangerous beast.

The domestic varieties, so familiar to us all, the one that is most commonly seen, the one from which the long-tailed plumage is taken for ornamentation and other household uses, is known

as the common peafowl—the peafowl of the jungles of India. Following this variety are the black-winged peafowls, called the Japan peafowl. This bird is said to be found wild in Japan. Some, however, claim that naturalists do not admit it as indigent to that country. It may have

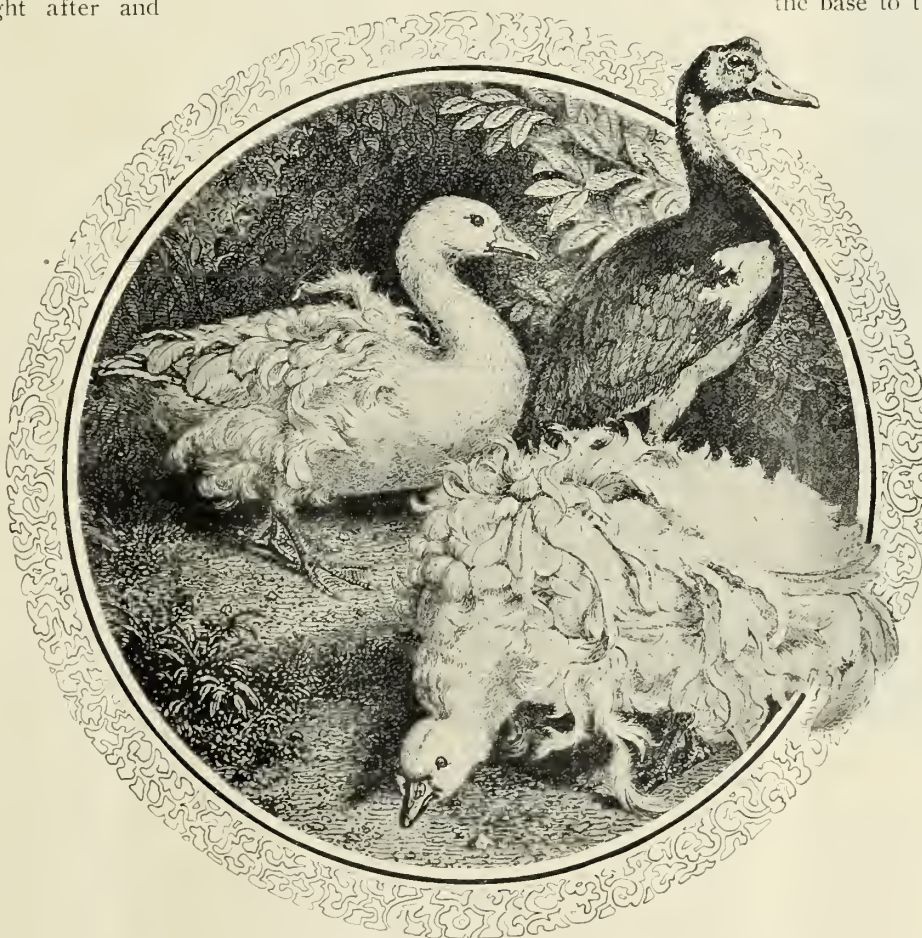
is white with a black tail, the upper plumage grizzled and spliced with black. She also has the cinnamon-colored flights. The legs in both sexes are white. The young of these, when first hatched, are white, the male soon showing the darker color. The crest of the Japanese variety is nearly twice as long, and the feathers web from the base to the tip. The color of the neck is a

glossy green, margined or laced with coppery gold; the shoulder quite like the Common peafowl; back brilliant, with a rich coppery bronze color, marked with bars of green and light brown. This magnificent specimen is found throughout Burmah, Siam, Java, Sumatra and Japan, but do not believe it is to be found in India.

Mr. Darwin claims that this species is a sport from the common peafowl of India. This same cause is ascribed for the presence of the white and the pied sports occasionally seen. To substantiate this, a careful examination of the white peafowl shows the indistinct trace of the center markings that are so brilliant in the tail feathers of the other varieties. We have seen some of the white variety clean and clear in plumage color, a careful examination of the tail feathers showing traces of the center markings of brilliant and peacock blue centers. This would indicate that the color had been entirely bleached out of the plumage, leaving the impression, as it were, of the influence of feather markings.

While the white variety is quite scarce, and to many an unknown species, as far as having seen them is concerned, they are more frequently met with than are the black-winged variety in this country.

For beauty of plumage and attractiveness, nothing equals the green Javan peafowl. This perhaps has the richest plumage of all birds of



SEBASTOPOL AND GAMBIAN GEESE

been introduced there from other countries. Be this, however, as it may, the peculiarity of this species is the black wing with a green-blue gloss or bronze finish, with the exception of the flights, which are cinnamon in color, slightly streaked with black; the thighs are also black. The hen





forward, is longer than the crest feathers of the others. The neck feathers have the appearance of being laid on in rows like scales. The face below the eyes is blue, and shanks and bill of a darker shade than the other varieties. The male bird, other than neck plumage, is colored much like the common species, wings and thighs being black, the tail feathers having more of the coppery and purple gloss about them. Other than the neck plumage the coloring of this bird is much richer and more brilliant than the other varieties. They are more inclined to wander, and are less domestic in their habits. A friend of ours who possessed a pair did everything possible to encourage reproduction. The birds took to flight one morning at daylight, and flew more than a mile away to the side hills among the forests, and were lost until snow came the following winter, when the male bird returned home; the female was never recovered. It is claimed that these two varieties, the Javan and common peafowl, have been successfully crossed, the product a hybrid, the same as is the product of a guinea hen with a turkey or with common hen.

The most desirable species to be kept upon an estate where permitted to range at large, are the common variety. These can be handled quite as successfully as young turkeys. Two seasons ago, we witnessed a beautiful sight of a grand pair of common peafowls with eleven youngsters about half-grown. They were ranging across the hillside, the sun shining against them, the male bird strutting with spread tail about the mother and the young, who seemed inclined to keep out of his way.

The eggs of a peahen which were deposited in the nest of a turkey hen were hatched by the turkey. For several weeks one could scarcely tell the difference in the poults. Soon, however, the crest of the young pea chicks began to sprout, and from that time on the difference was very marked. This did not, however, seem to make the least difference to the mother turkey hen.

During the moult season the plumage of the male is dropped very fast. During this period the male bird goes into seclusion. Oft times they die of starvation and neglect, unless those who have them in charge seek out their hiding place and provide them with plenty of food and water for several weeks until the plumage comes again. The enormous strain upon the constitution of the peacock in renewing its immense plumage demands a large amount of nutritious food. Those with some experience in their handling claim that plenty of grain and protection from inclement weather is all they need to come safely through the moult.

Peafowl are much valued by travelers and strangers in their native country. The natives themselves, perhaps from having too much of them, do not exert themselves to procure a supply for themselves. A young peafowl makes a delightful broiler when partly grown. One can scarcely tell the difference, however, between a young peafowl and a young turkey broiler. Both are classed as the quintessence of delicate dishes.

The common of Pearl Guinea and the pure White Guinea fowl are well known throughout the entire world. We can remember when we used to be told that guinea fowls came from Guiana. The facts are their native country is Africa. Later discoveries find them in the Cape de Verde Islands, also in Jamaica, as well as Africa. The common or Pearl Guinea is so named from the fact of the white round spots that resemble pearls that marks the entire plumage from just back of the neck to the end of the tail.

For many years the guinea hen has been kept about the farm under the belief that their wild cries would drive away the marauding birds of prey that came seeking the young chicks. While they make a wonderful clatter and noise, and sound the alarm quickly when any danger approaches, they are no protection whatever other than the alarm they give at the approach of every

The common guinea fowl is quite uniform in color, the wattles and helmet being red, the neck bare near the head, with some white usually about it. When of rich plumage, they are very attractive. The grayish-purple ground color marked with small, round white spots all over is a distinguished kind of marking found in no other kind of fowls save the guineas themselves. We have read of a very handsome variety seen in the Zoological Garden of London, called the Crested Guinea; the plumage of this fowl is quite like the common guinea; the neck, however, is blue, the same as the skin around the eyes and throat. The peculiarity of this variety, we presume, is the neck marking and the crest.

At the present time one of the most sought after of all the varieties of the common guineas is the pure white. These are being grown quite extensively for broiler guineas. We have in our possession a communication from Ohio with reference to an exclusive guinea farm; pure Pearl Guineas being the speciality. It is claimed that there are many hundreds of these fowls grown every year upon this farm. A speciality is made of incubator eggs from these fowls, growing pairs for sale, and broiler guineas for the market. The same kind of business is in progress in a town in Pennsylvania, the White Guinea being cultivated there specially for guinea broilers for the early market. These two instances tell of the advancement in the cultivation of these two varieties to meet the increased demand for their meat in the open market. Guinea fowls can be kept about the same as chickens. They prefer to go in pairs. They will, however, mate in trios, a male with three females. This only happens when there is not a sufficient number of each for proper pairing. Where there is an excess of males, the surplus should be sold or used for table purposes. The presence of an unmated male guinea about the premises may mean destruction to many of the young ones, as they are most pugnacious, and become very angry when compelled to live in bachelorhood.

The Vulturine Guinea fowl is the largest and most beautiful plumaged of all this variety. The head of this variety has no helmet. They are longer in neck and head, and more erect in carriage than the other kinds. The neck and breast are covered with very long hackle plumage, most beautifully colored. The plumage is darker than any other varieties, spotted with white dots much like the common guinea; the breast and body are a beautiful azure blue, the hackle richly tinged with same; and white center stripes beautify the rich brilliant plumage. The color might be called a mixture of azure blue, lilac and black, illuminated with the white spots and stripes. We do not know that this variety has ever been bred in confinement. We have seen them in several localities confined or yarded like the pheasants, showing, however, but little inclination to mate, and only in one instance do we know of eggs being laid. These failed to hatch, yet there is no reason why they should not be reared in confinement the same as pheasants. As soon as enough of them have been gathered together for this purpose, and their nature and habits become familiar to the manager, they should produce quite as well in confinement as do the several new types of pheasants that have been brought from the jungles.

India or other of the Asiatic countries. Some writers state that this variety is also found in Japan. One states that he has equal evidence of the existence of this variety in Japan as he has of the black-winged variety. In proof of this, it is claimed that the green variety occurs in the Japanese art. Naturalists not mentioning its existence there, writers might assume from the knowledge of its presence, that it belonged naturally to that country.

It is claimed that this is the largest of all peafowls. The specimens we have seen of the Javan variety do not show any material size over the common variety. The crest, which inclines



The pheasant family is perhaps more numerous in varieties than any of the wild or semi-wild birds that are gathered from the tropical countries for the purpose of breeding them in confinement and to have them to beautify estates. Known by this name also, the Ringneck or English Pheasant is more generally kept, even to the extent of growing them wild in some localities. In fact, the common pheasant is from the European countries; the Ringneck Pheasant from China. The crossing of the common and Ringneck Pheasant is not unusual. Perhaps none are more hardy than the Ringneck. These like the common pheasant are largely grown for stocking estates and shooting-club parks. In many localities the pheasants are kept in confinement for producing eggs, which are hatched under bantam hens and grown in the same way as the young chicks of bantams, and cared for with them. We have seen many hundreds of young pheasants and young bantams being grown on the same acre or two of ground, each having a bantam hen confined in a coop to mother and brood them until weaning time. Many of them became quite as tame as the bantam chicks themselves. After fully matured and able to care for themselves, they are often turned loose in the woods, or shooting preserves, to grow to full size in preparation for winter shooting.

The most satisfactory way of growing pheasants upon an estate is to have houses constructed quite like our poultry houses that are known as the connected apartment houses. The best constructed of these have coils of steam pipe against the wall. These are kept constantly heated during the winter months, so as to keep an even temperature of sixty degrees or a little better within the house. This care is necessary for the handling of the finer varieties of pheasants of the tropical countries.

The English Ringneck Pheasants, which is the result of a cross of the Chinese Ringneck Pheasants and the common or English Blackneck Pheasant, are quite as common as any used for game birds.

Mr. Davenport has in New Jersey over thirty varieties of pheasants gathered from all over the world. Here is perhaps the best selection in the world, not excluding the Zoological Gardens of London. The great Argus seems to be the most valued of all the varieties of pheasants. Their beautiful plumage is marked with eyes, spots and spangles, some of which grow to the enormous length of several feet. These are valued for their rarity and beauty. But of all the pheasants one can have, none are more satisfying than the Golden, Silver and Reeves varieties. The male of the Golden variety is perhaps more attractive to the amateur and the novice than any of the others. Every one is immediately attracted to the Golden male, the plumage of which is a mixture of red, golden, yellow or Indian glossy purple. The long, beautiful tail and the rich double collar about the neck, with the saddle plumage and rich, golden red breast, can not help but attract every one, whether an amateur or an expert. The Silver Pheasant is almost as attractive. Its dark underbody color, capped with a silver white back plumage and tail is an elegant contrast with its richer brother, the Golden variety. All the females of the pheasant kind are much plainer in plumage than their mates.

Pheasants are becoming quite as common as other kinds of ornamental fowls. Almost every one having a country place is desirous of having a few pheasants. When they have equal attention that must be given to well-bred poultry, the commoner kinds will prosper quite as well as the fowls. We have seen the Golden and Silver

Pheasants running with the chickens about the yard and lawn in a town lot in Orange, New Jersey. This is not unusual in any locality where pheasants are kept. Perhaps nothing would be more attractive for the beginner than the Golden Pheasants. They are naturally quiet, domestic and tame. Ringneck Pheasants may be purchased at from five to eight dollars per pair, the Golden pheasants from ten to twenty dollars per pair, according to quality and the good fortune of the purchaser in locating them.

In breeding the wilder or less domestic varieties, one should arrange to have their runways underbrushed, so as to have them somewhat like their natural surroundings when at large. Currant or gooseberry bushes, or any kind of shrubbery that grows near the ground should be planted in the runways, which should be large enough to give them opportunity to run and fly about. They should never be kept in such close runways or averies, that their health suffers from lack of exercise and makes them dissatisfied with their surroundings.

Of all the ornamental waterfowls, none can compare to common or White Swan. These may be kept in any locality where they can have a sufficient water supply to swim about and feed in. The most natural surroundings for the swan is a large fresh-water pond, with an island in the center, where they can go to at will, to live, wander about, dry their plumage and build their nests. In the colder localities it is necessary to provide a building for them in winter. This might be best in all localities, but in some of the warmer latitudes, they are never provided with any conveniences of this kind.

If allowed to have their own way, they will build their nests in some out-of-the-way spot, where they will deposit the eggs and hatch their young. They should always be permitted to select and manage their own nesting place; and should not be interfered with the least in this. They are very cautious of the care of the young, called cygnets; in fact, it is dangerous for any one to interfere with them, unless it may be the keeper with whom they are well acquainted, and they will not even permit him to come too near or to touch their young.

They much prefer to have surroundings which gives them an adequate feeding ground for their purposes. This enables them to shift entirely for themselves, but wherever there is not a large enough range to provide for the old and the young, they need more or less feeding. The best manner of feeding the young when first hatched is to cast pieces of stale bread or pieces of biscuits upon the water to attract the attention of the old, so that they may induce the young to come and feed. Small grains or prepared foods for the purpose are often used for the feeding of the young. They will eat any kind of grains the ducks or geese will feed upon. When the young are first hatched, they are of a dark, grayish color. This changes to pure white when they are about a year old. There is one variety of White swans, known as the Polish swans—not often seen, however. The young of these are like the young of white ducks or geese. They assume the pure white color with their first plumage.

The latter part of May or the first of June is the natural hatching season of the swan. When this time approaches children and strangers should not be permitted to disturb them. It is not unusual for the male swan to attack even half-grown persons who bother around their nesting places, and they have been known to savagely attack men who disturb them. The white swans are known as the Whooper Swan, Berwick Swan, and the Mute Swan. The latter



are the ones usually seen, and which are familiar to us all.

In addition to these well known waterfowls, the Sebastopol Geese should be noted. They have long white ribbon-like feathers all over their body that curl up in rolls, giving the appearance of a loose, fluffy plumage. These feathers grow to great length, and curl up all around the breast and body, presenting a novel appearance. These are much more commonly bred than formerly. It is not unusual to see them at the poultry shows of the country. Some have them in their ponds that are devoted to waterfowl of many kinds. The Egyptian Goose, a most beautiful plumaged fowl, the Wild Can-



adian and the Embden Geese are beautiful for ornamentation and domestic or utility purposes.

But above all these should be considered the beautiful varieties of ducks. Among these are the Mandarin, the Carolina or Wood Duck, the Bahamas, the Crested Ducks, the Red-billed Whistling Duck, and the many kinds of wild ducks that are being domesticated to a certain extent through pinioning, and breeding them on ponds and water runways. Of these, perhaps the Mandarin and the little Wood Duck are the most beautiful. The rich plumage of the Mandarin Duck attracts attention at first sight. It might be described as follows: About eighteen inches long, built or fashioned after the form of the Muscovy. They have a long crest and ruff around the neck, and a fan growing up near about the end of the plumage, an ornament which distinguishes them from all other wild water fowls. This is of a beautiful, rich, reddish-

maroon color, which glistens and changes as the light reflects thereupon. Its whole plumage is a beautiful blending or rich colors of maroon, bronze, golden and white. The back and tail are a green bluish brown, with a splashing of steel blue and purple. The light edgings and tips of the feathers and the flesh colored beaks and yellow feet add to their attractiveness. The female of this variety is quite like the Carolina or little Wood Duck. The male of the Wood Duck nearly resembles the male of the Mandarin variety. They do not, however, have the fan ornament on the side of the wing nor the tail like the Mandarin. They are ornamented with the crest on the head, the stripes and bars about the neck and on the wings, the head being marked with lighter shades. Otherwise the plumage of the Wood Duck is quite as rich with blendings of beautiful colors as has the Mandarin. The Carolina Duck is also called the Summer as well

as the Wood Duck. Of Call Ducks there are many varieties. This is a little bantam duck in gray, and pure white in plumage. These are the two varieties most usually seen. They are not half the size of the Rouen or the Pekin Duck. They are even smaller than the female of the Mandarin or Wood Duck. They gain their name from the peculiar squeaky call, something like the squeak of a guinea pig, which is peculiar to them. They are kept for ornamentation, and are most desirable as an addition to any flock of waterfowls that are kept for ornamentation or domestic purposes.

In addition to these are all the many varieties of wild ducks, such as the Mallard, Teal, Widgeon, Sheldrakes, Pintails, Redheads and Spotted-bill varieties. All of these may be added to the collections that are kept for ornamentation. However, when the wild varieties are kept, they must be pinioned.

## The Treatment of Gapes



HE great destroyer of young chicks, turkeys, pheasants and guinea fowls will soon be doing a thrifty business. Gapes is an inheritance that comes to the soil through careless handling. The gape-worm is a little V-shaped insect that attaches itself to the inside of the windpipe of the young chick, and increases so fast as to close up this organ, choking the little chick to death.

Several statements are made as to the origin of this disease. Well authenticated facts satisfy those best able to judge, that the gape worm comes from the ground germ form, is eaten by the young, passes into the body, there develops and hatches, and finds its way into the windpipe in some unknown manner, where it attaches itself to the lining, sucking out the life-blood, irritating the lining, and finally increasing so fast as to destroy life.

How to prevent this has been a life study. What is known as the Holstead remedy was advocated by Mr. A. M. Holstead, of Rye, New York, a number of years ago. His theory was that the gape worm came from the head louse, which laid its eggs in the nostrils, passing from there to the windpipe, and creating or producing gapeworm. Whether this theory be true or not no one can guarantee, yet we know a number of people who believe absolutely in this. One more persistent than the rest assures us that when he does not use the Holstead remedy, gapes are prevalent among his flock, but when used, none appears. Whether the Holstead remedy will cure gapes or not, it most certainly destroys that plague of head louse that destroys so many young chicks. To relieve this, Mr. Holstead recommends the following ointment, to be made of mercurial ointment one ounce, sulphur one-half ounce, crude petroleum one-half ounce, and lard two ounces, mixed thoroughly. This is to be kept in a close-covered ointment jar, and applied as follows: With the finger rub a little into the down of the head and throat of the young chick as soon as hatched. Too much is unnecessary—use just enough to destroy the lice upon the head and under the throat. If this destroys the head lice and you have no gapes, well and good; the head lice are gone, and perhaps other benefits have been obtained.

To destroy the germ in the soil, you must either move your growing poultry to some other part of the farm, and thoroughly destroy the gape germs by cultivating the land, or else you must go over the ground early in the spring, first with a sprinkling can filled with water, in which has been dissolved one gill of sulphuric acid to each gallon of water. After the ground has been thoroughly saturated with this, spread over same a thin coat of slaked lime. Keep all animal life from this until the warmth of the sun has taken all the frost out of the ground, and it has become comfortably warm, then go over the ground with a hoe, scrape off all the lime and about a half an inch of the soil, cart this



A PEN OF WHITE LEGHORNS

away and mix it into the cultivated land, or bury it well underground. This will destroy the living germs and perhaps remove all chance of a return of the gapes.

Mr. Wittman, of Pennsylvania, gives it as his experience that one brood of chicks kept upon a board floor and fed entirely thereupon never took the gapes, while a brood of same variety running out and fed upon the ground were all dead with that same disease within a month of being hatched. This goes to prove the absolute certainty of young chicks being destroyed by gapes that are grown upon infested soil. Scientific research has proven conclusively that the angle worms that live in the soil con-

taminated with gape germs become infested. These worms eaten by young chicks will contaminate the young chick. Birds in the nest fed with these contaminated worms will die from the effects of same. On the other hand, angle worms from soil that is not infested do not distribute the gape germ. It is the infection of the gape germs from the soil, absorbed in the body of the angle worm that transmits the germ.

When the young chicks have the gapes, there are several remedies that may be used. Onions, and better, garlic chopped very fine and fed to the young chicks is recommended. We have very little faith in this as a cure. Fine powder sifted down upon a brood of chicks in a box, slaked lime being often used, will sometimes cause them to sneeze so hard as to throw a sufficient number of gape worms out of their windpipes to relieve the nausea. This is no certain cure. A feather stripped of the web up to within an inch of the point and dipped in a solution of one ounce and a half of sweet oil, and a half ounce of turpentine, thoroughly shaken together, then introduced into the windpipe and turned about will usually destroy all the gape-worms. Sometimes the introduction of this kills the worms, and they are not thrown out of the windpipe, but go further down and destroy life. When successful, this often works a perfect cure.

Another remedy recommended is mixing a tablespoonful of naphtha into enough soaked bread, that has been made dry under pressure, for two dozen chicks. When this is eaten the fumes of the naphtha are inhaled by the young chicks, then passes through the system and kills the gape worm. We have some reports where this has been successful, some where it has failed, others where it is claimed that it has killed the young chick. If used, experiment with a few at first, and note the result before making use of it to any extent.

The careless contamination of the soil is the main cause of gapes. Milk smeared over the ground is visited by flies, the ground contaminated, then follows rain, warm weather, hatching of the germs, the infection of the soil, and, finally, gapes as an inheritance. Cleanliness to a reasonable extent and good sanitary conditions will prevent all these ailments that we may feel assured of having if filth and unsanitary conditions are encouraged.



# Cost of Feeding Pigeons



SOME time ago there came to our desk a letter asking our opinion as to the cost a year of feeding a pair of pigeons kept for the rearing of squabs. In reply we wrote that it would cost from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a year to feed a pair of pigeons. This answer was based upon our own records kept when we had a loft that contained about one hundred breeding pairs. These records, covering a period of about ten years, show that the very lowest cost for any one year was about ninety-six cents per pair. At that time only small Tumblers and Trumpeters were kept. Later, when Homers, Carriers and Pouters were added to the loft, the cost increased to from one dollar and a quarter to one dollar and a half per pair for a year.

Our answer brought the return statement that our estimate was entirely too high, or our methods of feeding foolish and extravagant. Not being willing to accept this as a reasonable conclusion, we sent letters to some of the most successful, most careful and most economical managers of pigeons throughout the country. The answers are about as we imagined they would be. The cost, as reported from the different localities ranged from eighty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per pair for the feeding of pigeons. One breeder informs us that he had fifteen pairs of Homers for producing squabs, and twenty-five Brown Leghorns for producing eggs; that the cost of feed for the thirty pigeons was so much more than the cost of feed for the twenty-five Leghorns that he gave the Homers away to the proprietor of a restaurant to feed to his customers.

These different statements and conclusions only show how necessary it is for a person to thoroughly understand managing pigeons to make money in producing squabs. The one who informs us that his thirty pigeons cost more for food than his twenty-five Leghorns admits in the statement that he understood handling hens for a profitable egg production much better than he did handling Homers for squab production. The one who tells us that his average cost of feeding his squab breeders has been about eighty cents states in the same letter, that to keep down the cost of feeding, he has purchased by the car-load from the most inexpensive markets, and has refrained from feeding any expensive grains whatever to his pigeons. By this method he is able to keep his pigeons at the average cost of about forty cents each, or eighty cents a pair. This same breeder informs us that before he had so many and purchased his grain as he does, they cost him from one dollar and twenty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents a year per pair to feed them.

Those who expect, or who are led to believe that they can keep in good condition and gain profitable results from breeding pairs of Homers for squab production at the outlay of only fifty-five or sixty cents a year per pair for feeding must be disappointed. We should like to hear from any one who can give their food ration and results obtained from feeding on an average of fifty-five or sixty cents' worth of grain. We have a letter from one party who states that at one time he did keep his pigeons at the low



FEEDING PIGEONS

cost of sixty cents a pair, but that he failed in making a profit from producing squabs; that he increased the cost of the ration, produced better quality squabs, and was now making money producing squabs at the cost of about one dollar per year in feeding the pairs. It is not so much the cost of the food, within a certain limit, as it is the results obtained. Even at the expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair for feeding, good experienced handlers and squab breeders make money; while, on the other hand, no matter how little or how much it may cost to feed them, if it is not successfully and profitably done, the results are just the same. It is not what it costs to sustain a loft of birds, but it is the question of the profit made that interests those who anticipate going into the business.

Our attention has been called to the fact that more is required from the shippers of pigeons than from the shippers of chickens; that much more is expected from those who sell pigeons for squab breeding than was ever demanded from those who sell poultry for the purpose of producing eggs; that no one would find fault with a man who sent a male and a half-dozen females, so long as the chickens were received in good condition and were of good quality; but the shipper of squab breeders *must* guarantee mated pairs, males and females, and be held responsible if they do not prove to be breeders of young pigeons or squabs. This presentation of the case is a most ridiculous wail for consideration where no consideration whatever should be granted. If a man buys a male bird and five females (either hens or pullets) of any given variety of fowls, and receives the male bird and the females of that variety in good condition, he knows that he has received just what he purchased, and there can be no question about

it. On the other hand, when a man purchases twenty-five mated pairs of pigeons, he has the right to expect twenty-five males and twenty-five females that have been actually mated for breeding, but when he receives fifty pigeons and keeps them for five or six months ignorant of their sex, and discovers in the middle of the breeding season that he has about forty males and ten females, he has a perfect right to claim that he has been wronged outrageously by those who sent him the pigeons. There is no getting around this proposition. If the shipper is not competent to select the males from the females and properly mate them and ship them in pairs, he should not guarantee, or even say that he would do so. He should sell the man fifty pigeons and tell him before he ships them that he is not certain whether they are all males or females, or what portion of them are males and females. This would be an honest, open transaction, an upright action that would not leave room for doubt or disappointment.

For instance, we received a communication from a woman who had invested all of her savings—about \$900 in a pigeon house and pigeons to stock it. She had been induced to believe that within sixty days she would gain such a nice profit from these pigeons as to enable her to stay at home, cease her occupation as teacher, and be pleasantly occupied just an hour or two each day in the care of these pigeons that would bring her in double the amount of salary she had gained as teacher. After an unsuccessful year with her new purchase, when starvation stared her in the face, her money all expended in vain, through the friendship of one well qualified, she was taught that her loft contained about five males to every female; that these males had so disturbed her loft as to make it utterly impossible for any young to be grown therein. Had this woman any right to claim that she had been wronged in the transaction, or should she accept the situation that, because a man could buy chickens and tell the males from the females, she should not object to the treatment she had received in the purchase of the pigeons?

Every one who purchases squab breeders for the purpose of producing squabs for market, places himself subject to the honest or dishonest treatment to be received at the hands of the seller. If the seller fails to furnish the purchaser with an equal number of males and females, properly paired and mated for working in answer to an order sent for a given number of mated pairs, he is to blame for having wronged the purchaser, for there is no use of any one talking about growing squabs for market from two male pigeons any more than he would be able to grow squabs for market from two females.

Plenty of good profitable business is open to all sellers of pigeons for the squab breeding. Plenty of people are ready and willing to purchase; there is no need of selling the breeding birds at a price below that for which they can be produced.

This is the whole proposition in a nut-shell as we look at it, and those who fail to conform to such conditions should not be encouraged; those who do should be lauded by all, and encouraged in the business of furnishing well-mated breeders that will produce profitable squabs.





# Fattening Poultry by Machinery

BY WALTER A. WASHBURN



**M**ANUFACTURING chickens by machinery, though not yet an actual attainment, is so near an accomplished fact that the man who raises fowls for the market by the natural method finds his birds neglected on the butcher's hooks

while those of his up to date competitor sell rapidly at high prices. Man's independence of the hen has made long strides within the last few years. No mechanical device has yet been fashioned to displace her as an egg producer. Neither has inventive genius discovered a way to dispense with nature in building the fowl's frame. Other processes in the development of the chick, however, are accomplished in spite of the natural obstinacy of the fowls themselves.

As a mother, the hen was put out of business by the incubator and the brooder. The first of these appliances obviated the necessity of wooing Mrs. Hen into a willingness to sit on eggs for three weeks. The brooder divested her of an opportunity to satiate her greedy appetite through gobbling up her little ones' cornmeal or the worm that His Highness, Mr. Rooster, scratched out of the barn heap.

Following these appliances come the cramming machines to free the poultry raiser from the caprices of the chickens destined for the headman. The rosy combed young pullet may dote on her slender form and try to starve herself to retain it, but if the city table is to be her fate she must become plump and fat in spite of her whims. What is more, she must develop that peculiar kind of flesh that tickles the palate of the epicure. Her dark muscles must put off their duskiness and toughness for a through and through texture of whiteness, tenderness and succulence.

The cramming machine is a device for fattening chickens by forced feeding. Europe is responsible for the innovation in the United States. The practice of compelling fowls to grow fat and tender by artificial means originated in the green valleys of France. Long ago the Toulouse goose was transformed into a dainty, fit for the gods through having corn rammed down its throat with a stick. The humble peasant in wooden shoes and gaily checkered frock discovered that the goose could digest a lot more corn than it would voluntarily eat. So the peasant resorted to the stick as a means to fill the goose's crop till it could hold no more. As fast as the crop became empty it was crammed full

again with the stick. In consequence, the goose fattened so fast the peasant could almost see it grow. When the bird was slaughtered its flesh was found to possess a juicy character hitherto unknown. Then Toulouse became famous, for the epicures of Paris esteemed the Toulouse goose as did the Romans of old the dainty dish of nightingale's tongues.

The French confined their artificial fattening to geese. The English, however, extended the process to chickens, and invented a machine to take the place of the Frenchman's stick. From England the cramming system was introduced



READY FOR SHIPMENT

into America. In the United States efforts have been made to fatten all kinds of poultry with the cramming machine, but these have failed in the case of turkeys, and been only partly successful with ducks. Turkeys proved to have constitutions too delicate to withstand artificial fattening. In the case of chickens the cramming machine has wrought wonders.

So remarkable are the results of the forced fattening of chickens that several of the great packing houses maintain big plants, where they fatten all the fowls they buy, before placing them on the market. They buy millions of chickens alive from farmers and poultry raisers and subject them to fourteen or twenty-one days of

forced feeding. At the end of this time the chickens are not only heavier, but their flesh has taken on an entirely different character. The ultimate result is that the packer has several more pounds of meat to sell than he bought, and the change in the nature of the flesh enables him to get several cents a pound more for it.

Every poultry raiser can compete with the packers if he chooses. The cramming machine is not expensive, and the necessary adjuncts to forced feeding are simple. There is one big packing firm that has numerous feeding stations scattered throughout several western states. After many experiments with different breeds it has announced a preference for Plymouth Rocks, because they are hardy, short legged and full breasted. This company, like its competitors, encourages farmers living near its feeding stations to raise all the chickens they can. When the farmers think their flocks are ready for market they sell them at the feeding station. The packer immediately fattens them by force method, and then does his own slaughtering on the spot, using in the latter process the most improved methods, which are considerably in advance of those in vogue elsewhere.

A typical force feeding station, perhaps, is that at Leon, Iowa. This consists of a gigantic shed that is well lighted and ventilated, two features that are essential to success. In this shed are long rows of coops built in tiers, each row containing five tiers. These coops are constructed of rods, and are set in double rows, back to back, with spacious alleys between each double row and the next. Feeding troughs are built on the outside at the bottom of each tier, the chickens thrusting their heads out through the spaces between the rods to eat.

When first brought to the feeding station the chickens are fed in the troughs. At the Leon plant a mixture of corn meal, oat meal and milk is used as the feed. The birds eat this greedily out of the troughs for a week, and as they are confined in small lots in separate coops of small dimensions they grow fat fast. At the end of a week the cramming machine is brought into requisition. This device consists of a reservoir, holding perhaps a couple of gallons of food, which is mounted on a tripod, the reservoir being about the height of a man. From the reservoir there is a rubber hose two feet long. This hose is connected in such a way that a man by pressing a lever can force the food out of the reservoir through the hose and into the chicken's crop. The chicken feeder takes a fowl under





COOLING ROOM

his left arm, while with his right hand he thrusts the rubber hose down the chicken's throat to the opening of the crop. Then he presses a lever with his foot, and this operates the cramming machine, which forces the food through the rubber hose into the crop. When the crop is full the bird is returned to the coop.

To the ordinary person this might seem a slow and cruel process. That it is not slow is proved by the fact that an expert operator often feeds as many as six hundred fowls an hour. That it is not cruel seems apparent from the avidity with which the fowls come to the doors of the coops at feeding time after they have been subjected to the process a few times. Besides this they eagerly open their bills for the insertion of the rubber tube.

The cramming machine is used three times a day for one week on each fowl. Usually at the end of this time all the fowls that have been fed for the same length of time are fat enough for the market. Sometimes, however, another week of the cramming machine is necessary, but never longer, as the gain in weight would no longer compensate for the feed and labor required for extra time.

During all this time the birds have stood on perches, under which were pans for the droppings. The pans were removed every day and thoroughly cleansed. When one lot of fatted fowls is taken from a row of coops, the coops themselves are scraped and steamed and white-washed. They are then ready, and not till then, for a new lot of chickens. Thus the coops are kept sanitary and free from vermin. In a plant where thirteen thousand chickens are fattened at a time, as at Leon, perfect cleanliness is essential to prevent disease originating.

Talking of the gain obtained in the use of force feeding, one of the big packers recently said: "Take a thin chicken weighing four pounds. By cramming, it can be made to weigh six or more pounds in two or three weeks. In the latter condition it is a fancy chicken; its value has been increased six to ten cents a pound. If it was worth twelve cents a pound when thin, it is worth twenty cents a pound as a fancy chicken. The gain has been obtained, too, at an out-

lay not to exceed fifteen cents at most in food."

One chicken, therefore, that originally weighed four pounds and was worth forty-eight cents is made to weigh on an average, say, seven pounds, and its value has become \$1.40. When it is known that one packing firm has a feeding station at Kansas City, Mo., where it turns out ten thousand fattened fowls a day, and that the same firm has fifty-seven branch stations scattered through Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Arkansas, to say nothing of others in

other states, it is easy to see how the great packers amass wealth that the farmer might share if he only took advantage of the means at his command and exercised the same executive ability that the packers do.

The packer's application of improved methods does not stop with the fattening of the fowls. After he has obtained, through forced feeding, a lot of chickens whose flesh is white and tender all through, his next care is to kill the birds and send them to market in a way to make them catch the eye and attract purchasers. In connection with his feeding station he has a killing room. When a lot is to be slaughtered, an expert "sticker" stations himself at the door of this room, and other employes bring the fowls to him from the coops. He takes a fowl under his left arm and holds it in such a way that he can open its bill with his left hand. Then with his right hand he thrusts a keen two-edged knife through the roof of its mouth into its brain and passes the bird along to another employe in the killing room. The chicken bleeds thoroughly, and death is almost instantaneous.

In this slaughtering room there is an overhead track on which runs an endless chain. Beneath the track are stationed seven or eight employes, each with specific work to do. The first spreads out the chicken's legs and attaches a gambrel like that used in slaughtering hogs. The gambrel is attached to the endless chain, which is set in motion. As the bird is carried past the men, one strips the dry feathers from the breast, another from a wing, another from a leg, and so on. When the bird reaches the end of the line of men, it is plucked clean, and the last man removes it from the chain and places it on a truck, to be wheeled into the cooling room adjacent.

In the cooling room, which is kept at a temperature of thirty-eight or forty degrees, but never at the freezing point, the chickens are placed on racks, their heads hanging down, to allow every drop of blood to run out of the wound



FATTENING COOPS



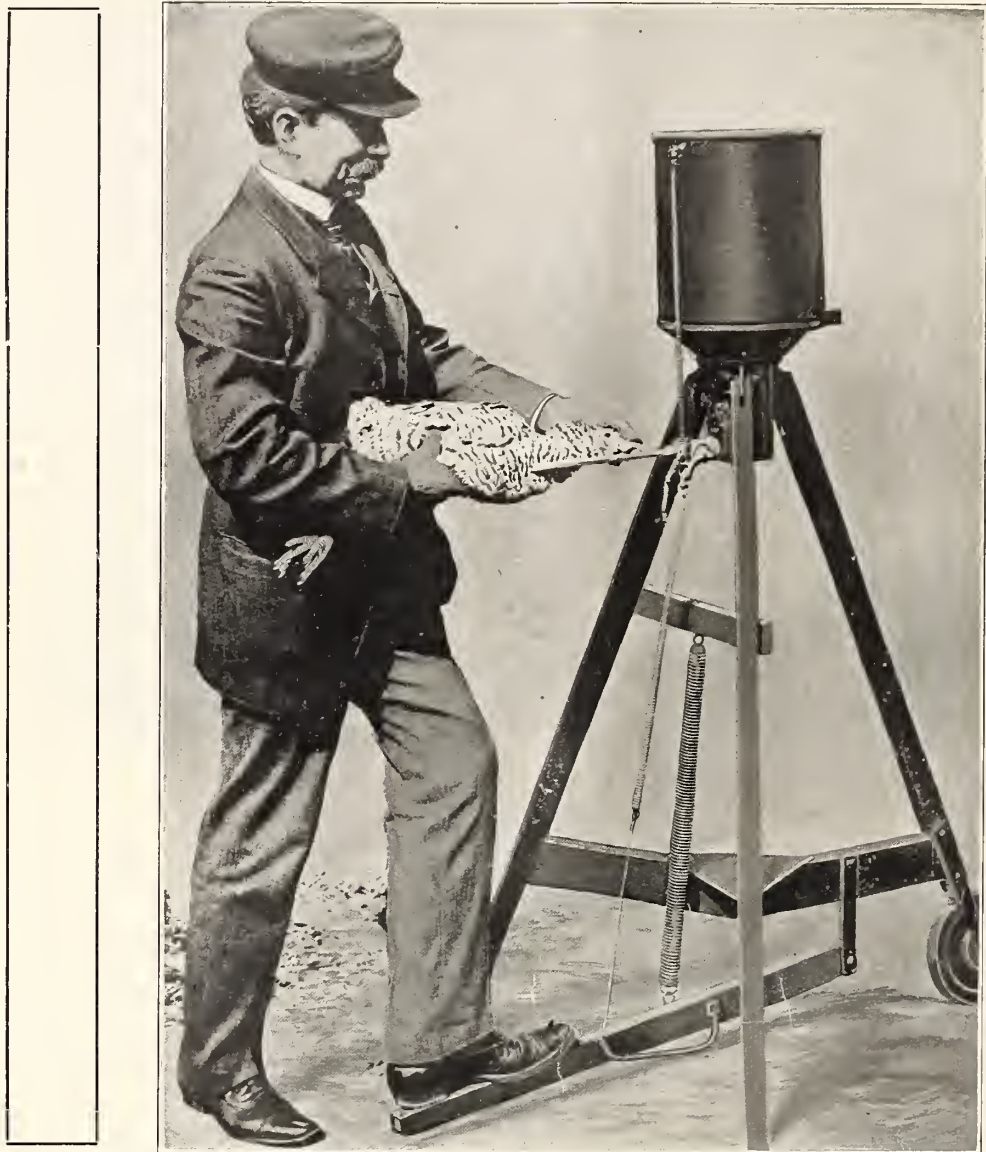
in the mouth. The chickens are kept in this room twelve to fourteen hours, when the animal heat is entirely gone. They are then ready to be packed for shipment to Chicago, New York, London, Paris and elsewhere. In the packing, the millionaire packer again exercises all his ingenuity.

Before being taken into the killing room each chicken is subjected to the "shaping" process. This consists of placing the birds in a trough ten inches wide, and inclined on the forward side. The birds are placed in the trough and pressed down until the meat is forced forward on the breast, making them appear larger even than they really are. After the cooling process is completed the heads are removed and the legs carefully washed. Then the birds are packed in specially made boxes lined with parchment paper. These boxes are just large enough to hold two layers of chickens of three rows each. The fowls are placed in the box with necks toward the ends. When the bottom layer is carefully bestowed, a sheet of parchment paper is laid over it, and the top layer of fowls is put in. The cover is then nailed on, and the "fancy" chickens are ready for market.

In packing, the fowls are weighed separately, and those of nearly the same weight are put together, so that one box may contain a dozen fowls to be marked, say, Broilers (A), 20 to 25 pounds. The marking means that the box contains a dozen chickens that weigh twenty or twenty-five pounds. Other grades, as fixed by one of the most successful packers, are: Broilers (B), 26 to 30 pounds; Fryers (A), 31 to 36 pounds; Fryers (B), 37 to 42 pounds; Roasters (A) 43 to 48 pounds; Roasters (B), 49 to 60 pounds and Roasters (C), 60 pounds and over. The packers say that the birds sell better if each chicken in a box weighs almost exactly the same as its neighbor.

In addition to striving for the ultimate end of pleasing the appetite of the consumer, the packers make it a point to do every thing possible to please the eye of everyone through whose hands the birds may pass, be he wholesaler, retailer or commission merchant, on the way to the spot where the consumer may inspect and purchase the fowls. By attending minutely to every detail these same packers, who adopted the English methods less than a decade ago, now ship hundreds of thousands of chickens to England every year, and sell them in competition with British poultrymen, who taught them how to please the appetite with force-fed fowls.

In buying chickens from the farmers the packers aim to get stock properly developed to suit their various purposes. For broilers, they desire young chickens, for fryers, half grown birds, and for roasters, fully developed, but not old fowls. Such birds readily respond to the forced fattening process, and invariably yield rich and tender flesh. By virtue of the immense refrigerating rooms, which all the packers have



CRAMMING MACHINE

in the big cities, the output of their poultry feeding stations can be kept indefinitely, or until the condition of the market enables them to secure the highest prices. So great is the demand, however, for force-fed fowls that such stock is scarcely ever kept in storage, but is placed in the retail markets as soon as ready.

By noting the time of year when the different classes of chickens are most in demand in the cities, any poultryman or farmer can judge when to prepare his fowls for shipment. Then by adopting the forced feeding process, he can save for himself the profit the packer makes. He can ship to any of the numerous commission merchants in South Water Street, and rest assured of fair and honest treatment. After he has

paid for his cramming machine and the feed required for the forced feeding period, and after he has deducted the commission merchant's price for selling the fowls, the farmer will find he has a large amount for himself over and above what he would have if he had sold directly to the packer at the feeding station.

For years the poultryman and the farmer have experimented with various breeds of chickens in an effort to produce a better meat fowl. They have brought this feature of poultry raising to perfection. Now their aim should be to finish off their fowls by forced feeding, just as they do with cattle and hogs, and to send their products to market in the most attractive form. Therein lies much of future success and profit





## Interesting Events in the Poultry World



CONGRATULATIONS should be given to the Management of the Great Industrial Exhibition on having been able to acquire the services of Dr. A. W. Bell, of Toronto, to manage the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Dr. Bell has long been connected with the great Toronto Fall Exhibition or Industrial Fair. He has proven himself to be of unexcelled executive ability in the management of great industrial and live stock exhibits. The doctor goes to the management of this new exhibition full of experience gained in the many years with the Toronto Industrial. He has a world of friends, is an untiring worker, most affable and pleasant to all who come within his jurisdiction, ever ready to lend his aid and assisting in every possible way to improve the exhibit and please the exhibitors. We imagine that a great strife will now begin between the Ontario and Winnipeg Poultry Departments of these great industrial fairs. Undoubtedly, Dr. Bell has been the all in all for many years in the poultry department of the great Toronto show, and we believe that he will do equally well in the Winnipeg district. We extend a welcoming hand to the doctor, and hope that he will fly the banner of success so high as to greatly outstrip all of his former efforts.

Mr. Nix, of the Prairie State Incubator Company, has developed great ability in lecturing on subjects pertaining to the artificial hatching and rearing of poultry. He visited Canada not long since, captivating many localities with his ability to tell of the secrets of artificial rearing of chicks. His lectures are illustrated with samples of the most modern appliances for this work. Mr. Nix is one of the few who have given a life-time to the study of the question, and he might be able to present these matters perhaps better than the majority of those who count themselves as experts in this line.

Mr. Marx, of England, has just finished an article on the modern Houdan in the *Feathered World*. He states that about ten years ago he took up this same subject, and that he does not feel that the fanciers of the world have done this noble breed justice, as shown by the results of handling them as exhibition fowls. He still clings to the time-honored belonging, the leaf comb, for the Houdans. No one should encourage any other type of comb. The American Poultry Association, the Houdan breeders of America, and those who permitted the influence brought to bear to place the V-shaped comb for the Houdan in the Standard of Perfection, simply admitted in recording the V comb therein, that they favored the cross-bred, mongrel combination of Houdan, Crevecoeur and LaFleche blood. It would be quite as reasonable to encourage side-springs and other deformities of comb in the Plymouth Rock, as to select and describe the V comb, the antler comb, the La Fleche comb for the Houdan.

An enthusiast on incubation goes further than we had imagined was necessary in carefully handling the eggs in the ma-

chine. There can not be any doubt but that considerable attention should be given to cleanliness, and care in these matters. This writer demands that those in charge of the incubators and the handling of the eggs should never handle them at all unless their hands are perfectly clean. "Never," he states, "be tempted to disturb the eggs after the evening of the eighteenth day. During the eighteenth day life is within the body of the young chick within the shell. They often peep at this period of incubation. When this hour comes, the incubator should be left entirely closed, it is thought, until the hatch is complete. Study the air cells thoroughly during every hatch, test all the eggs from the seventh, eleventh and fifteenth day. Study location, the size and the condition of the air cells, as well as the entire egg. Make records, investigate the conditions of moisture, and try and know more at the end of every hatch than at the beginning."

On the question of the beginning of poultry culture, one of our contemporaries claims that poultry culture begins first in the heart of those attracted by object teaching; that the large masses who go to the fairs, to poultry shows, who visit poultry yards, and examine into matters pertaining to poultry gain their impressions therefrom. If these impressions are good, they will lead the one who becomes impressed into the proper paths of success. If, however, the impressions are misleading, if they do not see the best side of poultry culture, they may start wrong and continue to travel the road of disappointment until driven from the cultivation of fowls through failure. This should be of advantage as a lesson to all who send their poultry to an exhibition of any kind. Send only your best; always demand that an experienced judge shall pass judgment upon them, and never be a party to permitting prizes to be awarded to poultry that are inferior in quality. Whenever a prize is placed upon an ill-favored specimen, it injures everyone who sees it, unless they are thoroughly well acquainted and can recognize the disgraceful selection at sight.

A writer from Kensico, New York, gives the record of one hundred and forty hens for an entire year. These one hundred and forty hens averaged a little over one hundred and twenty-five eggs each, and the sale of the eggs made a profit of two dollars per head from each one of the hens. The same test was commenced the 1st of December last again, with two hundred and nineteen hens. These two hundred and nineteen hens laid 1958 eggs during the month of January. This is unquestionably a fine showing for so large a flock. It is peculiar to note how near the average of all the large flocks of the world range to near one hundred and thirty eggs each.

See our list of poultry publications on page 8.

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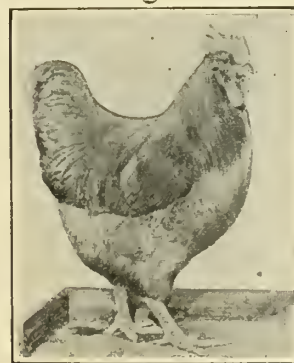
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**Oak Grove Poultry Yards.—Barred White and** Buff Plymouth Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs from fine exhibition matings, one setting \$1; two settings, \$1.75; three settings, \$2.50. \$5 per 100. A few choice breeding pens yet for sale at honest prices. MRS. R. F. HINES, Olney, Maryland. 11-8

**My Barred Plymouth Rocks are Winners Every-**where. Silver Cup for Best Cockerel at Meriden, Ct., 1904. First and third Cocks, first Hen, second Cockerel at Hauden. 1905. Strong vigorous birds. Barred to the skin. Light or dark mating. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. JOHN B. SMITH, 23 Brewster St., New Haven, Ct. 11-8

**20 Yards Nugget Buff Rocks, 10 Yards Duston** White Wyandottes. Birds score 90 points or better. Choice eggs a specialty. ALLEN SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa. 11-8

**Buff Rocks.—Ten Yards a Specialist. Nugget** laying strain. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. A. L. FAWCETT, New Albany, Pa. 11-8

**Buff Rock Specialist.—Every Pen Headed by a** prize winning male at New York State, Springfield, Rochester, Boston and Madison Square Garden. Eggs, pens Nos. 1 and 2, \$2.00 for 15; 3 and 4, \$1.50 for 15. No better at any price. Send for circular. OREN HANES, South Colton, New York. 11-9

**Buff Rocks.—Originating From Best Strains in** this country. They have size, shape and color. Heavy layers; prize winners. At Great Newark show on four entries won first pullet, second hen, second, fourth cockerels. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. A. L. VREELAND, Nutley, N. J. 11-8

**Barred Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes, Two** and three dollars each. Shipped on approval. Eggs one-fifty per thirteen. H. W. HIX, Route 5, Roanoke, Va. 11-8

**Buff Rocks, Closely Related to Hagerstown and** Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, straight. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. A. MATSINGER, Baltimore, Md. Sta. N. 11-8

**Barred Plymouth Rocks.—One Cockerel Breeding** Pen direct from Bradley Bros. Extra fine quality. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per 15. We also have Pullet and Cockerel breeding pens direct from E. B. Thompson, from which we sell eggs \$2 per 15. Write for prices on large lots. EVANS POULTRY YARDS, Nelsonville, Ohio. 11-8

**Barred Rocks.—Result of Four Years Careful** selection from best breeders in America. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, guaranteed 12 fertile. EDWARD S. HARNER, Kump, Md. 11-8

**Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain).—Eggs From Extra** large heavy winter layers and splendid buff color matings. \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 13. Guarantee 8 chicks. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box 27, Washington, N. J. 11-8

**White Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs from 5 Pens of** very choice and carefully selected yearlings, mated with unrelated Cockerels of fine shape, large, pure, white, with low comb, \$3.00 for 30, \$1.50 for 50. THOS. DOUGHTY, Box 20, Portsmouth, Va. Five years a breeder. 11-8

**White Rocks, Standard Bred, Up-to-Date, Grand** size and shape, score 92 to 95. Write for prices. ARMSTRONG & CO., Smithport, Pa. 11-8

**Eggs \$1.50 Per 15; \$5 per 60, From Choice Ma-**tings of Barred Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Also a few fine cockerels at \$1.50 each. MRS. W. E. OREN, Bennington, Ind. 11-8

**Single Comb Brown Leghorn (Forsyth Strain),** Barred Rocks (Conger and Parks strains, separate). Eggs \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred. CHAS. C. WINE, Mt. Sidney, Va. 11-8

**Barred P. Rock Exclusively.—Eggs for Hatch-**ing \$1 per 15, \$2.50 per 45. Chicks at 8 weeks old 50c apiece, \$5 per dozen. J. F. SMITH, Remington, Va. 11-8

**Barred Rocks.—Bradley Strain. Exceptionally** prolific winter layers. Special matings. Eggs \$1.50 13; \$4 for 50. WALTER HUDSON, Westwood N. J. 11-9

**Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively. Ringlet** Strain. Bred to win. Eggs from prize matings \$2.00 per 15. Extra good matings \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction is guaranteed. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va. 11-8

**Partridge Plymouth Rocks.—The Handsomest and** best of the new breeds. Eggs two dollars for thirteen. D. M. WELLS, Clifton Springs, Ontario, Co., N. Y. 11-9

**Buff Rocks Exclusively.—Farm Raised. Can't Be** beat at any price. Fifteen eggs one dollar. Five dollars hundred. D. DEDERICK, Route 1, Saugerties, N. Y. 11-9

**Barred Rocks Bred Exclusively Since 1896 to Pro-**duce America's best combination of "Beauty and Utility." Prize winners and World's greatest laying strain. No expense has been spared to procure the purest blood obtainable. Large vigorous birds grown on unlimited range, every one in our breeding yards carefully selected for heavy laying qualities and "Standard" requirements, properly mated to produce the finest. Eggs for hatching from same matings we use ourselves \$1.50 for 13, \$4 for 40, \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our method of doing business and quality of our stock will please you, try us. RAVINE POULTRY YARDS, D. D. McNeill, Proprietor, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 11-9

**Barred Rocks (Ringlet's, Bradley's).—I Breed** winners. So can you if you buy from me. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per setting. Write me. MRS. EDITH CHELTON, Landenville, Md. 11-8

**Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson's Fine Barred** Rock Cockerels for \$2 up; dark, medium and light trios, \$5 up; pens of 5, \$8 up. Also exhibition birds—hot ones for the money. Eggs, \$2; 3 settings, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARBURGER, Denver, Pa. 11-9

**Ringlets and Royal Blue Barred Rocks.—Birds** scoring 90 or better, grand layers of large brown eggs. Ringlets \$3.00 per 15. Royal Blue \$2.00 per 15 eggs. TERESA DAVIES, Route 4, Susquehanna, Pa. 11-9

**White Plymouth Rocks—Hawkins' 204-223 Egg** strain. Eggs from pure white matings, setting, \$2; hundred, \$10. Write for circular. MAPLE FARM POULTRY YARDS, Frenchtown, N. J. 11-8

**Thompson's Barred Rocks.—Eggs From Stock** scoring from 90 to 96, \$2.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHURCH HILL POULTRY YARD, Box 181, Susquehanna, Pa. 11-9

**Barred Rocks Bred For General Utility and** beauty. Great laying strain. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. R. J. CADLE, Mountain Lake Park, Md. 11-9

**Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and White** Wyandottes. One day old, at 12c each. LEWIS D. ROWLAND, Box F, Dayton, New Jersey. 11-10

**In Order to Show the Quality of My Breeds Will** sell eggs 50c per 13. White Rocks direct Fishel strain. Barred Rocks. Bradley's seven years line bred White Wyandottes a specialty, great layers. C. L. YERBY, Douglassville, Pa. 11-9

**Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.—We** have the finest lot of breeding birds this year we ever owned. They are bred for utility and beauty combined. They have the breeding back of them and will reproduce themselves. They are Thompson's, Fishel and Burdick strains, which means from the best blood lines on earth. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa. 11-9

**The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E.** Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### ANDALUSIANS

**Eggs—actly What You Want.—From a Nicely** mated pen of Andalusians, one dollar for fifteen. Black Minorcas and Barred Rox at same price. W. FRANK SPAHR, 68 Madison Ave., Hagerstown, Md. 11-9

**Blue Andalusian Cockerels For Sale.—At Your** price to make room. Eggs \$1.50 per set. Get your order in early. W. W. McKEAN, Box 898, Gouverneur, N. Y. 11-9



## Egg-Bound Hens



F late we have had several communications with reference to the cause of hens being egg-bound and the possible treatment that would bring relief. We have never seen a more complete treatise on this subject than one presented by Mr. L. L. in an English poultry paper. We have ourselves treated many cases of this kind with bantams. Many bantams die from the pain caused by the egg passing from the oviduct and pressing against the very tender nerves lying near the passageway, which deprives the bantam from ability to move about, almost paralyzing it. For the benefit of our readers we think it well to quote the article of the English writer, who seems to be unusually well informed on this subject:

"Egg-binding may arise from various causes. The bird may be too fat, or it may be bred too small behind to pass an egg freely, or at least a first egg, or there may be a natural weakness. The first egg is always, I should say, a thing of more or less difficulty, as evinced by the bloodstains upon it.

"The signs of egg-binding are: The bird stands huddled up with feathers loose, or semi-erect. Application of the finger to the outside of the vent will leave the case in no manner of doubt. If trouble is suspected an examination of the pullet should take place every night. A little pressure upon the vent will generally disclose the fact of the readiness of the bird to lay next morning. The egg can usually be felt "in situ." Should there be no egg by noon she should be watched carefully. Where birds are at liberty to roam where they like, this method of examining them will, in the absence of any egg being laid the next day, when it was due, disclose the fact of the bird's laying away.

"A bird being found in trouble she should be brought into the house and treated at once. There are various ways, of course, and in this matter there will be as many cooks as pints of broth. But my own plan is to put the bird up to the shoulders in really hot water. This loosens the muscles without delay. Then oil the vent internally as much as you can with a feather, and be patient. It takes a little while generally for things to develop. It is a good sign if any of the eggs can be seen, for this enables you to apply the oil (olive) more skilfully. By-and-by more of the eggs becomes visible. Now, a small quill, beaten flat, may assist you in getting the oil more and more round the egg. Meanwhile the bird will make many natural efforts. With the egg visible, and all well oiled, even to pouring a little down the vent and holding the bird so that the oil may run all round the egg, I get two fingers of one hand behind the egg, fairly and squarely on the end of it, and assist any natural effort, using the other in a contrary direction, and if advance at all can be seen

all anxiety is over, for after a little rest, the natural effort assisted will generally result in success.

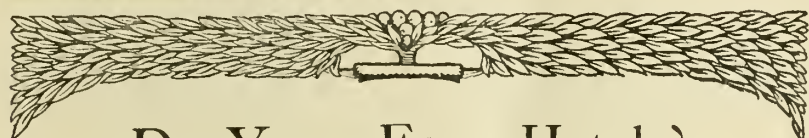
"The egg will bear a very great pressure on the end in a perfectly horizontal line from end to end. It is wonderful. But should a smash take place, at once get in the lubricant to prevent the broken shell wounding, and insert a finger into the cloaca and remove every vestige of both shell and inside, or supperation will set in, and the bird assuredly die. There need be no hesitation about the insertion of a well oiled finger. For the finger is very much smaller than the egg that was to be passed.

"If it is discovered that the egg is a shellless one, or, as some people style it, a wind-egg (why so, I don't know; it is an absurd name), then it is questionable whether you will get the hen to lay it. The more pressure you put on the egg behind, the more it flattens and bulges out. This alarmed me at first, till an accidental smash showed me the way. At once, the contents oozed out gradually. Holding the bird so that all ran away clear, I noticed that the pullet was quite alive to the situation that the bulk of the egg was being reduced, and the tight strain lessened, and being quite up to her work, she at once tried to pass it. This brought a lot of the leathery skin of the egg within reach of the fingers and instantly it was seized and withdrawn. A thorough cleansing out with permanganate of potash solution, warm and diluted, completed the operation. Often now I give such eggs a prick with a needle. This causes the flow of yolk and white to be gradual, and the rest of the operation is simplicity itself.

"Patience is often required. Many birds will not take more than a minute or two. Some may be five to ten minutes, and very bad cases may take three-quarters of an hour. The first two cases I ever had were the worst I ever saw. We found the bantams almost as soon as they were in distress. They were very tiny but very lively. We brought them in, looking bright and healthy, and as we held them they drooped their heads like a stone and were dead in two minutes before hot water could be procured. But we have had a score or two since very bad and never lost one. But they were all larger birds. It was not a case so much of egg-bound with the two tiny mites as some rupture or other, which took place before the egg was due in the ordinary course to be laid. I always argue from such experience as this that there is a limit in size for bantams beyond which judges ought never to go in awarding prizes. What is the pleasure of having such diminutive things as to make their purchase extremely hazardous, and their possession a constant anxiety?"

"The Feather is an excellent paper and my advertisements in it have always brought me good results."—M.A. Hutton, Clopper, Md.





## Do Your Eggs Hatch?

HOW often we hear the statement that our eggs produce ninety-five per cent. of living chicks. Such a statement is most misleading to the inexperienced. Few of these realize that this refers to a successful hatch of ninety-five per cent. of the eggs that have shown to contain living chicks at the last testing of the eggs, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth day. In our experience of twenty-five years, we have never known so much as seventy-five per cent. of living chicks to be hatched from a single hundred eggs placed in incubation. If each thirteen eggs placed under a hen produces five or six chicks strong and vigorous and able to care for themselves, it is as much as can be reasonably hoped for. We know that in some instances a whole clutch of thirteen or fifteen eggs have produced each a living chick. On the other hand, many more thirteens have failed to produce a single chick. And it is a remarkable circumstance that the purchaser always considers that he has been wronged, robbed and defrauded out of his money if he purchases a setting of eggs and fails to obtain a large per cent. of living chicks therefrom. Disappointments of all kinds are hard to bear. If we purchase a ticket at a church fair on a doll or a handbag, and fail to win, we are disappointed. The same kind of disappointment comes from the purchase of a clutch of eggs. For three weeks most careful attention is given to the broody hen that covers them. Visions of all kind of success flash through our minds. If successful, joyous exclamations are heard; if from any cause whatever, the eggs fail to produce a liberal number of chicks, all kinds of accusations are hurled against the seller, who, nine times

out of ten, would rejoice to know that each and every egg sent forth had produced a living chick.

How can it be possible for the person who owns the fowls that produce the eggs to know or guarantee the per cent. of chicks that may be produced from them? Yet, on the other hand, we presume there will be several hundred thousand settings of eggs sold the present season and shipped all over this country, ninety per cent. of which will give fairly good satisfaction; seventy-five per cent. of which perfect satisfaction. From the ten per cent. of failures will come a most unpleasant amount of criticisms and complaints.

In placing the eggs under a hen, one must depend upon the quality of the hen in attending to her duties. Restless, nervous hens, hens that go frequently from their nests and stay longer than they should, hens that jump in and off the nest and disturb the eggs—all do their part to add to the disappointment of man. Stop and consider all these chances for failure before you decide that any one is to blame but the train of circumstances that brings disappointment to us all.

If it were not for the interchange of stock through selling eggs for hatching, how would it be possible to distribute all over the world the blood from the best flocks in the land? When failure comes to you in the purchase of a clutch of eggs, turn with kind words to the seller, explain the situation, tell just how the eggs were handled, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred, more than satisfaction will be granted. Seldom if ever will anyone return words of kindness for severe rebuke which they know is undeserved. Kind presentations of all sides usually brings about satisfactory results. Harsh words and accusations assures trouble to every deal in which they take a part.

## Not Well Informed

We notice in one of our exchanges the request for information as to which breeds produce the brown-shelled eggs, and if there is any feed or manner of feeding that will influence the color of the egg-shells. The color of egg-shells is a natural belonging of the breeds. Every breed or variety that contains any of the Asiatic blood—the blood of the Brahma, the Cochins, or the Langshans—produce the brown-shelled eggs. The influence of the Asiatic blood on the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes and the Orpingtons as well, gives the tinge of color to the shell. Even the small portion of this contained in the Faverolle has tinted the shell of this originally French fowl. It is the influence of the Asiatic blood that gives the tinge of cream-color to the shell.

On the other hand, the European fowls, the Houdans, the Dorkings, Polish, Hamburgs, and all Mediterranean fowls produce the eggs having the white shells. Even some of the Dorkings have a tinge of yellow to the color of the shell, said to be influenced by some Asiatic blood,

introduced many years ago to enlarge the size of the colored varieties.

Some strains of Brown Leghorns have a tinge of yellow to the shell. This was caused by crossing the Game fowls with the Brown Leghorns to enhance the color, a strain containing some of the Malay blood having been used to cast a tint upon the shell.

The tint of the egg-shell ranges from the very dark almost brown color of strains of Langshans, to the perceptibly lighter tinge of the Brahma, next the Cochins a little lighter, until we have the chalky white surface of the Hamburg and the Polish eggs. In this connection, it might well be stated that the careful breeding and close relationship of the Hamburgs and the Polish has reduced their egg production to the very finest certainty, nearly all of them being of regular size, true in form, smooth in surface, and of a chalky white color. Every breed and variety might be bred and trained to this regularity of egg production. All cross breeding has a tendency to destroy this regularity of shape and color.

### LEGHORNS

50c Per Doz; \$3.50 Per Hun.; Wyckoff's Strain, W. Leghorn Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn. 11-8

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, Rose-combed White Minorcas. At Hagerstown, Md., won four firsts and four seconds on eight entries. C. S. CRUMB-LING, Marysville, Pa. 11-8

Blanchard Strain Single-combed White Leghorns.—Eggs from pen No. one, \$1.00 per 15; pen No. two, 75c per 15. Pen No. one headed by descendant of the American King. A satisfactory hatch guaranteed or eggs replaced at half price. THE ROBERTS IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Salem, Michigan. 11-9

Rose-combed White Leghorns.—First-prize Stock. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. A. J. GILLETTE, Gloversville, N. Y. 11-8

We Are Still at the Old Stand Breeding Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Our circular describes all. Send for it. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-10

Buff Leghorns; Invincible Winners for 12 successive years. Original Champion strain. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. 6c stamps for catalogue. GEO. W. KINZER, Box 50, New Holland, Pa. 11-10

Bliem's Single Comb White Leghorns Are the best on earth for laying in number and size of eggs. Also win wherever shown. Eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Large orders a specialty. Collyer pups. SAMUEL S. BLIEM, Pottstown, Pa. Route 5. 11-8

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Eggs \$4.00 per 100, 15 for \$1.00. High scoring egg producers and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. R. BUSHNELL, Chatham, N. Y. 11-8

Leghorns, Orpingtons, Buff and Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Buff and Barred Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 setting. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. J. B. MILLER, Mercersburg, Pa. 11-8

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Pierson Strain, 1st and 3d lieu at Canisota in strong competition. Single Comb White Minorcas, 1st and 2d Hen, Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Straight. ELVOY WILLIAMS, Addison, N. Y. 11-10

Leghorns.—Single Combed, White, Brown, Buff, Black, Silver Duckwing. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Choice stock for sale reasonable. H. W. MORGAN, Jefferson, Ohio. 11-8

Single Comb White Leghorns.—Eggs For Hatching, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 50; \$4 per 100. Bred to lay. WATERFORD POULTRY YARDS, Waterford, Penn. 11-8

Tabors 200-Egg Strain Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are winners—World's Fair, St. Louis, Great Eastern, Albany, First Cock Madison Square. Eggs for hatching. Catalogue. F. C. TABOR, Worcester, N. Y. 11-8

500 S. C. White Leghorns, High Scoring Stock. Heavy laying breeders. Stock, eggs and chicks for sale. C. A. STEVENS, Box 1, Wilson, N. Y. 11-11

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Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. B. P. Rocks (Bradley Bros. Strain), Rhode Island Reds (R. & S. Combs). Start right, get the best. 1 have them. Eggs \$1.50, 15; \$2.50, 30. J. B. LYNERD, Manchester, Md. 11-8

Eggs For Sale From My Best Pens of S. C. W. Leghorns. "Pure Wyckoff." Single setting or hundred. Also White Rocks. Write your wants. MAPLE POULTRY YARDS, New Oxford, Penna. 11-8

Farm Bred S. C. B. Leghorn Stock.—Eggs That will hatch. 30 eggs \$1. Single set 75c. Prompt shipment. Guaranteed. Reference, Adams Ex. Co. MELVIN HILLS POULTRY FARM, Newington, Fairfax Co., Va. 11-8

Tuscany, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Heavyweights. Also White Faced Blk Spanish, Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.00. Circular free. H. E. CHACE, Troy, Pa. 11-8

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Stewart's Champion Winter Laying Rose Combed White Leghorns are the result of 20 years trapnest breeding. Eggs \$2.00; 100 \$9.00. LESLIE STEWART, South Jefferson, N. Y. 11-8

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.—Cocks \$5 Each. Hens at \$3.00. Eggs for sitting at \$1.50 for 15. Write MONTROSE STOCK FARM, Deanwood, Va. 11-9

R. C. Br. Leghorns (Kulp's Strain, Pure), Female line is my specialty. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 15. W. A. GAFFEY, So. Worcester, N. Y. 11-8

White Leghorn Eggs For Hatching. \$1.50 Per setting, from Blanchard Vandresse strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. RALPH E. TAYLOR, Hope Valley, R. I. 11-8

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y., Buff Leghorns exclusively. 2 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds on 6 entries at State fair. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock for sale. 12-6

Rose Comb White Leghorn Exclusively.—Best laying and winning strain in America. Blue ribbon winners Madison Square Garden, Hagerstown, Johnstown, Indianapolis, and many others. Guarantee eggs strictly fresh, from finest matings in America and a good hatch. 20 years breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50, \$6.00 per 100. From strictly exhibition birds \$2.00 per 15 straight. Mention Feather. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Penna. 11-9

Rose Comb White Leghorn Eggs For Hatching, fine layers of large white eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. PRICE & TOBIN, Troy, Pa. 11-9

Buff Leghorns.—Winners and Layers. Fertile Eggs, setting \$2, hundred, \$10. Stock at all times. Circular of "America's best" free. JAMES KUGLER, JR., Route 11, Frenchtown, New Jersey. 11-10

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Single Combed Buff Leghorns Bred for Show and laying. Eggs for hatching from best pens, \$1.50 per 15. M. C. SWARTWANT, Groton, Conn. 11-9

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.—Winners at Hagerstown, Rockville, Boston, New York and Newark. Eggs from our best matings \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15, according to quality. Write for particulars. CALDO YARDS, Lee Pichlynn, 1104, 6th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-9

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for Hatching. I have bred and showed this variety for 20 years. Also, Excelsior Baby Chick Food, the best on the market. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 11-9

Kulp's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.—Eggs \$1 Per 15. Breeding stock reasonable. Write for circular. GEORGE L. JACKSON, Box 376, Goshen, N. Y. 11-8

Single Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Eggs \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. No circulars. CURWIN MAURER, Box 126 Dublin, Pa. 11-9

R. C. White Leghorns.—Prize Winning Stock. Good layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. MRS. F. C. LANGWORTHY, West Edmeston, N. Y. 11-9

Eggs For Hatching.—S. C. Black Leghorns From Wyckoff's Imported Prize Winning Stock. These pullets laid less than five months old. \$1.00 per 15, Buff Leghorns, Arnold & Lamson Stock, \$1.00 per 15. MRS. A. S. HEWES, New Berlin, N. Y. 11-9

Our Matings of White, Brown and Buff Leghorns was never better. 15 sure hatching eggs \$1. 30 eggs \$1.60, \$1 per 100. Some white stock for sale, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen JOE CLEMM, Inn Lawn Poultry Yards, Luray, Va. 11-10

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-9

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At Boston, America's Greatest Cochins Show, 1906, Murray's White and Black Cochins made a grand record, winning on Whites the \$100.00 Challenge Cup, best White Male and all specials offered. Also, 1, 2, Cock, 1, 2, 3, 4, Hen, 1, 2, Ckl., 1, 2, 3, 5, Pullet. Blacks 3, 5, Cocks, 1, 2, 3, 4, Hens, 1, 2, Ckls., 2, 5, Pullets, best display. Best Cock, 4 Hens; also, color and shape specials. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 13. W. G. MURRAY, Strathroy, Canada. 11-8

Buff Cochins Eggs From Young's Prize Winning Cochins, headed by 1st Cock World's Fair. Marvelous size. Heavily feathered. Eggs fifteen for \$3. Beautiful Catalogue sent free. CLARENCE YOUNG, Topeka, Kansas. 11-9

Fountain Park Poultry Yards.—Eggs From My prize winning Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmans, \$2 for 15, for sale. FRANK E. SILLOWAY, Newburyport, Mass. 11-9

Cochins.—Egg Orders Carefully Filled From Our famous White, Black and Partridge Cochins at \$3.00 per 15. Single birds, pairs, trios or pens reasonable. Fair treatment. Illustrated circular with long list of winners. D. C. PEOPLES, Specialist, Ulrichsville, Ohio. 11-9

### HAMBURG

Black Hamburgs.—At Scranton, Pa., 1906, All firsts and \$5.00 special for best Hamburg in show. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. LAPP, Route 6, Allentown, Pa. 11-11



## WYANDOTTES

Stay-White Wyandottes, Satisfaction. Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. tf

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. tf

Bred-to-Lay White Wyandottes.—I Have Them If you want them. Large and vigorous. Stand severest weather. Trap-nest system. Booking orders for eggs now. W. B. LINVILLE, Berwick, Pa. 11-10

Thoroughbred White Wyandottes, Exceptional laying strain. Bred for practical purposes. Stock and Eggs for sale. BOYER & CLAUSER, Zionsville, Pa. 12-4

Black Wyandottes Exclusively.—Eggs \$2.50 Per 15. Stock for sale. GEO. H. BOYD, 1511 G St., S. E., Washington, D. C. Phone connection. 11-10

White Wyandottes.—A Few More Very Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our snow white matings (bred from our Newark winners) \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100, in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J. tf

Silver Wyandottes For Blood Lines. Quality and show record unexcelled in America upon record basis. Some fine stock for sale sired by my 1st prize Cock and Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1905. Eggs in season. A. T. BECKETT, Salem, N. J. 11-8

Mapleseed White Wyandottes Won First and Special Ileu Madison Square Garden, '06. Class 51. 12 years careful study has produced an unequalled strain for shape, color, etc. Eggs for hatching. Get my booklet. CHAS. NIXON, Box 32, Washington, N. J. tf

Golden Wyandottes (Keller and Jones Strain).—Excellent layers. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2.00 for 30; \$3.00 for 50. No further reduction. LEMUEL GRETH, Wernersville, Pa. 11-9

Buff and White Wyandottes.—They Have the Wyandotte shape. Piser Riddell Duston strains. Whites, Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Buffs, buff to the skin, \$2 per set, \$5 per 45. Pekin Ducks, eggs, \$1.50 per set. Order now. A. W. HUNSBERGER, F. D. 2, Hatfield, Pa. 11-8

Columbian and Silver Laced Wyandotte Eggs For Hatching. Also Columbian Cocks and Cockerels for sale. JOHN WARBURTON, 152 Pheix Ave., Cranston, R. I. 11-8

White Wyandottes and Wild Mallards.—Eggs from prize winning White Wyandottes, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Wild Mallards \$2.00 per 12. PEPPER & MELGES, Box 8, Delavan, Wis. 11-8

Columbian Wyandottes.—Prize Winning Strain. My fowls were purchased direct from originator. Eggs for hatching, 13 for \$3.00; 26 for \$5.00. O. A. DEMAUD, Oxford, Ohio. 11-11

Stay White Wyandottes.—Hawkins and Duston strains. Eggs from choice pens \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. DEPT-FORD POULTRY FARM, Sewell, New Jersey. 11-8

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only.—Have Bred Them thirteen years. Eggs that will hatch \$1.00 per 15. T. K. McDOWELL, Asylum Pike, Frankford, Pa. 12-5

White Wyandottes.—3 Large Cockerels, \$2 Each. Eggs, fertility guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. J. A. JOHNSTON, Box 107, Dumont, N. J. 11-8

Standard Bred White Wyandottes.—Selected Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS, 154 Carmita Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 11-8

Eldridge Hill Poultry Farm.—White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prize winners at Bridgeton, Newark and Scranton, 1906. We have the quality. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00, 45. W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J. 11-12

White Wyandotte Eggs \$4.00 Setting.—First Cockerel at Middletown heads pen. Winner of Sweepstake Cup for best bird in show. Several hundred competing. W. H. SHUTE, Middletown, Conn. 11-8

Say.—We Can Sell You Eggs From White and Buff Wyandottes that won first prize under T. E. Orr and Eugene Sires, at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 13. Each bird in our yards a 1. Stay White or all Buff. M. KYLE, Box 500, Charleston, W. Va. 11-10

Wyandottes.—Silver Laced, Golden Laced, White Buff, Black Partridge, Silver Pencilled. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 13. Choice stock. Reasonable. H. W. MORGAN, Jefferson, Ohio. 11-8

White Wyandottes Exclusively, None Other in My yards. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$2.50 per 39 eggs. Fair hatch guaranteed. A. R. SCHANNAUER, Wernersville, Penna. 11-8

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively.—On 39 Entries in strog competition took 37 premiums and several specials. Stock reasonable. Best Eggs \$2.00 per 15. J. D. MAX, Paradise, Pa. 11-8

Golden Wyandottes Exclusively.—Eggs From choice matings at \$1.00 per setting of 15. MISS KATIE THOMPSON, Neverlet, Va. 11-8

Partridge Wyandottes.—Have New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Erie, etc., winners. Exhibition, utility stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

Golden and Partridge Wyandottes.—Winners at Auburn, 1906. On nine entries won three firsts, 4 seconds, 1 fourth, 1 fifth. A limited number of Winning Cockerels of both varieties for sale, three to ten dollars each. Eggs from first prize exhibition pens, \$2.00 per setting. JOHN R. STEELE, Romulus, N. Y. 11-8

Silver Laced Wyandotte Cocks For Sale at \$6. Two for \$11.00. Eggs for setting \$2.00 for 15. Address MONTROSE STOCK FARM, Deanwood, Va. 11-9

Specialist For Years.—Stay White Wyandottes. Setting of 13 eggs, \$3.00. Two sets \$5.00. Some fine cockerels, \$5.00. Send your orders to SPRING GARDEN POULTRY YARDS, York, Pa. 11-9

White, Buff and Partridge Wyandotte Eggs From standard stock, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Booklet tells the rest. "It's free." WELLSBORO POULTRY YARDS, Wellsboro, Pa. 11-9

Pen No. 4, White Wyandottes, Averaged 196 eggs each in one year. Large blocky bens, beautiful brown eggs. Two Dollars per 15 straight. FRANK F. REVELEY, East Haven, Conn. 11-9

Buff Wyandottes.—Silver Cup Winners. Plenty of ribbons at Sanatoga, Reading and Blandon, Pa., Shows. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. H. F. Yarnall, Pottstown, Pa. 11-9

Satisfied? Willing to Have Better? Then Get Eggs from my breeding pens of pure-bred White Wyandottes; exceptionally good, strong, rigorous stock; deep bodied, white and blocky. \$2 per 15. R. W. LUCKETT, Loudoun Poultry Yards, Lucketts, Va. 11-9

Partridge Wyandottes.—Choice, Carefully Selected stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 13.—MISS EMILY HAWLEY, W. Rupert, Vermont. 11-9

Golden Wyandottes and Single Comb Buff Leghorns, prize winners. If you want winners write me. Eggs guaranteed. CHAS. J. WILL, Dunkirk, N. Y. 11-9

I have Bred the Buff Wyandotte 8 years. I Won 2nd and 3rd on Cockerels at Scranton, January 15-20. These two cockerels head my pens mated to fine females. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Satisfaction or money back. E. GRIFFITHS, 115 W. Market St., Scranton, Pa. 11-9

Champions of Long Island.—White Wyandottes.—My cock, hen and cockerel you first prize at Riverhead and Mincola Fairs. Beating the States best. My stock has never been beaten. Eggs \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. SIDNEY V. SULLIVAN, Huntington, L. I. 11-9

Stagge Range Farm White Wyandottes.—Quick growing early maturing, great laying strain. Eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars. HENRY W. KRAMER, (specialist breeder) Lineboro, Md. 11-9

Partridge, Silver Pencilled and Black Wyandottes. Stock and eggs from my New York, St. Louis and Cleveland winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. R. HINZ, Eagle Cliff, Ohio. 11-9

White Wyandottes, High Grade, High Bred.—Bred for eggs, meat and show. Also Keller and Keeler strains. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. LESLIE W. BAKER, Annapolis Junction, Md. 11-9

Partridge Wyandottes.—At Scranton Show, Jan. 15, 1906, show second only to New York or Boston, my birds won first and third on cock, first on cockerel, first and third on pullet. Also cash special on cock for best Partridge Wyandotte bird in show. A few settings from my best prize matings, \$3.00 per 13. W. H. HAGEN, Scranton, Pa. 11-9

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.—I Have Them With size, shape and pencilling, good layers. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 13. J. F. HOWLAND, Linden St., Taunton, Mass. 11-9

White Wyandottes Exclusively.—Duston and Hallcock strains direct. Positively pure. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3.00 per 60; \$5.00 per 100. Illustrated folder free. HARRY A. AULBACH, Wernersville, Pa. 11-9

Silver Wyandottes, (Samson-Millsbaugh Strains).—Finely laced and prolific layers. Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15, \$3 per 30. H. L. GRISHWOLD, Woodbury, Conn. 11-9

Buff Wyandottes, Winners Wherever Shown. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction or your money back. GEO. W. STROVENFAUS, Route 5, Holland, Mich. 11-12

Duston Strain, White Wyandottes.—Eggs \$1.50 per 15, with liberal guarantee. Circular. STANLEY E. ASSON, New Egypt, N. J. 11-8

Silvered-Pencilled Wyandottes.—Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Breeding pens best ever. Choice males and females \$2.00 each. C. T. ANDREWS, Glastonbury, Conn. 11-10

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

## LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders.—"A Shadow on a Sheet". The most beautiful fowl yet discovered. Eggs for hatching. Birds from best imported stock; highest winners where ever shown. Price \$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50. A few cockerels for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y. 11-8

Lakenvelders.—Greatest Layers. Eggs \$5.00 Per 15, from prize winning Blue Andalusians, White Rocks, Black Cochins Bantams, the kind that wins. \$2.00 for 15. L. H. WADE, Oak Hill, N. Y. 11-8



## Selecting Guinea Fowls



WITH the coming of spring comes an oft-repeated query: "How can we tell the male guinea fowl from the female?" While this may seem a useless query to many breeders, we have yet to make the acquaintance of a personage so apt that he can with certainty select each and every time the male guinea fowl from the female and the male from the female pigeon. When we know positively that the most thorough expert frequently fails how may it be possible for an amateur or inexperienced person to select them.

The only general rule to follow in selecting the male from the female guinea fowl is the fact that the male has a more prominent head, the crown and wattlings being larger than upon the female. Even this may be misleading, from the fact that some of the very old guinea hens will be more pronounced in these features than some of the younger males. Guinea fowls of the same age may be safely selected from the head points, but the question is how to decide the age.

Another feature in their makeup is the fact that when mating, calling or running together, the male has a tendency to go about on his tiptoes, as it were, as if stepping gently on the points of his toes to attract the attention of the females.

Guinea fowls naturally go in pairs. Males and females will pair off as well as birds and pigeons, if there is an equal number of each. If there are more males than females, the champion males of the

lot will continually drive away the odd males from associating with their mates. Where there are less males than females, the males will often pair with two or more guinea hens. We have known as many as four guinea hens to mate with a single male.

Another distinguishing feature in the fact that the guinea male calls much louder the notes said to be "buckwheat!" than the female will. The male will chatter and clamor more loudly than the female. These are the only distinguishing features between them, and we have known many who have handled guineas for years state that they seldom if ever shipped away specimens, claiming so many males and so many females, without closely confining them so as to discover whether they were pairs or odd specimens. When it is so difficult to select them, it is not to be wondered at that purchasers are often disappointed in not receiving that which they asked for and which undoubtedly the seiler was anxious to send them.

Of late the guinea hen has become quite popular among the ruralists who love to have several kinds of poultry about them. This has increased the demand and added to the disappointment and called forth the numerous requests as to how to distinguish the males from the females. So long as there is no more certain method of selecting them than above described, seller and purchaser should be generous one to the other, and not feel that a wrong has been done, should they be disappointed in the sex of a purchase.

## Asiatics

The Brahmas, the Cochins, and the Langshans, well known as the Asiatics, have declined in popularity more than is desirable. Many years ago, in the early days of poultry culture, magazines and poultry journals were frequently illustrated with well executed cuts of Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. Fanciers and others interested in them continually wrote short instructive articles telling of these valuable fowls. Of late years the breeders of these have allowed the more enthusiastic brethren to push them aside and to take their place and their trade, through the use of beautiful illustrations and well-written articles telling of the untold value of the American and English breeds. If the fanciers of the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans would strive for advancement through illustrating and telling of the great value of the noble Asiatics, they would move up in public opinion, for nothing can be more attractive to country places and on the table than the Asiatics.

We stated several years ago that the Plymouth Rocks had gained from the extensive use of illustrated articles telling of their value. Illustrated advertising has more to do with the success of any kind of live stock than their real value.

When, however, the real value is present and will bear the light of investigation, well presented illustrated articles have a double value and reap a double reward.

Will the fanciers of the Asiatic varieties please stop to consider the time that has intervened since any new illustrations to any extent has been made and published of these fowls. If it were not that the publishers of papers themselves bring forth illustrations of the Asiatic kind, they would be almost totally forgotten by the general public, and when we stop to consider that thousands of new fanciers replace the old ones each year, all interested in any breeds or varieties must recognize the necessity of bringing forth new and valuable presentations and illustrations of any fowl they are anxious to push to the front.

What could be more beautiful than a clean cut, handsomely-marked and colored pair of Dark Brahmas, yet how seldom have we seen in the last six years a well presented pair of these beautiful fowls in print. The only ones that we can remember are those made to illustrate the journals themselves and the ones put forth in the New Illustrated Standard. The way to succeed in these matters is to keep them prominent before beginners.





## The Use of Eggs

We have gleaned from the pages of other journals items of interest in the many uses for eggs outside of culinary and table purposes. Thousands of dozens are used in the manufacture of textile goods of many kinds. Bookbinders, enamellers, glaziers and paper hangers and paper finishers all use them.

Doctors oft-times make use of the white of an egg with which to mix a mustard plaster that is to be applied to a small child or a tender spot where no blister is desired.

The white of an egg, if mixed with sugar and lemon may be successfully used to relieve hoarseness, croup or to relieve the pain of a sore throat. Too much of this can not be taken to a reasonable extent, for it is quite nourishing and not nauseating to a weak stomach.

In securing jellies or fruits of any kind from the air, a piece of white glazed paper enameled with the white of an egg and laid over the top of a jelly glass or glass of fruit will protect it from the air. The same paper coated with the white of an egg and pasted over the top of a glass will seal it and keep the contents safe for winter use.

Many people who do not care to eat excessively, use a raw egg taken in the morning cup of coffee, in a glass of wine, or mixed with a little milk and sugar. Nothing could be more healthful for a morning meal than this. Some eat a whole raw egg with a little salt who can eat nothing else for breakfast.

If a bone or any substance becomes lodged in the throat and can not be removed, quickly swallow a raw egg and follow it with a piece of soft bread. If

this can be worked through the passage way of the throat the obstruction will more than likely be removed.

The white of a raw egg will soothe the torture of a burn or scald. It is always at hand, may be quickly applied, and more than likely will prevent inflammation, and it quickly removes the burning sensation.

Grown people and children may gain quick relief from bowel trouble during the warm weather, if they will take a fresh-laid egg and whip it up just a little to mix the yolk with the white and swallow them raw. This will relieve the inflammation of the stomach. One may live for a day or two on this diet alone. Those who can not swallow a raw egg should boil them not more than two minutes, turn them from the shell into a warm cup, season with a little pepper and salt and whip them up and drink while warm. This will serve the same purpose, although it is not the equal of the raw egg.

For a weak, delicate person, break two fresh eggs into a glass, whip these up with milk and a very little sugar, whip into this with a spoon a little sherry, wine or brandy, and drink before breakfast. The most delicate persons can take this and be nourished for almost the entire day. They have the combination of the two most complete foods—eggs and milk—and the benefit of the strengthening influence of the spirits. The egg and milk alone will work wonders without the spirits.

Feed Reeves' Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

### MINORCAS

Black Minorcas (Northup and Trethaway Strains); prolific layers of extra-large, pure-white eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. E. L. BEAM, Box 15, Stelton, N. J. tf

S. C. Black Minorcas; Barred Rocks—Young Stock for sale for the fall trade. CHAS. L. BLANTON, Falls Church, Va. tf

Black Minorcas Only.—Choice Stock For Sale. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. ROWLAND STORY, 187 Arlington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11-10

Thompson's Minorcas.—Rose and Single Comb. Have been bred and exhibited by me the past 14 years. Grand in size and color. Send for catalogue. C. A. THOMPSON, Melrose, Conn. 11-10

Black Minorcas Exclusively.—It Takes Winners to produce winners at the Washington Show. We won more prizes than all our competitors combined. Eggs for hatching from 5 grand yards. \$ fertile eggs guaranteed. Send for circular. ED. CROUCH, Twinning, D. C. tf

Rose Comb Black Minorcas (Northup Strain).—Eggs, two dollars per thirteen. Only limited number. Book your order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

Rose-Comb Black Minorcas Exclusively.—Eggs from pen No. one \$1.25 per 15; pen No. two \$1.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed or eggs replaced at half price. J. L. ROYE, Nassau, N. Y. 11-8

Northup-Monroe Mated For Special Large Egg. Frequently five eggs to pound. Third year proves it. Four Cockerels to spare. \$3 cheap. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$5 for 50. GEORGE P. NORTHROP, Westwood, N. J. 11-9

S. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively, Pens, Headed by 9 and 10 lb. cocks, line bred and standard fowls. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. M. L. SHAFFER, 81 W. Pine St., Gloversville, N. Y. 11-9

Rose Comb Minorcas.—Better Than Ever. 15 Eggs \$1.50. (Northup Strain). Single Comb Minorcas, 15 eggs \$1. Free Catalogue. C. L. SHENK, Luray, Va. 11-8

Single Comb Black and S. C. White Minorcas.—15 eggs \$1.00, from choice, large, high-scoring birds. CHAS. M. PALMER, Rensselaer Co., Nassau, N. Y. 11-8

White Minorcas in All Their Purity.—Eggs From Olean & Bradford Winners. Also from line unscoured Pens. Write for prices. M. L. ARMSTRONG, Smetport, Pa. 11-8

Single Comb Black Minorcas Exclusively (Northup Strain) line bred for 12 years. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. B. C. DEYO, Delivery No. 3, New Paltz, N. Y. 11-8

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### BANTAMS

Bantams.—Polish, White and Black Cochins, Black Red and Pyle Game. The winning sort. Beagle bouds—"the best ever." Two grand Old English Bulldog pups, cheap for quality. ZIM, Gloversville, N. Y. tf

Buff Cochins Bantam's Eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Have won 88 prizes at Great Madison Square Garden Show, New York. CHARLES J. EHL, Long Branch, New Jersey. 11-9

Black Cochins Bantams.—Winners at New York, Rochester, Hartford, Trenton and Newark. My youngsters are better than ever. A few good ones for sale. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 11-11

I Have Four Black Red Cockerels, Two Cocks and two red Pyle Cockerels, at \$5.00 each, on account of removal. These birds speak for themselves. JOHN FILKIN, Richfield, N. J. 11-9

Won More First Prizes Pan-American on Golden and Silver Sebrights than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Eggs. CLYDE PROPER, Seabrook, N. Y. 12-6

Henry R. Minner, Hereford, Pa.—Partridge Cochins Bantams, Buff Pekin Bantams, Brown Red Game Bantams, quality extra. Also W. Wyandottes. All above \$3.00 for 13 eggs. 11-9

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams.—First Cock at Atlanta, Ga. All but one fifth at Kansas State Show. First, second, third and fourth at Chicago. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13; \$4.00 for 26. DON R. DOOLITTLE, Sabetha, Kans. 11-9

For Sale.—B. B. Red Game Bantams, One Buff Cochins Cock, scores 93 p. Write for prices. J. J. WOLF, Wolfburg, Pa. 11-9

Light Brahma Bantams.—Won 13 Ribbons in the two New York Shows. Eggs \$3.00 setting. D. HEINRICHS, Station G, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11-9

Black, White and Blacktailed Japanese, White and Black Rose Combs, Buff Cochins. Plain and Bearded Polish. Golden and Silver Sebrights, Silkies, Sultans, Creepers, Frizzles, No catalogue. MARK HURD, Marshall, Mich. 11-8

Trio White Cochins Bantams, White Leghorns, White Langshans, from prize-winning stock for sale cheap. JAMES D. BLAKESLEE, 43 Fifteenth St., Buffalo, N. Y. 11-8

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### GAMES

Free (Eggs \$1.00) Circular. Irish Black Reds, Heathwoods, Tornados, Irish Grays, Cornish Indians, \$2.00, \$3.00. 26 fowls for sale. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 11-9

Cornish Indians, the Chickens to Keep if You want the best. Prize-winning stock. Send for circular. H. M. CARPENTER, Ossining, N. Y. 11-8

Black Breasted Red Games, Black Devil Games, Shawl Neck 1st Games, Also Rhode Island Reds (R. & S. Combs). Eggs \$2.00 15, \$3.00 30. ERNEST LYNERD, Westminster, Md. 11-8

Pit Games.—Bred to fight. Imported Irish Greys, Pyles, Travellers, Brown Reds and Crosses. Eggs for hatching \$100 per 15. Stags for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y. 11-8

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Shove's Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are winners at New York; four first, 1902; first S. C. cockerel, 1904. Having added to our yards the breeders and prize winners of Mr. John Crowther, places our stock at the front, as well as our strain of Houdans. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 40. DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds Exclusively. Winners at Boston, New York, Newark, Trenton, Allentown, Hazletton and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomsbury, N. J. 11-9

Eggs For Hatching From My Bred-to-Lay S. C. R. 1. Reds. Large, uniform, brown and fertile. \$1.00 per 13, \$6 per 100. GEO. H. MOLLER, Holmes, Del. Co., Pa. 11-10

Rhode Island Reds.—Winnings, Madison Square Garden, New York; Portland, Maine; Manchester, Concord, New Hampshire; Lynn, Brockton, Leominster, Beverly, Massachusetts. Eggs \$2 per thirteen. \$15 for hundred. WALKLING HENNERIES, West Medford, Massachusetts. 11-10

Armstrong's S. C. Reds and Buff Wyandottes Won a Winsted, Conn. One 1st, two 2d, one 4th and one 5th, on six entries. At Pittsfield, Mass., first and special on S. C. Red Chk., 2d Red Pullet, 2d Buff Chk., and 3d Buff Pullet, four entries. Farm raised, dry fed, hardy and prolific. Eggs special, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50. Utility \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Breeders for sale reasonable. T. W. ARMSTRONG, Grant's Station, Norfolk, Conn. 11-8

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.—First Prize Winners. Cockerels for sale. Eggs from prize pen \$3.00 per setting. EARL HODDER, Johnstown, N. Y. 11-8

Standard Bred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.—Selected eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS, 154 Carmita Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 11-8

Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Combs.—Best blood in country in my strain. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per hundred. E. A. McCULLOCH, "Oldfields," Glencoe, Balto. Co., Md. 11-8

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.—Winners at West Haven, Danbury, Hamden. First Cockerel at West Haven in class of 16 birds. Eggs from prize winners. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, \$9.00 per hundred. JOHN B. SMITH, 23 Brewster St., New Haven, Conn. 11-8

For Sale.—S. C. R. I. Red Eggs, \$4.00 a Hundred. NEW CASTLE POULTRY PLANT, New Castle, Del. 11-8

Royal Ruby Strain Rose Comb R. I. Reds.—Send for circular of winnings and matings. Egg orders booked now. GEO. BACHMAN, Tannersville, N. Y., Box 28. 11-9

R. I. Red Eggs.—S. C., One Setting \$2. Two or more \$1.50 each. JOHN N. MORRIS, Waldrop, Va. 11-9

R. C. Rhode Isl. Reds.—Eggs For Hatching, From prize winners at Hagerstown, Scranton, etc. Bred to lay and to win. KARL HEUMANN, Berwyn, Md. 11-9

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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## Growing Ducks



ACH farmer who has the proper conditions should keep three or four geese and as many ducks. The feathers, the eggs and the goslings produced by the geese give more than double return for each year for the care and attention bestowed upon them. Geese will gain the greater part of their entire living grazing over wet, marshy lands. If confined therein, they can not injure the pasturage of any other portion of the farm. Waste, rough marshy lands are best for them, because they are fit for nothing else, and yet produce green food and water as well. If there is a slight elevated spot for them to go to at night away from the damp, it will prove an ideal place for the geese.

The growing of ducks differs somewhat from this. Ducks must be constantly fed plenty of rich, fattening foods, if you wish to sell the ducklings when twelve weeks old for broilers. To grow them for the best of winter roasting ducks, they must be constantly fed through the whole season to gain full size and a liberal meat supply upon the carcass. This has always been an expensive proposition from the fact that ducks of yore were but indifferent egg producers, only laying a sufficient number of eggs to reproduce their kind. More attention has been given of late to the cultivation of ducks for egg production, until now there are some strains of ducks that produce ever more eggs in a year than do hens. Ducks that will produce from one hundred to one hundred and fifty eggs per year are a profitable proposition. The eggs alone are worth considering, being a source of profit and income, and nothing sells better in the winter than a good, plump roasting duck under a year old or thereabout. Six weeks of strong, careful feeding in small yards or houses will make the duck plump and ready for the spit. To keep them a whole year for such purpose, without receiving any eggs from them was an expensive proposition, but now the heavy egg producing strains are becoming most popular for duck growing upon the farms, rightly so, for no one should be expected to grow poultry at a loss.

Begin early in the spring to clean up the premises; burn all the trash, litter and accumulations of every kind as soon as the sun has dried it sufficiently for the fire to consume it. Keep up this plan each week, each month throughout the entire year, for it adds so much to the appearance of the place never to find any rubbish laying about.

To succeed, one must be energetic and careful, not afraid to do a little extra work or to work overtime on the poultry proposition. A little attention here and there now and then improves appearances greatly. Do not feed quack nostrums, preventive tinctures and medicines to keep away disease. It is bad enough to dose the fowls after they are sick.

Look ahead, remove any conditions which create diseases, and you will never need to dose for their presence. A really sick fowl should be immediately removed, killed and the carcass burned. Too much tincturing is bad.

If growing poultry for market, the quick maturing kinds are most profitable. The breed of poultry that makes the largest broiler within the least possible time, which reaches the frying size within the profit limit, that grow to roasting form before any other are the kinds to select.

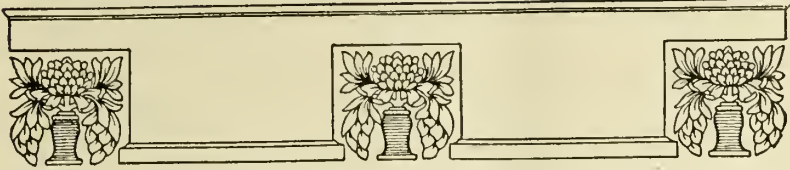
Ducks oft-times lay for two, three or more months before becoming broody. The Pekin ducks do not set at all. To guard against the possibility of late hatches, and to assure having early ducklings, use the incubator or the first broody hen you can spare for the purpose. It is claimed that it is best to set the duck or the hen upon duck eggs in a nest built upon the ground. It is not a bad idea to follow this rule. The shell of the duck eggs being very thick, more or less moisture is required.

Poultry management upon the farm is the same as poultry management upon the back lot. Never keep more than you can comfortably house and care for. Use as your guide the calculation of not less than four square feet of floor space for each head housed, no matter how much ground space you may have outside; poultry will not be kept successfully housed with any less space. Poultry on the farm, poultry on the town lot, poultry on the back door lot is all the same proposition, and demands the same care and attention. Wherever you grow poultry, provide them with shade. If there is not natural shade of bush and tree within the limit of their range, plant sunflower seeds, build arches and train morning glories, sweet peas or grapevines over them. Provide shade, always looking a year ahead for this, and keep it coming all the time.

## Laugh While You May

Never mind tomorrow; have your fun today;  
You can't tell what sorrow then will stop your play.  
Trouble don't you borrow; still be blithe and gay,  
When the sun is shining is time to make your hay.  
Needn't be too saving; that will never pay,  
Foolish censure braving, spend without delay.  
What's the use of slaving? Work will turn you gray,  
When the sun is shining is time to make your hay.  
Nature's voice is calling; that you must obey,  
Leaves will soon be falling, roses will decay.  
Age, our limbs enthralling, naught will ever stay,  
When the sun is shining is time to make your hay.—Philadelphia Inquirer.





## Hints to Beginners

**I**N the March number of THE FEATHER I told in plain language some easy, cheap ways of "getting a start," and I said I would tell you in this article some ways of caring for chicks, but, of course, this is not the only way. Supposing you use hens for hatching, as nearly all beginners do, as soon as the eggs are all hatched that are going to hatch, you should move the mother and her brood to a nice, clean coop, which has previously been prepared for her. Have a little clean straw or chaff in the bottom, and place the chicks in after the hen. Be careful not to hurt the chicks, as they are very tender at this age. The care of chicks should begin before they are hatched. As a rule the first thing people think of after chicks are hatched is to feed them. This is a mistake. In my estimation chicks should never be fed until they are forty-eight hours old, and often not until seventy-two hours old. I usually feed as soon as they begin to show signs of being hungry after they are forty-eight hours old. I am not able to say what the "best" feed is for young chicks, but I think bread crumbs, dry, and rolled oats are excellent for the first feed. At least this gives me good results. This can be fed two or three weeks, when they can eat cracked corn, cracked wheat, etc. Some of the chick feeds now on the market are excellent, but many people cannot get them. Anyhow, they are only sup-

posed to be fed the first two or three weeks of a chick's life.

Fresh water should be given them from a vessel that they cannot get into. A very good drinking fountain can be made for chicks by punching a nail hole in a tin can about half an inch from the open end. Place a flat dish a little larger in diameter than the can over the top of it—a pie pan will answer—then turn the whole arrangement up-side down and the water will come out as far as the nail hole only, keeping it fresh. Fine sand should be given to answer the purpose of grit.

Lice are one of the worst things we have to fight against in raising chicks. When the hen is set she should be dusted once a week while setting, and once when taken off the brood. A very little grease should be put on the head of each chick and all around the neck at the base of the skull, also a little under each wing.

Extremes of temperature are very hard on chicks, and we should try and keep them comfortable at all times. Do not let your chicks out in the wet grass. Keep them in till the dew is dried off and you will not be so liable to have gapes in your flock, which comes from dampness. If your chicks once have gapes the only remedy is to remove the gape worms, which is done by twisting a horse hair, thrusting it into the windpipe, giving it a couple of twists, then jerking it out and you will most always "fetch the gape worms with it. Always feed and water chicks after this operation.—PLUMMER McCULLOUGH.

## Dry Grain Ration

About eight years ago we penned a long article on the value of dry grain ration for poultry. A number of poultrymen took exception to this, amongst them, we remember one enthusiast who stated that corn meal and water had served the purpose of his grandmother in the growing of poultry, that he would not be led astray on the dry feeding proposition. Within the space of less than ten years every periodical, which pays any attention whatever to poultry matters, constantly advocates the theory of dry feeding. It is simply going back to nature in providing a food supply for poultry. Seeds, grasses and little particles of sand are the original, natural food supply for all kinds of poultry, fowls and birds upon the face of the earth. The hardy barn-yard fowl had accustomed itself to all manner of ill treatment and could live and thrive upon any kind of food. The production of the higher quality standard-bred stock necessitated the selection of other methods better than these for success; the result was the dry grain ration.

The hen of the present day is entirely different from the old-time barn-yard chicken which produced from thirty-five to forty eggs per year and reared a single brood. To-day the hen is expected to consume enough food to produce one hundred and fifty to two hundred eggs, all of which shall be of good size and

proportion, and well finished. How could this possibly be accomplished if fed constantly upon corn or corn meal mixed with water?

The system of dry grain ration for the young chick, the growing fowl and the matured hen is simply a common sense assembling of many kinds of grain broken in small particles and fed as a ration. The many kinds produce the proper mixture for egg production and sustain the body, the small particles enabling quicker grinding and assimilating through the system, and the combination furnishing several requirements for the formation of the egg, all of which is an absolute necessity for the large egg production of the present day.

In addition to the dry grain ration, a mixture of meals scalded or cooked have been used to supply a food that might be more quickly ground and assimilated through the system. These are the advantages of the dry grain ration and the properly constructed mash food.

"Through the medium of your valuable paper, I have sold all my stock, and now wish to change the ad., for which please find copy enclosed."—T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y.

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**Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets,** dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Description sixty-page book and store at your door, 10c. mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 11-8

**Choice, Pure-bred Poultry.**—Buff Cochins, White and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Black and White Minorcas, S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs; also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs and stock for sale reasonable. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Turkey eggs, 25c each. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, R. F. D. No. 3, Mt. Joy, Pa. 11-9

**Buff Orpingtons, Superb Birds.** Pen 1, Contains birds entirely free from white or black feathers in wing or tail. Lemon buff, clean white shanks, free from stubs, 12 eggs, \$3. Pen 2, Large grand birds, come of original importation, 12 eggs \$2. Eggs from large, pure bred flock. "First Class" layers on free range, not specially mated, but good birds, even buff, clean shanks, 12 eggs \$1.12. Early hatched pullets and one cockerel, select birds, if ordered before June 1st, \$12. If ordered after that date, price will be advanced. M. H. WINEBRENER, Importer and Breeder, Walkersville, Md. 11-8

**Closing Out Entire Stock, Must Sell at Once 200** S. C. Brown Leghorns, per each Black and Buff Cochins (Hare) Dark Brahmas, White and Black Wyandottes, Dorkings, Andalusians, six varieties ducks, bantams, etc. Send for list if you want exhibition stock at bargain prices. J. FRANKLIN HILLER, R. F. D. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y. 11-8

**10 Best Varieties, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins,** Barred Rocks, White, Golden, Silver Wyandottes, Spanish, Leghorns and Minorcas. Stock and eggs for sale. EMERY REIFENBERG, St. Johns, Pa. 12-4

**Eggs \$1 per 15, \$2 per 40, From Thoroughbred** Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns, 12 varieties. Catalogue. S. K. MOHR, Box 8, Coopersburg, Pa. 11-9

**Leghorns, R. C. White (Kulp) S. C. White,** (Wyckoff) Plymouth Rocks, Buff (Nuggett's), Barred (Hawkins). Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Black Cochins. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. No stock for sale this season. EXCELSIOR POULTRY AND EGG YARDS, Jos. F. R. Boniface, prop., Monroe, N. J. 11-8

**Black Leghorns, Anconas and Red Caps.**—First Prize winners at Johnstown and Gloversville Shows. Stock and eggs for sale. GEO. GRANDY, Johnstown, N. Y. 11-8

**Willow Poultry Farm, Mrs. Emma C. Folk, Prop.,** Westminster, Md.—Have the following fine stock bred for practical purposes for sale: S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. W. Leghorns. Write for prices. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Golden Wyandotte eggs 13, \$1.50. Special reduction on incubator batches. 11-8

**For Sale.**—Jacobsins, Helms, Nuns, Magpies, Archangels, Swallows, Bluettes, Blondinettes, Dragons, Pouters, Homers; also Black Cochins and Fox Terrier Pups. J. H. SELL, JR., Hanover, Pa. 11-8

**Choice Homers and Fantails, All Colors, Ban-** tams, Plain and Bearded Polish, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Rosecomb, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins. I. S. MILLER, Allentown, Penna. 11-8

**Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Partridge, Plymouth** Rocks, Salmon Faverolles. They are prize winners. 15 eggs \$2. Member National S. C. Buff Orpington Club. ARTHUR WAITE, Rockville, Mass. 11-8

**Buff and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Silver-** Laced Wyandottes, Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. DAVID TODD, St. Denis, Baltimore Co., Md. 11-8





## Business World



**Y**ORK CITY, Pennsylvania Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold their first annual show, November 27 next, in York. The officers of this Association are L. G. Plath, President; J. B. Kain, Vice-President; J. W. Lovett, Secretary; A. C. Epply, Treasurer; J. C. Plath, Superintendent. Messrs. Chas. F. Cornman and J. C. Minich, both of Carlisle, Pa. have been engaged to judge the show.

Willow Brook Farm, W. L. Davis, proprietor, has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. H. M. Lamson, who for a number of years has produced the best Buff Leghorns and Buff Rocks that have been shown at Madison Square Garden, New York, and nearly all our exhibitions. Mr. Lamson will move his family to Willow Brook Farm at Berlin so as to give his full and undivided attention to its affairs. This new move ought to place Willow Brook Farm one step still further ahead in the Orpington business of this country. Willow Brook Farms is noted for its winners of the past five years, they having beaten the majority of the English birds that have come over to this country and with their long established breeding lines are in a position to give to the poultry public the best value that can be obtained in the S. C. Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. Mr. Lamson, the manager, and Mr. Davis, the proprietor, being two young men should make the best of a team and one that will be heard throughout the country.

The Geneva Fanciers' Association, of Geneva, Ohio, are already in the field working for next winter's exhibition, which will be held the week of December 18th. These people have a thriving organization. They have already received over two hundred dollars in special prizes to be offered next winter. They believe in keeping the world fully apprised of their doings, and invite all fanciers interested in their show to record their names early for a catalog.

We have recorded with us the names of two of the most successful poultry fanciers in the country, who state that they would be willing to accept permanent positions with those able to conduct first-class poultry plants, who desire the services of competent managers, who are willing to undertake such responsibility providing the compensation is sufficient. One of these men has been most successful for a number of years in rearing exhibition fowls that have won at all the big shows in the country; the other has been most successful in managing a utility plant for broilers, eggs, market poultry and fowls and eggs for family use. Anyone interested in either of these men can have full particulars by addressing this office.

We have before us the annual report of the National White Wyandotte Club,

which shows a most thrifty condition. The total active membership is one thousand, four hundred and fifty, the receipts for last year almost three thousand dollars, disbursements about two thousand five hundred dollars, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of five hundred and ninety-one dollars. Mr. Ross C. Hallock, the secretary of the association whose office is 6317 Clifton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., will be glad to furnish a copy of catalog, by-laws, etc., of the association to anyone interested in same.

The beautiful catalog of Uncle Sam's remedies, which are manufactured at Binghamton, N. Y., was published at this office. The quality of the work has been highly commended from all directions. Mr. Geo. L. Harding, of Binghamton, N. Y., has gained world wide reputation on the quality of the goods he manufactures. His chick foods, granulated milk, and remedies for ailing fowls have gained a reputation that is well deserved. This is the result of the push and determination of the originator of these goods to have the best and furnish them at most reasonable prices. All should send direct to him for one of his new catalogs.

We are just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Richard Oke, of London, Canada, and Mr. Chas. T. Corman, of Carlisle, Pa., both of whom report wonderful success in the sale of bantams this spring. They say there has never been such a demand for high priced bantams as at the present time. These beautiful fowls are growing daily in demand. We saw a shipment of some going through here a few days ago from Mr. Cornman's yards at Carlisle.

If every gardener, farmer and poultryman will write to Josiah Young, 35 Grand Street, Troy, New York, for copies of his catalogs, they will find that it is now possible to buy seeds, farm implements, poultry supplies, and, in fact, everything that is needed on the farm right from one place.

This method of doing business is not only a great convenience but remarkable savings are the result of such an arrangement. The poultryman can get his supplies in any quantity he desires, and he can buy anything from an incubator to insect powder, and both the farmer and poultryman will find this way of buying safe and very satisfactory. Be sure you get the books you want. He issues four—Seed Book, Poultry Supply Catalogue, Implement Catalogue and Fall Bulb Catalogue. Any or all of these will be sent free.

"Enclosed I send you my year's subscription for THE FEATHER. I have received the March number of THE FEATHER and it is a beautiful magazine and ought to please the most exacting person."—J. L. McCullough, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

13 Eggs For \$1; 100, \$4.—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 11-8

Little Brook Thoroughbreds.—Wyandottes, Partridge, Columbian, Silver Pencilled, Orpingtons, S. C. Buff, R. C. White, Leghorn, S. C. Buff, E. C. White, Barred Rocks, Muscovy Ducks. All eggs \$2.00 per setting. 260-egg Shoemaker Incubator for sale, \$15.00. LITTLE BROOK POULTRY FARM CO., Box 130, Red Lion, Pa. 11-8

The Three Great Breeds.—R. C. Buff Orpington, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from grand birds. Winners at Trenton, Herald Square and elsewhere. Price \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 50. Cockereils for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y. 11-8

Purity Buff Three.—Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from a fine lot of fowls. Leghorns, \$1.25 per fifteen; Wyandottes and Rocks, \$1.50 per fifteen. Catalogue free. PURITY POULTRY YARDS, Berkley, Va. 11-8

Crescent Pheasantry, J. T. Murphy, Proprietor.—Breeder of Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst, Reeves and English Ringneck Pheasants, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Pit Games, Buff Pekin Bantams, Silkies, Pea Fowl, Fancy Pigeons and Scotch Collie Dogs. Eggs in season and stock at all times. Crescent, Saratoga Co., N. Y. 11-8

Maryland Poultry Yards.—12 Varieties.. Price from yard matings \$1.00 for 15 eggs; \$5.00 for 6 settings. Chicks 15c apiece. Incubator eggs. Range Plymouth Rock, \$3.00 per 100; Chicks, \$10 per 100. Price list free. CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Taneytown, Maryland. 11-8

Eggs For Hatching From Buff Cochins and Anconas. Madison Square, N. Y., winners. \$2 Cochins, \$3 Anconas, per sitting of 13. H. MIER, 181 Springfield, Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 12-1

Mottled Anconas Will Fill the Egg Basket and they are beautiful. Also R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, \$1.00 15. GEO. W. DERIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 11-8

Pure Bred Poultry.—Single Comb White and Black Minorcas, White Faced Black Spanish. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Golden and White Wyandottes, Buff and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH FIDDLER, Westville, Pa. 11-8

Mammoth Pekin Ducks.—Great Big Fellows and heavy layers. Eggs, 11 \$1.00; 100 \$7.00. Also Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Anconas and Rose Comb Reds, 15 \$1.00. GEO. W. DERIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 11-8

Blue Ridge Poultry Farm.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Thompson Strain, Brown Leghorns, Forstye & Booth Strain, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Sherwoods. No better stock in America. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.00 for 13. H. A. HALL, Front Royal, Va. 11-9

Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Genuine Cook Strain. Eggs from fine large birds \$1.25 per 15. White Wyandottes and Brahmas \$1.00. J. E. WILLIAMS, Cochran, Pa. 11-9

Eggs For Setting, Wyckoff Strain, S. C. White Leghorns. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Noted layers. 15 eggs \$1.00. \$4.50 per 100. W. E. ROWE, Forest Park, Baltimore, Md. 11-9

Gold and Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns, S. G. Dorkings, Colored and White Muscovy, G. Call and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs in season. E. J. LOHR, Ann Arbor, Mich. 11-9

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y.—With Five Entries Buff Leghorns at Albany won four firsts. Stock and eggs \$1.00 up. Buff Rocks, Buff and Silver Wyandottes. 11-9

Village Farm Poultry Yards.—Minorcas, White and Black and R. C. Black Leghorns, Rose and Single Comb, White, Brown and Buff; eggs \$1.25 per 15. Barred and White Rock eggs \$1.00 per 15; 100 eggs \$4.00. Black and White Wyandottes \$2.00 per 15. Faverolles \$3.00 per 15. Light Brahmas \$1.25 per 15. Indian Runner and Pekin Ducks, eggs \$1.00 per 11. Homer and Fantail Pigeons for sale, \$1.25 per pair. All our stock are pure breeds, farm raised and healthy. I have spared no time or money in selecting as fine stock as possible for me to purchase. F. H. OSBORNE, Monticello, Sull. Co., N. Y. 11-8

S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. White and Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1.50 for 30 and mixed \$4.00 per 100. M. B. HOSSLER, Mt. Joy, Pa. 11-9

Rose and Single Comb Rhode Islands Reds, Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per 15. Ten chicks guaranteed. MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, Perkaspie, Pa. 11-9

Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rock, S. C. White Leghorns Pure Breed. Eggs, Cochius and Brahmas, 15 \$1.00; Rocks and Leghorns 75c 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J. 11-9

Eggs From Prize Winning Stock Buff Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, S. C. Black, Brown, Duckwing, R. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, and Pit Games, Pyles, Redhorse and Tassels. All my stock is from the very best strains. At Poultia Fair on 59 entries, 31 first and 23 seconds. At Gloversville, on 11 entries, 6 firsts, 3 seconds, and 2 thirds; also 5 specials. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. GEORGE W. LAKE, Akhn, N. Y. 11-9

Have Money You Will, if You Send \$1.00 for a book teaching many ways for either sex to make big income at home or elsewhere. Will cost much more not to get it. You will find a way that suits you. E. S. McKay, Hempstead, N. Y. 11-8

Did the Eggs You Purchased Hatch Well Last Year? If not why won't you try our 200-Egg Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, White Rocks or White Wyandottes at \$1.50 and \$2.00? We will absolutely guarantee you a fifty per cent. hatch. CONNISCLEFFE POULTRY FARM, Teanah, N. J. 11-10

Two Dollars For Fifteen White Indian Game, Three Dollars for fifteen Buckeye Red Eggs, from prize winners. Send for photographs from Hfe. C. W. NEWMAN, Chambersburg, Pa. 11-9

Quality Eggs.—Buff Orpingtons \$1.00 up. Barred Rocks \$1.00. Bronze Turkeys, \$3.00 dozen. Stock from winners. QUEENLAND FARM, R. 2, Box 7, F. Hagan, Va. 11-9

White Holland Turkeys and Eggs For Sale.—Also Guineas and eggs, one fine Muscovy Drake, and incubator chicks. ALL SAINTS' RECTORY, Sunderland, Md. 11-10

Choice Pair Bronze Turkeys \$10.—Eggs \$3 Per 15. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Blue Andalusians \$1.00. W. C. JOHNSTON, Homer City, Pa. 11-10

## Natural Incubators Hatch Strong Chicks

They don't die during the incubation, and they come from the shell bright eyed, vigorous, and healthy; and will feather naturally, in every way equal to hen batched chicks. They must be so, because the Natural incubator follows the hen's method in hatching, in that the eggs are supplied at all times with just the right amount of pure, fresh, life-giving air. Different in principle from any other incubator. It almost runs itself; no sitting up nights with a Natural.

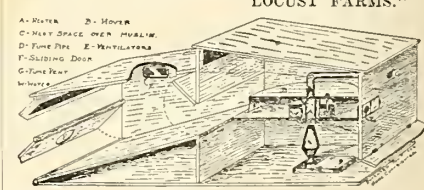
The following letter from H. L. & C. S. Nason, the well known poultryman, who want the best of everything and who are competent to judge of what is best in incubators, shows what the Natural does in competition with other machines.

"Frenchtown, N. J., March 17, 1906.  
The Perpetual Hen Co., Trenton, N. J.  
Gentlemen: You will find enclosed our order for eighty (80) of your No. 3 Natural Incubators. Twenty-five of these are for immediate delivery, balance as soon as we can place them in buildings now being erected. These machines will be used exclusively in our new plant here, and we are placing the order only after a very careful test with a number of other machines, which from our long experience we had considered the best on the market. Wishing you a very prosperous season, and hoping you will give the enclosed order your careful attention, we are,  
Yours truly,  
Cloverdale Poultry Farm, H. L. & C. S. Nason."

### The Storm King Brooder

Recognizes the same necessary principle as the incubator. Pure air and plenty of it, naturally moistened, no overheating, no chilling, no crowding. All the warmth and comfort that chicks get from the hen. That's the Storm King Brooder. Does not the following letter prove what we say:

"The Locust Farms, Eatontown, N. J., April 20th, 1906.  
Perpetual Hen Co., Trenton, N. J.  
Gentlemen: We are able now to give you a fair report on your Incubators and Brooders. Our hatches from your Incubators have been very fine—nothing could possibly be better. In a hatch that came off yesterday every fertile egg but three came out, and they were weak germs. We consider that we get out fully from 89 per cent. to 97 per cent. of fertile eggs from all our hatches from your machines. As to Brooders, we do not believe that anything can compare with them—they raise nearly every chick we put in. We have used all the different kinds of brooders—given all a fair, square trial with yours—result is today we are giving you an order to fill our entire 100 foot Brooder house, taking out all the other makes. You are fully entitled to this letter and to use it in whatever way you desire, and you may send anyone you wish to see the Incubators and Brooders working and our books showing the results. Very truly yours,  
LOCUST FARMS."



### Make Your Own Brooder

And use the famous Storm King fixtures which we sell you. Blue print plans and full directions furnished.

#### SPECIAL PRICES.

Having placed large contracts for materials for Incubators and Brooders, we are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the selling prices, and our customers are to have the benefit of our saving. Write for prices.

### PERPETUAL HEN CO.

17 ESCHER STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

## "America's Best Buff Wyandottes"

During the past eight years I have bred more winners at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis World's Fair, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Hagerstown and other important shows than any of my competitors. My latest winnings at New York, November, 1905, show 1st cock, 2d and 3d hens, 2d, 3d and 4th cockerels, 2d and 4th pullets, 1st pen.

If in need of stock, either show birds, fine breeders or utility, tell me your wants. I guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

### ANDREW RIDDELL

SHUSHAN, N. Y.

The largest breeder of prize-winning Buff Wyandottes in the world.





**CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED**

Hen Feed, Mash Egg Feed, Ever Green Clover Meal, and Pigeon Feed

The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed.

Sold Everywhere. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent.

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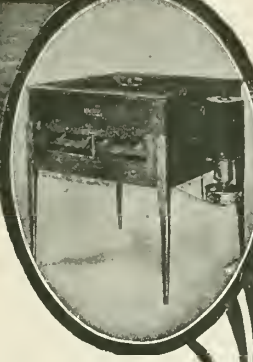
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Belair, Md.



**MODEL**

MFD. BY *Chas. Cyphers* TRADE MARK

**MODEL**



## Incubators and Brooders

### ARE IN THE LEAD

Mr. Charles K. Graham, Instructor in Poultry Industry and Poultry Manager of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., states that the Model Incubator gives him better hatches than two of the 1906 pattern incubators of other makes. He also states that he has been rearing chicks in the Model Colony Brooder, placed out in the snow, with the loss of scarcely a chick.

At the mid-winter course in poultry at the Cornell University all the leading makes of incubators were operated. At the close of the course the students took a vote on which was the favorite machine, which vote the Model won, and I have since sold machines to many of these students.

Mr. J. S. Jeffrey, Poultryman at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N. C., writes as follows:—

"I wish to say in regard to your Colony Brooder that it is the best that I have used to date, and has given me splendid service, being both economical and efficient. I had one of them in an exposed field last May, at the time of a very severe wind and rain storm, filled with three-day-old chicks, and although the lamp end was toward the storm it went through it without even smoking. The wind was strong enough to tear large oak trees up by the roots and take the roofs off houses."

### Eggs, Broilers and Roasters and Poultry Feeding for Profit are Free

If you have not had a copy of these books send your name in now. You cannot afford to be without them. Regarding "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters" the editor of "Poultry" writes:—

"The Sub-title says it is "An easy lesson in Practical Poultry Culture." It is more than this. It is a mine of information for everyone who breeds poultry of any kind and it is the kind of information that everyone wants. We are going to keep our copy where we can get our hands on it at any time."

Also ask for Incubator and Brooder catalogue.

**CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

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Whether you keep  
**12 or 1,000 Hens**  
you want them to  
**LAY WHEN EGGS ARE HIGH**

### HOW TO FEED WHAT TO

The profits in poultry are in eggs. Profits in eggs are during the winter, not in the spring and summer

**FEED RIGHT**  
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For 50 cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of our booklet with  
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Just hatched at the Pine Tree Hatchery from Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. White Leg-horns, White Wyandottes and It. I. Reds, from 8 1/2 to 15 cents each. Also the best grade of prepared chick food. Send for circular and get your order in early.


**JOS. D. WILSON**,  
11-11 Stockton, N. J.



**FENCE** STRONGEST MADE. Bull en-tight. Sold to the Farm at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalogue free  
**COILED SPRING FENCE CO.**  
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**VIGER'S**  
Crushed  
Charcoal



Keeps Poultry Healthy Prevents Disease

Chemically pure, keeps poultry strong, healthy and in good laying condition. Corrects wrong feeding. Not a drug, but Nature's own purifier. Coarse or fine granulated, also pulverized for soft feed. 50-lb. trial box \$1.00; special price for quantities. Samples free  
**Viger's Coal & Wood Co.** 456 20th St., Detroit, Mich.

## Conkey's Roup Cure

The only sure cure for roup, colds and canker in Chickens, Turkeys and Pigeons. Keep a package on hand and give to fowls in drinking water when they show signs of the disease. Put up in 50c and \$1.00 packages. Your money back if a cure is not effected. Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers sell it. If they haven't it, send to us direct. **We pay postage.** If you want to keep your flock healthy send for our book on "Poultry Diseases." We sell it for 25 cents, but to any reader of this paper who will send the names of two other poultry raisers we will send a copy free for only 4 cents to pay postage.

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# "RINGLETS" Soar Still Higher.

At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

## E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

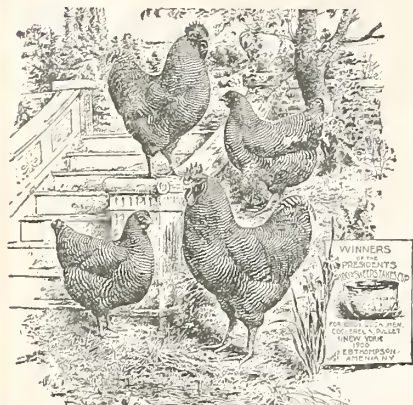
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

### 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Prizes

On Pullets has never been approached at Madison Square Garden and stands alone and unequalled. The "Ringlets" have won at New York (Exhibited by me personally) a grand total of 87 prizes—36 of these are 1st and Specials being more than double the number 1st and special prizes won by any competitor in the history of the show. SHOW BIRDS fit to win in any competition. Elegant Breeders for sale in any numbers. 600 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. New Richly Illustrated 36-page Catalogue on application. It is full of original illustrations of New York Winners from life.

**EGGS** From Finest Exhibition Matings, 1 setting \$5; 2 settings \$9; 3 settings \$12; 4 settings \$16.

Address, E. B. THOMPSON, Box 406, Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.



Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstakes Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York

## Pasteur Vaccine Co RAT VIRUS

Exterminates by contagion. Distributed in infested places on bread. Not a poison. Harmless to man and all domestic animals. No offensive odors. The only scientific rodent destroyer. Write for literature. 75 cts per tube; \$2.15 1/4 Doz.; \$4.00 1/2 Doz. Postage paid by us.

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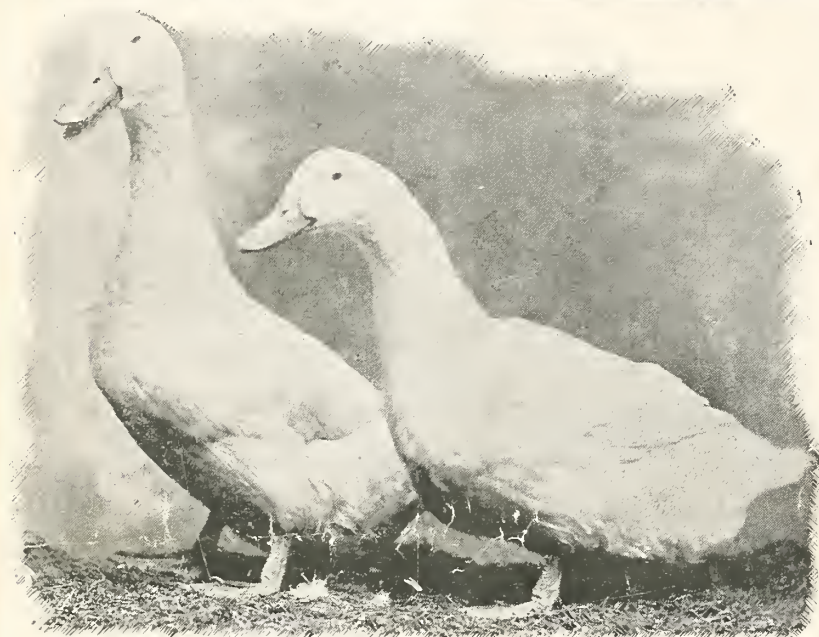


## COTTAGE FARM

H. S. BALL, Proprietor

Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, White, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks  
Also Buff Cochins, White Japanese and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams.  
Fowls and Eggs for sale

R. F. D. Box 115, SHREWSBURY, MASS.



# Grand Pekin Duck Eggs

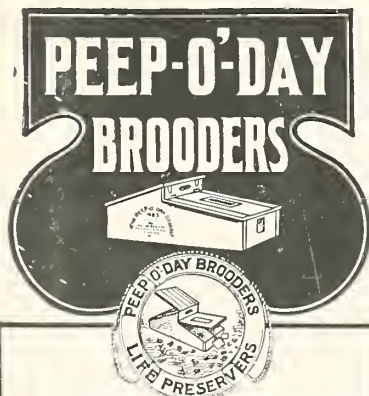
One Dollar per Eleven

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January 14th to 20th, 1906; our winnings were as follows: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Cock. 1st Hen: 2d, 4th and 5th Cockerel; 1st, 2d and 5th Pullet; 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Pen; Silver Cup for Best Display; Silver Cup for Whitest Bird in Show, and Eleven other Special Prizes. These winnings in a class of 140 White Rocks.

## FISHEL'S White Plymouth Rocks

always win, which proves our matings each season are a success. These winnings under the new standard go to show our birds are line bred and are the stock you want to breed from to get birds of standard requirements. If you need male birds for new blood or want foundation stock for a flock I beg you to remember I have something like four thousand Selected Breeders yet to sell. Something like 2,000 Choice Cockerels to select from. You cannot afford to buy stock with no blood lines behind them when you can secure Fishel birds at same price. Send 3 two-cent stamps for my 48-page catalogue—it explains it all. Remember your order will have my personal attention.

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It contains everything in the way of farm implements that the farmer or gardener needs; also gives special directions for successful cultivation. Whatever other catalogue you may have be sure you get a copy of Young's.

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# THE FEATHER

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS



5 cents a copy  
50 cents a year

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June, 1906  
Vol. XI, No. 9



## Superb Winning Pigmy Pouters at the Great Madison Square Show.



**H**ERE'S A RECORD TO BE PROUD of. At the Great New York Show, held in Madison Square Garden, January 2-6, 1906, on 24 entries, we won 24 premiums as follows: Eleven firsts, 10 seconds, and 3 thirds. It is evident that this GREAT RECORD is a world breaker. It is a case of where blood will tell. We have all blue-blooded birds in our Lofts.

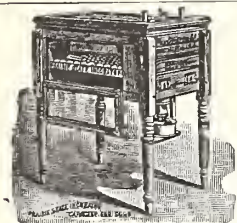
At the last Great Hagerstown Show, the Potomac Pigmy Pouter Lofts, on twenty-four entries, were awarded 10 firsts (out of a possible 11 firsts, 5 seconds, 2 thirds, 3 fourths, 3 fifths, and special for best bird in show.

**All Bred in Line from the Finest American and English Winners.**

We have a few fine Breeders for sale, which should breed you winners of "the blue" in any show. This opportunity won't last forever as our stock for sale is limited, the first come, first served.

The quality is here. The opportunity for such purchase does not often present itself.

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**EDWARD S. SCHMID,**  
—DEALER IN—  
Fancy Fowls, Birds, Pet Animals, Poultry Supplies.  
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SOLE AGENT FOR D. C. FOR  
**The Prairie State Incubators and Brooders.**  
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Also  
Fish Globes, Pond Lilies, Gold Fish  
All first-class.

**WM. SHOUP - WALDRON, IND.**

## NORTHUP'S MINORCAS SINGLE AND ROSE COMBED

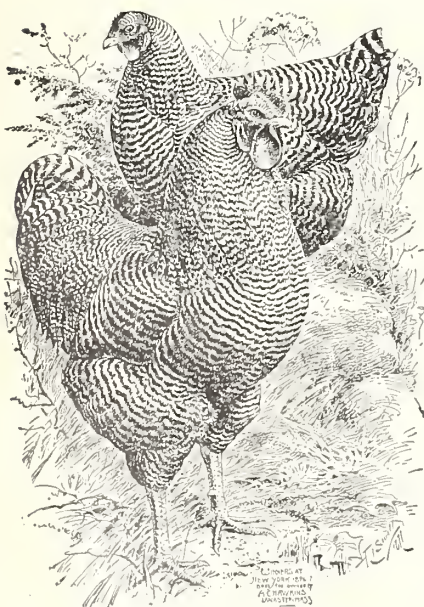
Eggs from 20 grand pens guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. 28-page catalogue free. 68-page book, "Minorcas, All varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc. Fully illustrated, 25 cents postpaid. My S. C. Minorcas have never lost a special for large size, and have won more than 3,000 prizes for my customers in strong competition. My R. C. Black Minorcas have won more 1st and 2d prizes than all competitors combined at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

**GEO. H. NORTHUP, Raceville, Washington Co., N. Y., R. F. D. 5.**

## FLOOD'S ROUP CURE

**GUARANTEED**

Simply put the Cure in drinking water, and the fowls take their own medicine. FLOOD'S ROUP CURE will cure colds, roup and canker in chickens, turkeys and pigeons. 50c and \$1.00 per package, post paid. A 50c package makes 50 gallons of medicine. If your fowls are sick write us their symptoms, and we will tell you their ailments, and how to cure them. FLOOD'S ROUP CURE only manufactured by  
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Winners at New York, from Life.

## HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.**

**WYANDOTTES,** Silver White and Buff.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the largest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: One setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

**A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.**



First Cockerel at New York.

## JUST FROM THE PRESS The Most Interesting Book of the Day to All Americans

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**LAST CRUISE AND FINAL RESTING PLACE**  
**THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY**

Which is Beautifully and Profusely Illustrated, Contains—  
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4. A short illustrated history of the United States Naval Academy and a description of its principal new buildings.  
5. The programme of the final exercises in honor of John Paul Jones to take place at Annapolis on April 24, 1906.  
6. Appendix—Documents relating to the presence of the French troops in Maryland and at Annapolis during the war of the American Independence.

PRICES: Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.  
**GEO. E. HOWARD, Publisher,**  
714 12th St. N. W., Washington D. C.



## 10c A YEAR THE DIXIE HOME

The largest, brightest and finest ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE in the world for 10c. a year, to introduce it ONLY. It is bright and up-to-date. Tell all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings and famous people. Send at once. 10c. a year postpaid anywhere in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. Six years 50c. Or in clubs of six names 50c., 12 for \$1.00. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send to-day.

**THE DIXIE HOME NO. 2032 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

## What T. E. Orr says about the Prairie State Universal Hover

Read what Mr. Orr, sec.-treas. of the American Poultry Association, says of his experience with Prairie State Universal Hovers. The Universal Hover has completely revolutionized the rearing of chicks. No device offered to the poultry raisers has ever received such an overwhelming endorsement. From the coldest parts of Canada and the Northwest to the warmest parts of the South have come flattering reports of the successful rearing of little chicks, under the most adverse conditions. When used in a portable Colony House chicks can be reared with this brooder out of season, during the hot dry months of June, July and August, when they cannot be reared with hens. There is practically no limit to its adaptability either to cold or heat. With a new Prairie State Brooder, it is now possible to raise every healthy chick. Send for our latest descriptive catalog of these brooders and get further information in regard to our open bottom Prairie State Incubators.

**PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.**  
481 Main St. Homer City, Pa.

**BEAVER HILL FARM**  
The Home of Prize Winning Wyandottes  
Beaver, Pa., April 25, 1906

Prairie State Incubator Co.  
Dear Sirs:—I think I ought to tell you how well we like your new Universal Hovers. We now have five of them attached to our big piano box brooders, shown on this sheet, and it has been a constant surprise to me to see how thoroughly your hovers, with a No. 2 burner, heat these immense brooders. Last night it was cold and windy, ice formed nearly an inch thick. We made a record of all thermometers at 7:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m., and 5:30 a. m. At first test they ranged, as we wanted them, from 85 to 92 degrees, varying with the age of the chicks. The two subsequent tests showed a variation of scarcely a degree in any one of them. Yours truly,

*T. E. Orr*

**Mr. Orr's Five Piano Box Brooders**



## JOHN WHARTON HONEYCOTTE, HAWES Yorkshire, England

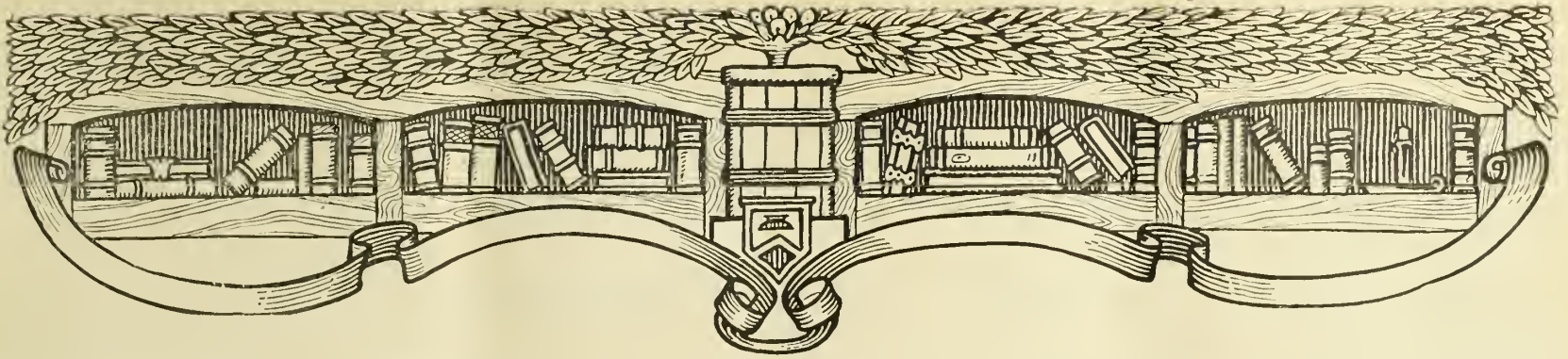
Will be pleased to purchase fowls of all kind for you in England.

Reference, this Paper.



**1885—QUALITY : EGGS : CONSTIUTION—1906**  
4000 S. and R. C. B. and W. Leghorns, W. and B. Wyandottes, W. Buff and Pencilled Ply. Rocks and Hovians. Range-raised on 300 acres. Every bird a Prize Winner, or the son or daughter of a prize winner. No Co. City-Fair Records—186 Firsts, 68 Gold Specials, 12 Silver Cups, won at New York, Boston and Washington, shows the quality of blood we are breeding, which has for years, and is to-day, producing prize-winning specimens in all sections of this country and many parts of Europe. "Like begets like." Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**J. FORSYTH, Owner, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.**





## The Future

# SHOP TALK

## Business Advantages



COMMENCING with the September issue of THE FEATHER we will publish a series of articles that will contain the fullest information pertaining to handling poultry of all kinds. The subjects to be treated will cover the entire scope of the greatest of all live stock interests.

These articles will be written by Mr. McGrew, who is author of Science of Breeding, several Department Bulletins, including No. 200 on turkeys, and who is the best informed writer on subjects pertaining to poultry. These papers will be complete in every detail. They will in fact be a series of home instructions in poultry culture.

All kinds and conditions of poultry keeping will be treated from the methods to be employed when keeping a few chickens on a village lot to the management of a complete market plant, and will also include information on chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas and squabs.

Science of Breeding will be entirely rewritten and brought up to date. This will include the origin, improvement, advancement and quality at present demanded for standard bred poultry, how to mate for best results and to grow and prepare exhibition poultry for the show room.

Each issue of THE FEATHER will contain a lesson on utility poultry culture, growing poultry for eggs and market and scientific growing of standard bred fowls. Other branches will be worked in from time to time so as to have every phase of the question fully presented. Thus the possibility of gaining full information pertaining to all branches of the business is open to all. It will be a full year's instruction in how to succeed in growing poultry FOR PROFIT.

## In July

The July issue of THE FEATHER will contain an article on caponizing that should be read by everyone who grows only a few or many fowls. Everyone can have a few capons. They are of simple creation, easily grown, bear confinement well and when finished for the spit make a most delicate morsel for the table. Read of them in the July FEATHER.

## For August

The August FEATHER will sound the opening of the fall and winter campaign with a partial History of the Origin of Poultry. This will pave the way for the instructions that will begin in September. Everyone should take part in this school of poultry culture which will educate at home thousands who cannot spare the time to go to the agricultural college.

The fact that Mr. McGrew is sought after by the national government to write bulletins, by agricultural colleges to lecture to their students, and by state organizations to lecture at Farmer's Institutes, fully warrants the statement that his winter lessons through the columns of THE FEATHER will be of untold value.

## Improvements

Commencing with the February issue of THE FEATHER we improved the general make up, put on new attire and rearranged the departments to conform to the highest class magazines of the time, the results from which have been most gratifying in every way. Our readers are delighted with the high quality of the reading matter in our columns, and the illustrations which are most beautiful. Everyone who has seen the illustrated article on Incubation in the April issue has pronounced it to be more than worth the value of a dozen years' subscriptions. This is equally true of several articles in every issue. From England, Canada, Australia and far off Africa comes a hymn of praise in favor of what we call the New Illustrated FEATHER.

## The Illustrations

The value of our illustrations rests with their life-like appearance, being from nature as seen through the camera. All kinds and varieties are presented in their natural garb and not through imaginary ideal type. One should study poultry as they are and not what we could imagine them to be so far away that no one can find any like our dream of perfection.

## Special Offers

In another portion of our paper will be found a complete list of books pertaining to all branches of poultry growing and squab growing as well. We will send any one of these fifty cent books and THE FEATHER for one year for seventy-five cents. THE FEATHER and any one of our twenty-five cent books for fifty cents. THE FEATHER will be sent for four years for one dollar, or THE FEATHER to a club of four for one year for one dollar.

THE FEATHER and the Reliable Poultry Journal both for one year for fifty cents. THE FEATHER and the American Poultry Journal both for one year for fifty cents. THE FEATHER and the American Poultry Advocate both for one year for forty cents. The above BIG FOUR poultry journals all for one year for ONE DOLLAR. THE FEATHER and the American

Fancier both for one year for one dollar. THE FEATHER and Farming both for one dollar.

We are desirous of having agents and canvassers for our books and papers at work in every county. We have a number of them. See our list of Poultry Publications, also the description of John Paul Jones' Last Cruise as presented in our columns. All of these are ready sellers and you can do well with them. More publications equally attractive will be brought out in the future.

## Come With Us

We are more than desirous of having your name and that of your friends and many others on our list as subscribers. Carefully study the value of this publication. Show it about and secure a club for us in your neighborhood. This can be quickly done and so much pleasure and good will come from having done so as to more than repay you for the trouble taken in our interest. We feel that our publication is worthy of the highest consideration and trust you will spread this broadcast among those interested.

## Recognition

"True worth has its reward," which has been proven to be more than true in this instance, as demonstrated by the flood of subscriptions coming our way every day. All who see THE FEATHER desire to have it as a regular visitor each month to their homes. Everyone enjoys THE FEATHER for its true worth as an educator in matters pertaining to poultry and squab growing. We were the pioneers in teaching about squab growing, and continue to be first and foremost in all branches of poultry culture. Having made special arrangements with a few of the leading journals we can offer attractive inducements in the way of combination subscriptions to them all. Our books are the most complete of any similar publications. They sell in every land where English is read. Amongst them are some that are admitted to be the authority in their line. All of these features are fully presented on this page and in the advertisement telling of our full line of publications.

## To Advertisers

The real value of any medium to its advertisers is in the returns. In the columns of THE FEATHER we have frequently given the long list of advertisers who have been benefitted through it, and this should be taken as better evidence of the profits gained through its use than any words from us.

If the wheel of fortune did not distribute its wealth amongst us, less happiness would be seen. The publication of events and ideas through newspapers and magazines distributes the knowledge of the day. Advertising our products creates a desire for them the world over. Just so with all things. As we read of them we know of and clamor for their possession. For these reasons the whole world seeks an outlet for their surplus through the mail order service.

## Advertising Rates

The advertising rate in THE FEATHER is ten cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$1.40 per inch per insertion.

DISCOUNTS: Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.

For Classified Ad Rates in THE FEATHER: Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time 50 cents; three times \$1.00; six times \$2.00; twelve times \$3.50. Additional words at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Special Positions ten (10) per cent. additional.

No discount on class ads.

Forms Close: THE FEATHER forms close the twentieth of the month previous to date of publication.

Try our columns and be convinced of the value of THE FEATHER.

## The News Stand

The news stand or book dealers can have THE FEATHER sent them through the news agencies, who will furnish them with any of our publications upon request. The full cover illustration of our poultry magazine sells it on sight. Each number is a picture gallery in itself, each number an improvement over the former one. The cover pages will make window displays for winter poultry show advertising.

## What Others Say

A prominent writer for the Daily Press of Chicago writes as follows under date of May first. He said: "I have to express my admiration of THE FEATHER in its present form. It is a great improvement and will be a big winner. I like it so well that I want you to book my subscription for same. The art work is specially fine, and the paper throughout is worthy of the greatest praise."

"Shake on that April issue of THE FEATHER. It's a peach with the fuzz on it." Thos. Hewes.



## Foods and Theories



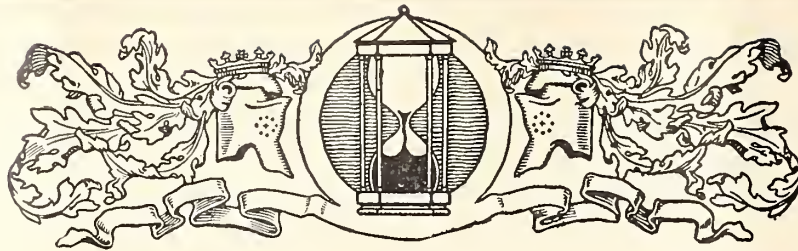
LETTUCE is constantly being recommended as the best green food for brooder chicks. We described in our April issue the valuable product known as Swiss Chard. This can be successfully grown as a green food for the brooder chick, and as a substitute for spinach, lettuce or all kinds of table salad. When fed simultaneously to the growing chicks or mature fowls they seem to prefer chard.

Millet is a much valued grain for poultry. Rye is often recommended. Both of these are like rich pastry for fowls. A little millet seed is good. A laying hen will scratch longer, harder and deeper in the litter for a few grains of millet seed than for other grain because of its bright appearance, which attracts her attention. A very small portion of millet seed may be fed to the young chick or the old hen; any quantity of it is injurious. Rye should never be used as a portion of the ration for poultry. It is neither relished by them, nor is it advantageous. Blighted rye is most destructive to the laying flock. The dangers connected with its use as compared to its value as food should discard rye of every kind from the poultry ration. Millet, rye, rape and its mixture sowed at the first approach of spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, provides a prolific green food supply for the hens, for the young chicks, the old fowls and the mash food of the water-fowls until the supply is exhausted.

We copy the following for what it is worth. A. P. L. in *Farmers' Advocate*, states as follows: "We have the past three years given heed to the old woman's method of picking out well-rounded eggs for setting, rejecting all under or oversized, deformed or pointed. We have had pullets to sell three years running instead of roosters. Last year only eight were roosters in a flock of forty. It pays us better to sell young pullets to our neighbors than to fatten, kill and dress roosters for market, so I shall again select round eggs for hatching this year."

The above is an old theory long exploded and laughed at, yet never thoroughly well tested. A lady from Montreal illustrated a short time ago how one might select in advance the sex of the egg through the shape or position of the air cell, claiming that when the air cell lays horizontally across the large end of the egg, it will produce a male, when perpendicularly inclined, or leaning to one side, the egg will produce a female. This theory is old in Scotland, and has been well considered and practiced for years by poultrymen there. Some breeders of England have diligently studied the same theory. Certain prominent fanciers claim they know it is true. Why not for information's sake study all of these propositions: first, that round eggs produce the pullets, second, that the long pointed eggs produce cockerels, third, that the eggs having the air cell horizontal across the large end of the egg produce the male, and that the eggs having the perpendicularly inclined cells produce the female. We invite these theorists to consider the outcome of the long pointed egg that might carry the female air cell. Would there be a riot within the egg, or what would be the results?

Milk is a poultry food much discussed, the value of which has been considerably overrated on the one hand, and underrated on the other.



# THE FEATHER

Volume Eleven

JUNE, 1906

Number Nine

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
Subscription, 50 cents a Year in Advance.  
Foreign subscription, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
Subscriptions in the District of Columbia, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
ADVERTISING RATES per insertion 10 cents a line, agate measure, 14 lines to an inch. Discount card on application.

**SUBSCRIBERS.** When a subscriber finds this item marked, he will understand that his subscription has expired, and that he should renew promptly before the next issue is published.

**ADVERTISERS** must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.  
Copyrighted, 1906, by Geo. E. Howard. All Rights Reserved.

The HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 Twelfth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

## EDITORIAL



UR determination for a long time has been to offer to the public a most refined and beautifully illustrated poultry paper, that would contain matter of general interest to all outside of the regular and well worn path of poultry journalism. For years we have told all about hens and how to handle them in the same old fashion. This month's issue of THE FEATHER is a fair sample of what we are endeavoring to achieve. Each month has and will continue to add to our experience in this line. We fancy it has led to improvement.

On the page where we display our wares, we tell this month of our future intentions for the benefit of our readers, whom we hope to please and teach as well. This is a double task laid down for ourselves, for to please you through our efforts and to gain a profit therefrom at the same time will be a reward well worth the necessary effort. This may be more than possible if you will aid us.

The aid we seek is co-operation. Ask for the things you wish us to tell you. Tell us your experiences so we may pass them on to others. Invite your friends and neighbors to do the same, and thus help us to originate a new school of poultry culture that will exhaust every resource to gain the fullest information in every line. Let the motto be "How to Succeed."

To accomplish this there must be a sympathetic response to draw forth the best efforts. One cannot endure a continued silence nor can unspoken questions have an answer. An argument may become so one-sided as to be lost. Nothing helps so much as the warm expression of approval.

We are more than determined to put

forth the best efforts toward teaching the very highest lines of perfection in the production of the finest type of standard bred fowls for the show room. Every possible avenue for success shall be traced to its termination. Actual facts not theory shall be presented.

How to mate, grow and finish for the show room shall be fully expounded. The amateur shall be taught the ins and outs of professional exhibiting, so that he may begin with all the advantages of the experiences gathered during years of study of how to win the prizes.

On the other hand, those engaged in the production of eggs for market and market poultry shall gain their full share of advantage through the teaching of how to succeed in their special line. No one can go on blindly and not fall by the wayside. The best of us all may fail, but in union there is strength. We shall combine the experience of thousands and tell it to you after the most modern fashion so that it may be applied to the best advantage for success.

The town and village poultryman will have greater success if he will study the experiences of many breeders and cull from them that of most value and apply it to his own cause. This we shall assist him to do by condensing the vast amount of floating information into a concise account for his use. In this way he will gain greater benefit from its study.

All these different conditions shall be completely analyzed in our fall and winter lessons on Science of Breeding for the fancier, and How to Succeed with Fowls for the market poultryman and farmer. The farmer above all others should learn how to best handle his fowls for success.

The Eastern Poultryman from Maine will be consolidated with the Western Poultry Journal of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

## Those Club Catalogs

If it were not for the poultry journals there could not be successful poultry breeding, poultry clubs, poultry shows and an interchange of profitable commercial business between the fanciers and the public. All publishers are more than in favor of specialty clubs and poultry organizations of all kinds, but there does come a time when it is reasonable that the publishers should call attention to some conditions of the fancy that are not quite fair.

One of these most abused is the issuing of catalogs by the specialty clubs. Not that the clubs do not have a perfect right to issue these, but when issued they expect the poultry journals to proclaim the fact of their existence throughout the world, in hopes that everyone who reads of this will send for one of the catalogs. The catalogs thus gain prominence in the columns of the journals free and in the most satisfactory manner. Their advertisements are thus placed without cost before the general public.

Within six weeks there have come to our desk many of these publications. We have checked them up carefully and find that not ten per cent. of them are known as advertisers in the poultry press. Why should the publishers of the country take a club and kill themselves for the sake of placing prominently before their readers the names and the wares of those who persistently refuse to place their advertisements in the legitimate mediums that have made their business?

We think if the members of these organizations and the secretaries of these organizations will stop to consider this they will realize that it is to the interest of the entire fancy that all specialty clubs should turn out their advertising patronage into the poultry press and refrain from issuing catalogs loaded down with advertisements that can only be made available and profitable through the free reading notices that they clamor so much for in the columns of our papers. In all fairness we believe that a careful consideration of this question will bring a decision in favor of the press.

## The Value of the Hen

A list of benefits to mankind, the result of the prolific production of the American hen, was published some time ago. This list began with the statement that more mortgages had been removed from lands throughout the country as the result of the careful management of poultry than had ever been lifted by hogs or corn. Whether this be entirely true or not, it is at present an undisputed fact that the American hen produces over \$250,000,000 worth of eggs per year, and more than this in market poultry. When the term hen is used in this connection, it means the egg producing power of all kinds of domestic fowls, including ducks, geese, and turkeys and their product sold for food in the market. The dairy products of the country is credited with \$650,000,000 per annum. If there might be added to the previous figures about the American hen all the poultry of all kinds and their eggs that are produced upon small town and village lots, the actual production would come very close to the dairy branch of our livestock.

He whose business is everybody's business hasn't any business to have any business—and he generally hasn't.



## Value of Breeds

**D**URING the past year we have described and illustrated the Asiatics, American, Mediterranean and English breeds. These are admitted to be the money-making breeds and varieties of standard-bred poultry; and, while they are most generally considered in connection with all poultry propositions, there are many other beautiful breeds and varieties that are and can be profitably cultivated greatly to the pleasure of those who keep them.

Of all these, none are more beautiful and none are considered better than the eight varieties of Polish fowls. The first and best known of all these to the average amateur poultryman is the White Crested Black variety. No breed has a more attractive contour than the Polish fowl. The poise of tail evenly balances the enormous crest, the beard and profuse hackle plumage. In the White Crested Black variety the plumage of the entire fowl is a rich, glossy black, surmounted with a large white crown or crest upon the head, which almost hides the entire head and face from view.

The varieties described in the Standard are known as the White Crested Black, Bearded, Golden, Silver and White Buff Laced, the Non-Bearded Golden, Silver and White. The male and female in each of these varieties have the same color plumage and marking. In the Golden Polish the feathers throughout the entire plumage of the female and the breast and body feathers of the male, have a golden bay center, laced about the edge with black. The Silvers have a white center, laced about the edge with black, being, in fact, a counterpart of our Wyandottes in color and lacing. Every person interested in the breeding of poultry should have a copy of the Illustrated Standard, so as to study the beauty of many of these almost unknown varieties and become familiar with them.

Bearded and Non-bearded Whites are pure white throughout, including the crest. The difference between the bearded and non-bearded varieties is the heavy growth of feathers underneath the bill and well down upon the throat, forming a beard or whiskers about the throat of the fowl. The non-bearded variety does not have this, having the same feather formation about the neck as the other fowls. The most attractive feature of the Polish fowl is the rich glossy color of plumage, so handsomely marked or laced with the black. In the buff laced, the center is a golden buff, or should be, laced about with white, presenting a beautiful contrast. Some of this variety are most pleasing and attractive.

The Polish are prolific producers of medium sized eggs having a beautiful white shell. Where they are properly housed and protected from the rains and weather, they are remarkably heavy layers. We have known Polish, nicely cared for, to produce a large number of eggs during the winter months.

The Standard makers saw fit to colonize the Hamburgs under the title of

"Dutch." There seems to be some well-founded reason for believing that the original Penciled Hamburgs came from Holland. They then came to England and into the hands of the earliest known fanciers of the world. The English breeders of Hamburgs were the first to hold poultry exhibitions. The Spangled Hamburgs were always prime favorites. They were originated in England by the English fanciers, built up and created in their beauty of form and plumage from the early day Moonies that gained their name from the having of round black spots or half-moons at the end of their plumage feathers.

We presume it is quite as proper to designate the Hamburgs as Dutch as to

the spangles being much larger on the breast, body and tail feathers of the male than on the top feathers and other plumage. The Silver has the white ground color with the same spangling as the Golden.

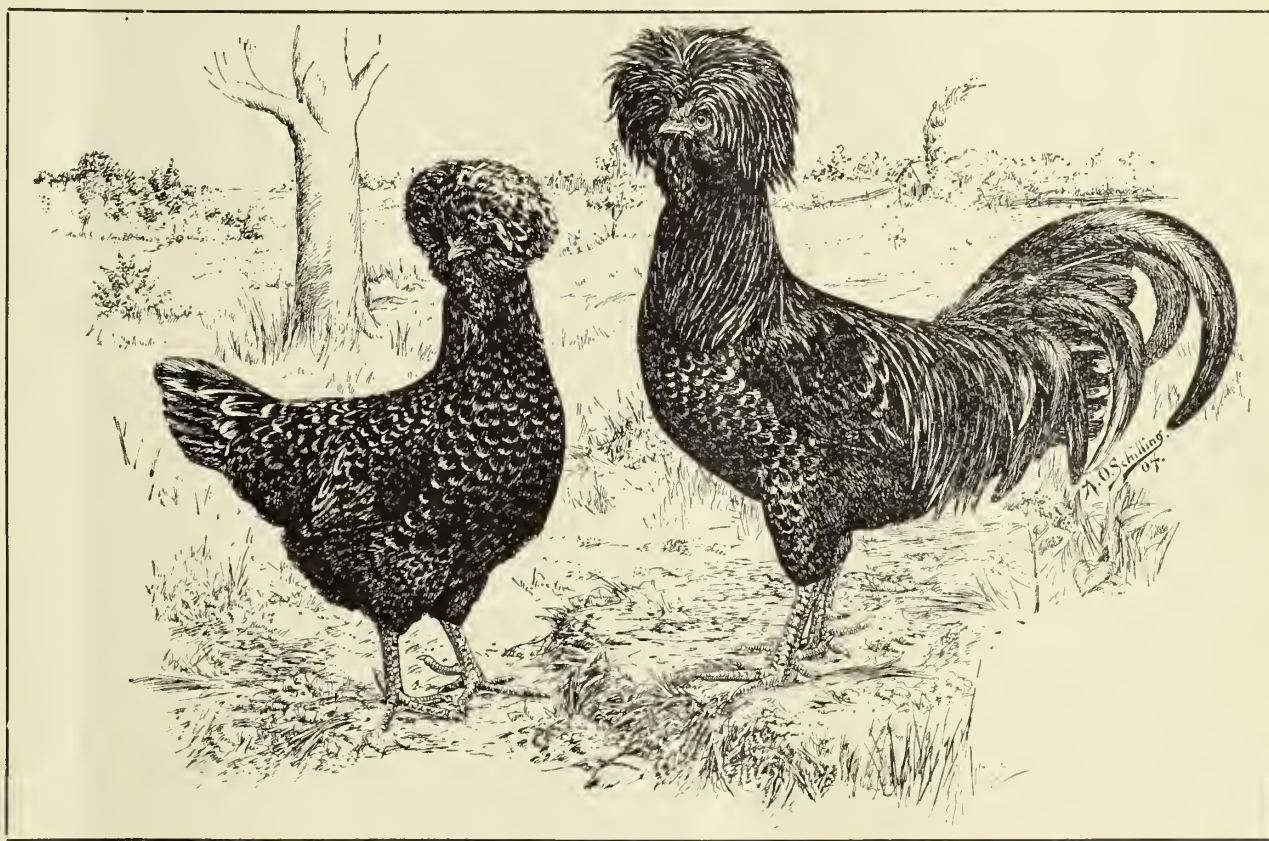
The Penciled varieties, Golden and Silver, have the same body color represented in the other two varieties. In place of the spangles on the spangled varieties, the Penciled Hamburg female has narrow, parallel bars of black across each feather. The breast of the male is reddish-bay; the tail greenish black, with the top or back color a rich, bright reddish-bay; the tail greenish black, with a distinct edging of reddish-bay. Oftentimes the reddish-bay bronze extends into and over the cycle feathers. The White and Black varieties are solid and true to the color indicated by their name.

The most beautiful feature of the Hamburg is the beautiful rose or double comb, best known as the Hamburg comb. They have as well, beautiful white ear-lobes of very large size, and keen, bright, attractive eyes.

The Hamburgs are most prolific producers of beautiful white-shelled eggs of

crossing the Houdans with some of the Asiatic breeds. Of all these, so far, the Houdans are the most popular and most generally kept.

Originally, the Houdan had what is termed the leaf comb. This style of comb is most highly prized in both France and England as an emblem of purity of the breed. The fanciers of this country crossed both the La Fleche and Crevecœur upon the Houdans to darken the plumage and improve the size of crest. The result of so doing introduced the V-shaped comb, which is now recognized as in our Standard. It is a pleasure, however, to note in the late issues of the English periodicals a strong influence being brought to bear in favor of the leaf comb, the natural belonging and insignia of purity in the Houdans. The leaf comb is a small two-branch growth, shaped much like a small maple leaf, each half resting to the right and left of the nostril against the crest. This is one of the most beautiful attributes of the true Houdan, and it should be encouraged and demanded by the club organized to foster and improve this valuable variety. The Houdan is naturally shaped much like



POLISH FOWLS

place the Leghorns in the Mediterranean classes. The Leghorns, properly speaking, as we have them to-day, White and Browns, were developed by the fanciers of this country, as the Hamburgs were cultivated into true varieties of a recognized breed by the English fanciers. There are six varieties of the Hamburgs: two spangled, two penciled, pure white and solid black. The spangled varieties are the largest; one the Golden, the other the Silver. The Golden variety has a reddish-bay ground color, with a spangle at the end of each feather, the outer edge of which follows the shape of the feather, tapering down to a diamond point at the inner edge. Each feather is spangled thus throughout the entire plumage of the female, including the tail feathers, and also every feather of the male bird is spangled,

rather small size, which on an average are not quite so large as the eggs produced by Leghorns. But they are wonderfully good egg producers and great favorites among hundreds of English fanciers and well liked by all in this country who have given them their attention. All the varieties are much more generally seen than the Whites, good quality Whites being very scarce indeed.

The French family, as recognized in our Standard, comprises three varieties: the Houdans, which are a mottled colored fowl, the Crevecœurs, solid black—both of these two varieties have large crests—and in addition to these, the La Fleche, a large-sized black fowl, having the V-shaped or horn comb. Also, thousands of a new French breed named Faverolles are kept, a fowl produced from

the Dorking. The introduction of the La Fleche blood has given them an upright carriage and a shorter length of body than properly belongs to this variety. They must have the Dorking shape to conform to the characteristics of the breed as encouraged in France and England.

The Crevecœur is a large black fowl, with a very large crest and considerable beard. They also have the leaf comb. The La Fleche is a large sized black fowl, with no crest and a V-shaped comb. As originally seen many years ago, some of this variety had a small-sized crest or nob of feathers on the head. All of these varieties have smooth shanks, the Houdan having the distinctive mark of five toes upon each foot.

The Polish, the Hamburgs and the French varieties class with what is known



as the white-skinned and pinkish-white flesh in dressed poultry. The entire European countries seem to prefer the white skin and meat in their poultry, quite the reverse to this country, where the yellow-skinned meat has the preference.

The Minorcas, all the English, Polish, Dutch and French varieties class as the white-skinned poultry. The Asiatics and American breeds and varieties have the golden-yellow skin. This peculiarity is divided between the two great families of poultry. The Asiatic family on one side, beginning with the Malay, down through the Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, all inherit through the Asiatic cross the golden-yellow skin and shanks of the Malay family, while the balance of the poultry mentioned, the European varieties, all have the white skin and flesh. It is claimed that the original Leghorns that came to this country had the white shanks and skin. It seems to be the opinion of scientists that this was changed through feeding green corn and the peculiar influence of the soil and the green food that grows naturally in this country. Whether this be true or not, it is a well known fact that the shanks, beaks and even the skin of our Leghorns change to a very light or whitish yellow with age.

In our edition of October last we divided into classes the producers of brown-shelled eggs, and fowls that produce the eggs having the white shells. In our March issue we classified the egg production of the many egg-producing breeds, the division of honors being fairly well divided between the grown and white-shelled egg producers. Just why the one kind produces the eggs having the brown shell, and the other kind those having the white shell, no one seems able to fathom. No matter what they may be after, it does not seem to have much influence over the coloring of the shells. Some claim that the eggs from Leghorns are more of a chalky white after a number has been laid than the first produced in a season. We scarcely think that there is much difference in this, but it is well known that Leghorns that continually lay during the entire winter lose a great deal of the richness in the color of shank and beak, which never seems to return to them again after the first twelve months in their existence has passed. Another feature that is more or less governed by the feeding is the color of the yolk. The first eggs laid in the season, either by pullets in their first production, or by hens immediately after the moult have a richer or deeper colored yolk than those from the same hens after fifty or sixty have been produced by them. This seems to be about the only influence that feeding has over the coloring of the egg.

The next breeds and varieties to be considered are the games of all kinds, including Pit Games and Game Bantams, the miniature or pigmy, descendants of the Games.

The best geese for feathers are the Embden geese. They are pure white and furnish a large amount of feathers. White feathers, if nicely dried and marketed, bring the highest prices. The feathers from white ducks, if picked simply from the breast and back and nicely handled, are second in quality to the white goose feathers.

The feathers from geese of all kinds and colors sell better than feathers from ducks—that is, they bring higher price. The feathers are just as nice, the only difference is the preference for color, which people seem willing to pay for.



## Hen Fever



"HEN FEVER" was not a new disease when it attacked Burnham, nor did the ailment grow less nor cease with his mirthful allusions to same. Each returning spring brings a new crop that absorbs the disease to the fullest extent. From amongst these comes the new lot of poultry fanciers of each and every kind and character.

Writing of this, one states: "Once I

bibed by many of the brighter young men of the day. A few years ago the prize ribbons at the great Eastern shows could be placed in advance to the credit of ten or a dozen of the oldest fanciers. During the past season at New York and Boston, almost three-fourths of the exhibitors were acquainted with these older fanciers. The old-time fellows were forced to make more than an even divide with the newcomers in the list of awards. The keenest, the brightest, the most successful, the happiest and best behaved fanciers of the



COCHIN BANTAM

had the hen fever. This was when I was a boy. My parents were quite as adverse to its cultivation as they were to the measles. They thought my inclinations had the appearance of profligacy, and imagined that if I kept fowls, I was sure to become a habitant of the cock pit, as this was the most notorious and best known kind of poultry growing in old Kentucky at that time. Yet with all the obstruction placed in my way, I have grown to be a reasonably well known poultry fancier. The fever clung to me for all time, and to-day—some fifty years since I contracted the ailment, my fowls are frequently met with in the exhibition hall behind the prize ribbons."

It is well that this kind of fever is im-

hour are the young men that have come up in line within the last few years.

The day of exclusion in any one breed or variety has passed. Even the gold of the many times successful fails to secure certain winners. Surprises are sprung on every side. Keen, close attention is producing the best. Those who produce place the same in line for exhibition. This has created close competition all along the line, and while there is yet some chance for believing that the old-timers may be favorites in the show ring, this is fast disappearing, and only the quality of the individual specimen wins the honors.

Another mentions the fact that to-day poultry keeping is not only honorable but

strongly advised by the head of the Agricultural Department of the nation. In the early days people kept a few old hens; to-day poultry culture is the term applied—poultry farming rather than keeping hens. "The fancier" and "standard-bred stock" has taken a position equal to and alongside of the producers of the best beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, and meat-producing stock of all kinds. None have more consideration where agricultural matters are considered than those who devote their time to poultry growing. Poultry culture is a kind of farming that may be successfully and profitably carried out under all conditions from the small back yard to the large size poultry farm.

Not many years ago it was said that poultry could not be successfully grown in the south. To-day keeping poultry in Florida Keys has been successfully accomplished. Many kinds of insect vermin, prevalent in the tropical countries, was thought to almost prohibit keeping hens. All of this has been overcome, and to-day the growing of fowls in Florida is becoming a business. Texas, with her egg production and her turkeys for market has added many millions to the agricultural interest of the state. The growers of poultry in far-off Texas are arranging to send their eggs to the larger cities of the north and east the coming winter. Countless numbers of Leghorns are grown in those localities. The softness of the winter climate enables a most prolific egg production to be produced from these with far less expense than in the colder climates where more expensive housing and care must be given them.

The poultry fever of a century ago has grown into poultry culture, poultry husbandry and poultry farming of the present time, greatly to the advantage of the nation, which admits the addition of many hundred millions each year to its products through the efforts of the fowls which originated the later day favorite that bears their name.

The adoption of fowls from Italy, France, China, and other Asiatic countries gave the foundation for the upbuilding of the greatest lot of poultry throughout the world. It may safely be predicted that three out of each five of the annual egg contests now being carried on over the world will be won by some one of the varieties of poultry that have originated in this country. From the "hen fever" has sprung up more breeds and varieties of better poultry than the world ever dreamed of. With all this, it is just in its infancy. In former years, one could scarcely induce the most obscure country newspaper to publish an article on hens. To-day, there is not a publication too grand or elegant to exclude them from its pages.

In connection with this, comes the thought of comparison between the pure-bred and mongrel fowl. The mongrel fowl are what were known as the barnyard fowls a century ago. These were a by-product that had produced themselves through a promiscuous intermingling of every kind of fowl indigent to the farms. From what they were created no one could tell. Thousands of them are still left as a landmark for their early-day existence. They produce now as formerly, from thirty to forty eggs per year. Over and above these are the present day standard-bred stock. These are the result of care and attention bestowed upon their creation. The fanciers of America and the fanciers of England have both done well along this line. The



most favored fowls of England, the Dorking and the Hamburg, are a century old; all of the American poultry have been originated within the last sixty years. In that time England has produced the one breed and its varieties—that is, the Orpingtons, which has created such a furore in our country within the last few years.

To show how some breeders become enamored of their own selection, we quote from Farmers' Guide an article by Mr. Gordon of Indiana about Orpingtons and Leghorns.

"We think these two varieties of fowls at the head, each in its class. The Orpingtons are being recognized more and more as the leaders of the general purpose fowls, while all but a very few concede the Leghorns to be the best for egg production.

"There are several varieties of Orpingtons, seven in all, and were all originated by the same fancier, the late Wm. Cook, of England. We prefer the Buff Orpington. The Buffs were originated by crossing Golden Spangled Hamburg cocks with good sized colored Dorking hens with laying qualities known to be the best. From this mating pullets of a brown color or with a reddish tinge were produced. These pullets were mated to Buff Cochins. These crosses, under the care of Mr. Cook, produced a breed of many excellent qualities. The Hamburg made them layers; the Dorkings gave them a long breast bone and fine quality of flesh, and the Cochins added the richness of color, and made them winter layers. They have an abundance of fluff, but do not have the clumsy appearance of the Cochins. Having this abundance of fluff, they do not mind the cold weather as much as the Rocks. We have hens that have laid through two winters. They are very docile, good mothers, and the young grow to broiler size from two to three weeks sooner than the Rocks. They are a very hardy fowl. We have had less trouble with them moping for any cause than any breed we have raised. Mr. Cook tried them in many different countries of the world, and found them equally hardy and profitable in all, regardless of climatic differences.

"There are seven varieties of Leghorns recognized by the Standard. We prefer and raise the Single Comb Brown Leghorns. They lay the winter through if properly housed and fed. Ours run heavier in weight than most Leghorns. We have hens that weigh from five to six pounds in ordinary condition, in fact they are principally the Rupert strain, and it is useless to repeat what he has already said through The Guide."

Mr. Gordon seems to have the "hen fever" of what might be classed as of the Orpington and Leghorn character. When he states that he thinks these two varieties are at the head, each in its class, he shows how strongly he is enamored of them. The selection of and deciding about the quality of poultry might be likened unto the selecting of a wife. Each satisfied person believes his to be the best. This is responsible for the popularity of all the best breeds and varieties of poultry. Nothing proves so conclusively that there is no one kind that may be classed as the best. The best to each and every individual is the kind that he has selected, fostered, fed and won with in the open classes. Joy be to those who are satisfied with their own. Let each and every one stand responsible for the kind he loves, and make them actually the best of the entire list in every way.

Now comes another, Mr. Sprague, of

Illinois, who is equally enthusiastic over his selection. He spoke out in most audible terms in favor of Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds.

"I have been handling poultry for the last twenty-five years, and am familiar with all kinds, and with my years of experience I think I know a good chicken when I see one. Up to two years ago I thought there were three or four kinds of chickens for a farmer to raise; the Leghorns for spring and summer eggs, the Brahma for winter eggs, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte for all 'round fowl. The Plymouth Rocks were my fowl.

"A few years ago when the poultry papers began to talk about Rhode Island Reds, I paid little attention to it at first, but two years ago I got the 'Red' fever and put in a few birds, and am glad to say I made no mistake. I now have a large and fine lot of Reds, and for an all 'round fowl they have no equal. Their eggs are unusually fertile and chicks strong and hardy when hatched; they are very spry and commence to scratch and work for a living at once. They grow rapidly, feather quickly, and can not be excelled for early broilers. They mature early, and make excellent fryers, roasters, capons and dressed poultry. They are large standard weight: cocks, eight and a half pounds; hens, six and a half pounds; cockerels, seven and a half pounds; pullets, five pounds.

"The pullets begin to lay sooner than most breeds, and are prolific layers of large, brown eggs, and as winter layers when eggs are scarce and high in price, they have no equal. They not only lay in winter, but keep it up the year 'round. As setters they are perfection, and they make the best of mothers.

"They are very docile, beautiful in color, perfect in shape and carriage. No poultry fancier can help but love them. I believe the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds to be the hardest breed ever introduced and to possess more good qualities and less faults than any other breed. They are forcing their way to the front in spite of everything, and strictly on their merits. They are already the most popular and most talked of chicken in the United States. As a breed for the farmer, they stand without a rival. In color they are handsome, being a deep, cherry red, clean, yellow legs, yellow skin, and no dark pin feathers. To behold and contemplate such birds for the first time, one wonders from whose handiwork came these graceful creatures of such rare beauty. I love them, and you would not wonder if you could come to Maywood and look upon my flock."

Here again is an outburst of self-satisfaction at the selection of a kind to meet the wants of this farmer in Illinois. Nothing proves more surely the fact that each and every kind has its striking value and quality, as do the words of every breeder as he proclaims the values of the one he has selected.

Through the South there has been more than usual activity in the hatching of poultry. In far-off Florida, among the orange groves, thousands of young chicks were hatched before the first of March. We are informed that the Rhode Island Red has become very popular in some sections of the South. Their unbounded vigor and determined instinct to forage and care for themselves seems to be a valuable element in these localities. For quite a time the Langshan was most popular in some of these districts; now the Rhode Island Red seems to be moving toward the front.



## Summer Success



THE great problem of the season is the production of the crop of poultry that will provide the food or egg supply for the coming year. The time has never yet come when there was too much poultry and eggs of the best quality. Never has there been a time when there was not too much of the lower grades. Careless rearing, feeding and marketing the product is largely responsible for this. No one need to hope for profitable results along these lines who fails to have good producing stock, who is careless in his attention of the growing chicks, who permits them as they mature to hustle for themselves and trusts to luck rather than to good management to raise fat, plump poultry for the market. A young chick that is poorly fed, and that is allowed to wander aimlessly over an extended range for their entire food supply grows lank and lean, more muscular than fat, the flesh is tough and stringy at all times, and no matter when sold scarcely realizes the price that will compensate the little cost and care bestowed upon it. This is the kind of poultry product that usually finds its way to the market block at from seven to ten cents per pound when sold. This is the kind that we see quoted continually at six to seven cents per pound, live weight, in the commission houses.

On the other hand, those who hatch their chicks from eggs produced by the best breeding stock, who feed the chicks from start to finish, have the best of everything in the poultry line to send to market. Their stock is always ready for the spit. This is the kind of live-stock that is quoted live weight at the commission house from nine to fourteen cents, and that readily sells when dressed at double these prices. Eggs from such stock always bring profitable returns during the entire year. This method of growing poultry lifts the mortgages, pays the debts and supports the family at home. The other method pulls down fences and scatters destruction in its wake.

The pullets, bred under the best management, begin to lay early in the fall, and continue steadily producing eggs throughout the entire winter. Then the health, strength and vigor to endure the rigors of the cold climate asserts itself and the result is a continued flow of the richest quality in eggs. The difference lies in the method of breeding. On the one hand, no feed and but little care is given to the growing of the fowls, and the returns come in like value. Nothing from nothing and nothing remains. On the other hand, everything is provided of the best, the best is produced, the highest prices gained for the product, and a rich profit reverts to the owner.

Permitting lice to drive the inhabitants from the henhouse is one method adopted by the indifferent. On the other hand, the careful and attentive scarcely know that such insects exist. Although it is much easier not to have the pestilence of insect vermin in the henhouses, quite too many

labor for their presence. The man behind the guns is blamed for success or defeat in battle. Those in charge of the hens can only blame themselves for failure. Failure can not possibly come where there is proper management; it is absolutely certain to come under indifferent and careless methods.

It will take about thirty minutes per day to properly care for from fifty to one hundred hens. The entire day should be given to the care of eight hundred or one thousand hens. By so doing, proper care and attention can be given them. If the corn crop is neglected, and only looked after an hour or two each week, it would fail to properly mature. If the garden is neglected, weeds will overrun same. If the orchard is not pruned and sprayed, the fruit will fail to come. If the hay crop is not harvested at the proper time, it proves a total loss. Wheat left standing beyond the ripening period is an utter waste and loss. Every kind of product that grows upon the earth must have due attention, or failure is assured. Those who hope that farm products of any kind will grow and mature themselves may as well save the little care and attention given them for the results of such management will scarcely pay for the seed. Those who attempt to produce exhibition poultry by purchasing a trio of fine stock or a few sittings of eggs, showing the greatest amount of attention upon them for a month of two and then neglecting them until near the show season will never win a prize. The exhibition fowl comes from eggs produced by the finest stock, that are carefully hatched and the chicks carefully reared. The best of attention must be given them each and every twenty-four hours of their existence; they must be grown from start to finish to have the most perfect form and the grandest plumage possible to produce. This can only come as the reward of constant attention. Each neglect counts against success. Each extra attention adds to the possibility of the best results. Perfection can not be gained through any other pathway than this. Each blue ribbon placed in the exhibition hall has cost some one money and months of anxious care to produce the winning specimens.

There are a number of different kinds of excuses made for carelessness and neglect. Among these are low price poultry, soiled eggs when sent to market, lice, roup and diarrhoea, soiled and broken plumage in the showpen, rough, scaly legs injured combs and general unattractiveness all along the line. One of the great excuses offered by many is the oft-repeated statement, "I have better than this at home."

Young chickens should be fed at least every two hours until a week or ten days old; it is better if they are fed this way for two weeks. After this longer intervals may intervene between the feeding hours. Never over feed the young chicks; feed a little and often; keep them satisfied, but not over-fed.





## Growing Squabs for Market



CULTIVATION and care of squabs for market is becoming more and more attractive to a great many of the women throughout the country. We presume that the reason for this lies in the fact that it is a light kind of care for live-stock. In addition to this, women seem to be more successful in rearing young chicks and in growing squab breeders than are a large proportion of the men engaged in similar pursuits. Patient care in attending to the many wants of these is essential to success, which the women apply to the best advantage.

A nicely arranged squab loft, not too far from the kitchen door may be so constructed as to be an ornamentation to the home. The house can be neatly built, the aviary constructed of wire cloth, all surrounded or hidden from view by a trellis work, upon which may be grown one or more varieties of the rambler which adds such beauty wherever it is grown. Such a pigeon house would naturally become of great interest to the women provided they might have as their own the profit gained from rearing the squabs and selling them to market.

In writing of the care and management in growing squabs and also how to dispose of them, one woman states that she had some postal cards printed mentioning the fact that she could furnish squabs to private families, delivered at their door, ready for the spit, at \$1.50 per pair. This brought more orders than she could fill. Her squab loft became a possession of value to her. The continued demand for all she could produce warranted an increase of the plant which is now large enough to supply several dozen pair each week.

Some women would not enjoy the care and attention necessary for such a business, while others are more than pleased at the opportunity of having possession of a pigeon loft with a fine lot of working pairs that produce one pair of squabs to each pair of breeders once in four weeks, bringing in \$1.50 per pair if sold under the plan above mentioned, or somewhat less if sold in the open market or through a commission house.

The most successful results from squab-growing to those having small plants, come from selling the products to private families near at hand. Plump, fresh, well-dressed squabs can always be disposed of to the best advantage to some one near at hand. If would-be purchasers do not know of your ability to furnish squabs, the postal card system will quickly call their attention to the fact at a very small cost.

Highly favored food products of as delicate a character as squabs always have a large demand in the homes of people who like to dine well. It is only necessary to get in touch with this class to be able to dispose of all the squabs you can possibly grow at prices that will pay well for the care, trouble and expense of growing them. No one is anxious at any time or in any locality to purchase squabs that are of light weight or inferior quality. On the other hand, there is an al-

most countless throng that are even more than anxious to secure these delicate products, and would hail with delight the proposition that would bring to their door, dressed and ready for the spit, squabs of the best quality. Never, however, can squabs of inferior quality be sold at profitable prices. They must tip the scales at not less than eight pounds to the dozen; if ten pounds to the dozen, so much the better for the producer. From these weights to the full pound in weight Jumbo squab ranges the degree in which will be found the profitable part of squab-growing. Poor, indifferently grown lots are usually sold at a loss.

The past winter has been most profitable to the growers of squabs for market. The open winter in many localities has made it possible for the parent birds to produce regularly during the months of the past winter. In this way a larger number than usual have been produced, all of which the markets gladly received and took care of by purchasing all the higher grades offered. In some instances the prices went as high as \$5 to \$5.50 per dozen. Some of the best specimens brought fifty cents apiece.

Squabs, when properly grown, are so plump as to almost burst the skin that covers them. When but poorly grown, they are of so little value as a table delicacy as to be almost useless. The difference in the price gained for squabs is entirely governed by the quality of the squabs themselves. Where they range above eight pounds to the dozen, they can always be profitably disposed of. Whenever they shrink below seven and one-half pounds per dozen, they must be sold, if sold at all, at whatever price the mar-



PIGMY POUTER AND POUTER PIGEON

There does not seem to be any chance of a speedy relief from the seeming dishonest sale of pairs of squabs that are only pairs in count and not through mating. It is a most difficult task for anyone to select the male from the female pigeon. While every reasonable test is applied for proving the sex, it is almost impossible for anyone to be absolutely certain in the selection of male and females so as to assure an equal number of each in a shipment. Everyone who sells squabs for breeders would be more than delighted to be quite certain that they always send out mated, working pairs to their customers. It is no advantage to them to send a surplus of their males or females in a shipment. They are in business to succeed, and would do everything within their power to gain their desire. No one would ever send unmated specimens if it could possibly be avoided.

ket will pay for them. There is one prevailing law that governs the sale of products of all kinds for table purposes, and that is quality. Whenever high quality in squabs is offered for sale, they can be quickly disposed of, but when they are thin and unattractive in color, it is more difficult to sell them.

## Poultry in the South

The South might easily furnish fresh-laid eggs for the New York market. If the people of the South would pay proper attention to the cultivation of poultry, and more attention to dairy and butter interests, they would gain a large profit therefrom, and also add untold values to the lands of the south through the up-building of same from natural causes, the result of keeping more poultry and cattle.

## A Mammoth Incubator

First the statement was made that the mammoth incubator near Buffalo would handle 7,000 eggs at a time. Later the claim was made for 11,700 eggs. Now the sum of 15,000 eggs, every three weeks, has been reached. This incubator is built in small apartments, each apartment having a double set of drawers or trays for the eggs. The heat is produced by coal, oil not being made use of for this purpose. When we consider this very expensive construction being used to hasten the production of broilers and other sizes of market poultry, we can imagine the value of same as an interest in itself that is attracting more attention than is any other livestock proposition at the present time. We have little faith that an incubator of this kind will ultimately prove successful.

We have for years, however, thought that it might be possible to build one room within three others, and sufficiently warm the air space in the two outer rooms as to hold good and true an even temperature within the center inclosure to be the egg chamber of the mammoth incubator. If such a construction were made, and the eggs could be so placed upon the trays or within the enclosure so that the attendant could easily air, move, change and look after the hatch within, a large incubator room of this kind might be successful providing the attendant could stand such a high temperature a sufficient length of time to give the proper attention.

But we doubt very much the possibility of succeeding with such an incubator where the temperature of the egg drawers, chambers or trays must be at 103° while the outside room for the attendant would be down to 60 or 70°. We know the simple methods of the Chinese and the Egyptians are cited. Their buildings were constructed and carried on in a locality or latitude where the heat seldom, if ever, varied from 100°.

## Handling Ducks

Never try to catch the ducks by the legs. Pick them up by the head or neck. Do not choke them, but carry them carefully; in this way you will not injure them. Dry lime is more of an injury than a benefit to water fowls. Ducks especially dislike it, and cease to thrive if it is cast about their living quarters to any extent.

All the laying ducks should be shut up in a pen or house at night, and kept there until they have finished laying their eggs upon the floor in the morning. They have usually finished laying by nine or ten o'clock. If permitted to run about at night, the greater portion of their eggs will be lost, as they do not hesitate to lay the eggs when swimming about in the water, or in any convenient locality where they may be at the time. They neglect a nesting place when provided for them, preferring to deposit their eggs in the water or upon the ground.

Damp and cold causes rheumatism in ducks. They should be provided with a dry spot upon which to sleep at night. An open shed covered with dry litter is fine for this purpose, and should be provided for them at all times. Select good, strong, healthy parent ducks from which to hatch the ducklings. Over-size males and females are not the best producers.





## Questions Answered

### EGG-EATING HENS.



HAVE been overrun with that intolerable habit of egg-eating among hens. They are a fine lot of Plymouth Rocks. I can not imagine how they learned this loathsome habit. They are kept in a nice, well-constructed henhouse, and have all the corn they will eat. Have not laid many eggs, but eat them most all themselves. The nest-boxes are soap-boxes filled with straw and placed on the floor. Some people tell me I should cover the floor with litter, but I do not think this necessary.—H. J. B.

A. In reply to a question of this character, The Michigan Farmer states as follows:

"A New York reader writes that his hens are eating their eggs despite the fact that they receive a good variety of food, including meat. This is a habit which fowls often acquire through the accidental breaking of an egg, which gives opportunity for acquiring the taste. It is a very difficult matter to break them of this habit. Some claim that placing the nests in a darkened room will help. Others advise constructing the nests in such a way that it is impossible for the hens to stand up in them. This can be done by placing a cover over the nest-boxes and compelling the hens to enter from the side. However, it is necessary to have a running board in front of the nests to enable the hens to reach them, and there would be nothing to hinder the hen standing upon this and reaching the egg. Thus it appears difficult to so construct nests as to prevent the hens from getting at the eggs. Probably the most effective method of curing egg-eating is that of preparing a few eggs and placing them in the nests for the hens to eat. This is not a great task, and if one can in this way give the egg-eaters one or two good doses of cayenne pepper, or something equally disagreeable, it is probable that no more trouble will be experienced. Giving the fowls plenty of exercise will also aid in breaking up the habit."

We add to this that egg-eating is a habit which the careless handling of the hens permits to grow. If all the nest-boxes were placed up from the floor out of sight, where the hens could not watch each other lay and learn to eat the eggs; if the floor was covered with litter, and the hens were fed only small grains and cracked corn so that they would be kept busy all day hunting and digging for these small grains, they would be deprived of the creator of all bad habits in hens, "idleness." This idleness, this having nothing to do all day long during the winter months is responsible for the habit of egg-eating, feather pulling, and in addition to this, hens grow so fast in idleness that they almost cease to lay. If the hens were kept busy, the nests placed out of sight, the habit of egg-eating would not be acquired. When once acquired, the habit is difficult to cure.

### RHEUMATISM.

Q. During the winter time ducks were overcome with what I thought to be leg weakness. A friend of mine said they had rheumatism. They had to live out of doors all winter, which may have had something to do with it. Since the weather has grown warmer the disease has entirely disappeared. We have had a long siege of very wet weather. Many of my young chicks and a few of my old fowls have been troubled of late the same as were the ducks during the

feet. Where such conveniences are provided, there is but little chance for this ailment.

The damp conditions you refer to are responsible for the rheumatic troubles in your poultry. Fowls that live continually in dampness have rheumatism. Young chicks that run too much in the damp, or that live constantly upon board floors, have the same ailment. The relief or cure of both comes by removing the conditions which create them. Nothing but perfectly dry quarters will remove the trouble and prevent it—no other remedy can be applied to rheumatism in poultry.

### BROODER CHICKS.

Q. When two days old the chicks in the brooder roll about as though affected in their heads, their legs sprawl out behind them, they breathe heavily, and appear at times as if dead, then they will regain their feet, stagger and regain their equilibrium. Some open their mouths,

ligaments of the limbs and causes the sprawling of the legs, the overheating causes indigestion and adds to the trouble in staggers. Your feeding, water and general care can not be complained of. We are satisfied that the heating within the hover has gone so high as to almost cook their brains within their heads. Thousands of young chicks are destroyed in this way every spring. Remember that 85 degrees in the hover means when it is full of chicks, not when it is empty. Each day after a few days old this should be dropped a degree or two until a normal, healthy temperature within is reached.

We noticed a short time since from the pen of Sadie Hauffman, of North Dakota, in the Michigan Farmer, the following:

"The brooder must be properly and intelligently handled in order to get the best results and raise the largest percentage of the incubator hatch. In the first place, the chicks must not be crowded in the machine; they must have plenty of room if they are to escape being trampled. Then the temperature must not be too high, else the chicks will become tender and suffer when they go out into the cooler atmosphere. For the first days a temperature of 90 degrees is about right, which should be gradually reduced to 70 degrees as the chicks grow older. After the chicks are about two weeks old it is a good plan to let them go into the open air for a few hours on a warm day. If it is impossible to remove the brooder to fresh ground occasionally, new earth should be brought to the brooder, for if the same piece of ground is used day after day disease is apt to be generated. Do not under any circumstances let the chicks become chilled, for if they do, it will take them weeks to recover, if they are not fatally injured.

"The feeding of brooder chicks is a matter of importance, but does not differ widely from that of chicks that are raised outside of brooders. Nothing is given for the first thirty-six hours; then for four days feed pinhead oat meal and millet seed five times a day; after that period feed bread made of one pound of bran, two pounds corn meal, and one-fifth of a pound of linseed meal four times a day. Between meals give millet seed, a gill to forty chicks. After they reach the age of six weeks they may be given anything they will eat."

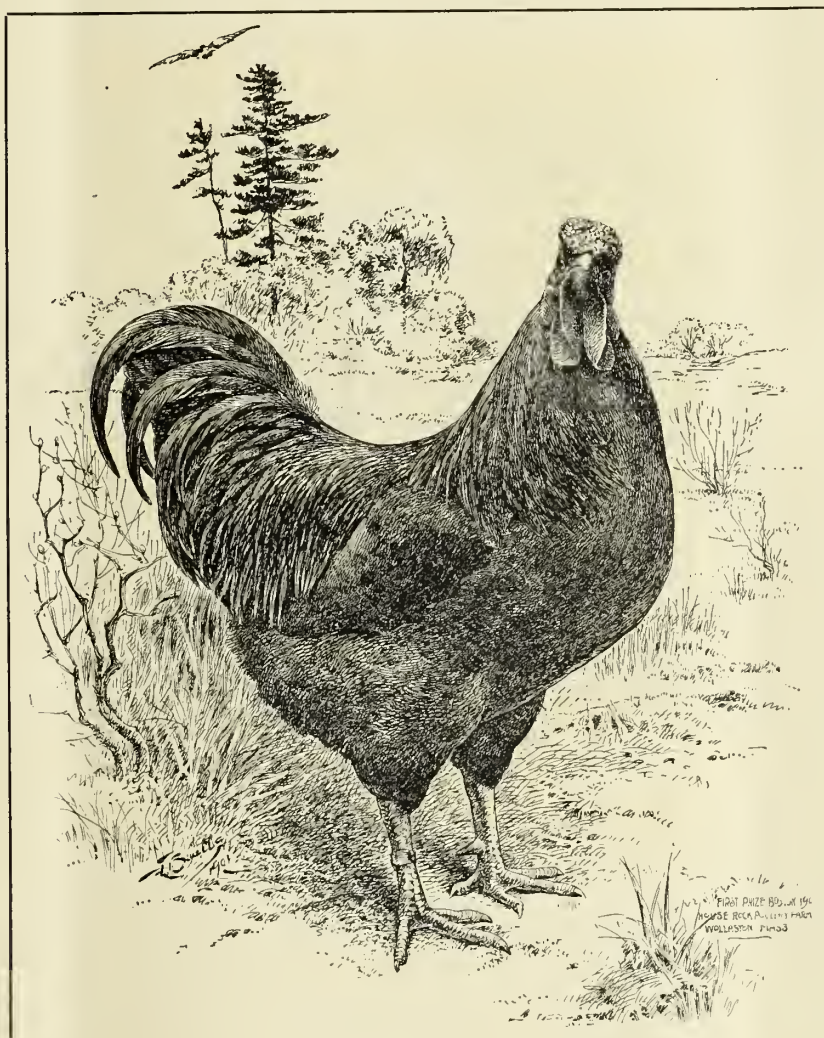
### OVERHEATING.

A subscriber from Dakota wishes to know why so many of the chicks die in the shell in the incubator. We have replied that undoubtedly the machine has not been properly run, and suggest the chance of overheating. He wished to know how to regulate the heat when the thermometer reaches 110 degrees. The best thing to do under such conditions is to take out the eggs, destroy them, have the regulator properly adjusted so as to regulate the heat at the proper temperature, fill the machine and start again. Eggs partly roasted will never produce chicks.

### BOTHERED WITH LICE.

Q. Now that we are overrun with work, the lice and mites have gained a considerable foothold in all the cracks and crevices of our poultry house. Under the roosts are what look like bunches of swarming bees. The mites are so thick and so determined that they almost eat up the hens. What shall I do.—M. A. E., Beaumont.

A. Proceed first to sweep down the



RHODE ISLAND RED

winter. Can you tell me the cause of all this and the remedy.—H. B. JOHNSON.

A. When ducks or water fowl of any kind are compelled to wander continually through snow and slush, they are frequently attacked with what appears to be leg weakness, but which is really rheumatism. Nothing can be more easily or more quickly drowned than a young duck or a gosling during a heavy rainfall. An open building, the floor of which is strewn with hay or straw, should always be provided as a resting place for waterfowl into which they can go during the rain storm or snow to dry and warm their

shake their heads and move backwards, and make a noise as if something hurt them. Quite a few of them are lame from which they do not recover before they die. They were fed on wheat, bread, hard-boiled eggs, the brooder covered with fine sand; they had plenty of fresh water to drink.

A. If you had stated that the chicks seemed to be troubled with apoplexy and epilepsy, you would have bordered on the truth. Too much constant heat in the hover is responsible for the trouble. The overheating forces the blood to the head, the overheating dries up the muscles and



ceiling and the side walls of the entire interior of the house thoroughly with a stiff broom, and destroy every particle of hay or straw from the nest-boxes. Sweep and clean the dropping boards and the floors of the henhouse thoroughly, and remove every bit of the litter that has been accumulated in this way to some excluded spot, and burn it. Spray every crack and crevice of the poultry house, including nest-boxes, with kerosene oil. Spray the nest-boxes, the roosts and the dropping board with a good covering of some good liquid lice-killer. The hens, the henhouses and the young chicks will then be freed from the vermin trouble.

#### LET THEM ALONE.

Q. I have fourteen young goslings, hatched under two Brahma hens. They are now about five weeks old. They do not seem to care anything whatever for the mother hens, showing a disposition to leave them and wander away with the other geese. What shall I do?—T. L. C., Lorton, Va.

A. Permit them to wander with the other geese as soon as they see fit. In this way they will go upon the range with them, gain a far better food supply and grow much faster and make better market or table poultry if handled in this way than they will if kept confined about the house with chicken hens.

#### YES, IF WELL HANDLED.

Q. Does the combination of bee culture and squab growing prove profitable when understood and properly handled and looked after?—R. E. E., Maple Grove, Md.

A. They most certainly do. Some people make a good living for the entire family through keeping poultry and squabs and growing fruit and sometimes vegetables of all kinds. This is a combination hard to beat. There can not be a trust in any of these, as too many produce their own. Always have them of the nicest possible character, and they will sell quicker and return a handsome profit.

#### NO DIFFERENCE WHATEVER.

Q. If you were selecting Leghorns for egg-producers, which variety would you select? I am very fond of the buff variety, in fact, have almost selected them as the most desirable for my purpose. Having been told that they are poor egg producers, I write for information.—F. A. C., Colchester, Va.

A. Buff Leghorns are equal to any of the Leghorns as egg producers. A few years ago a pen of Buff Leghorns won the prize in a New England contest. They are great egg-producers, laying the eggs that have the white shell, and produce quite as many of them as will any other hens, provided they are properly bred and cared for. The color of the feathers has nothing whatever to do with their egg production.

#### OVERFED.

Q. I have about sixteen Plymouth Rock hens, have kept them housed up all winter. Some of them weigh nine to nine and a half pounds, but they do not lay any eggs, and seem to want to loaf about and do nothing. What is the cause of this?—R. M. M., Romney, W. Va.

A. The hens have been fed to death on fattening food of some kind. Put the hens to work, bury all their food in with the grain, and spade the dirt over it, so that they will have to dig and scratch for

every bit of food they get to eat. If this plan is followed out, the hens will do good service.

#### TOO MUCH AT A TIME.

Q. What is the matter with my hens? They get sick very suddenly, appear to be violently hungry, rushing and grasping for every bit of food that comes to their sight. Can you tell me what is the matter with the hens? The hired man that attends to them feeds but little oats, and I fear the fowls do not receive enough to eat.—C. M. D., Wilkesboro.

A. Evidently, the poultry is being neglected by not receiving enough food to keep them alive and to produce the eggs. Every fowl should have on the average from four to five ounces of grain a day. Good solid wheat, some hulled oats and cracked corn is the proper kind of food for hens. Oats will do, but they must have plenty of them. It is better to boil the oats when fed in the hull.

#### THE BEST MANAGED.

Q. I have two incubators, five pens of very highly prized Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. These eggs are valuable to me. Would you advise hatching them

undercolor a shade or two lighter than the surface plumage. A rich, even, golden buff for surface color, and an undercolor of a lighter shade is the ideal for Buff fowls. The Buff Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons should all have the same kind of undercolor; dark or smoky undercolor is objectionable in all. Rhode Island Reds should have a red undercolor. A bright, attractive shade of undercolor is right, not a dull, smoky shade that has the appearance of black mixed therein.

#### BETTER BUY THEM.

Q. Will you please give me directions for building a good trap nest. I think I can build them for less than I can purchase them. What do you think of this?—D. R. R., Dayton.

A. Unless you intend to use a great number, that is, fifty or one hundred, it will be cheaper for you to purchase the kind of trap nest you prefer. A few of them will perhaps meet the demands of your flocks.

#### WHY DO FOWLS MOULT IN THE FALL?

Q. Kindly inform me as to why chick-

nest after plucking some of the feathers from the breast. By the time they recovered from the dose of porter, they would feel attracted to the eggs for the warmth they gave against the bare portions of the breast bones. In this way they may be taught to incubate the eggs. Turkey hens have been used in this manner for as long a period as twelve weeks continually, at the end of which time they are much used up. Capons are very fond of young chickens, and can soon be taught to brood them, whether they come from the mother hen or the incubator. At times one or two capons will care for as many as sixty or seventy-five young chicks in the warm weather and look after them, accepting them at different sizes without complaint.

Referring to the above, we copy the following from the Poultry Advocate:

"They have a novel way down in Louisiana of saving a hen's time and labor after a successful hatching, by putting the little chicks under a full-grown capon. The bird makes an ideal step-mother. He hovers the chicks carefully and faithfully, scratches for them diligently and protects them valiantly. His greater size in that mild climate enables him to brood fifty at a time with excellent results. Then, too, brood after brood may be added of different ages without his resenting it. Indeed, he appears to love to have the tender, soft, warm little bodies nestle under his wings and to mourn the time when the chicks desert him for a perch.

"When this custom or raising capons for brooders originated we know not, probably in old Creole days, but it has become firmly established, and is so practical that it deserves to be more widely known.—HARRIETT CUSHMAN WILKIE."

#### ABOUT SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Q. Will you kindly inform me when is the best time to caponize the cockerels? Would you advise the use of Leghorns for this purpose? If not, what kind is the best?—W. H. G., Adrian, Mich.

A. No, we should not advise the use of Leghorn cockerels for capons. Better fatten and sell the young Leghorn cockerels that you wish to dispose of for broilers or frying size chickens. Any of the general purpose fowls, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, or Orpingtons make good capons. If hatched in April or May and caponized about the first of September, they should weigh from eight to nine pounds, if sold in February or March. The best time to caponize is in September. The best age must be decided by the development. As soon as the combs begin to spring a little, then is the time for caponizing.

#### STICK TO THE PURE BREED.

Q. Which will make the best cross for producing winter eggs? I want to get the best laying hens possible to produce, and have been told that cross breeds are the kind to produce eggs.—L. J. W., N. J.

A. No mongrel-bred, cross-bred or barnyard fowl has ever won an egg-laying contest. Some people seem to enjoy the novelty of advising others to cross-breed their fowls for eggs and market poultry, yet no one yet has ventured to claim supremacy at egg production from any of this cross-bred stock. Pure-bred Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Langshans, Brahmans, and Minorcas have all won at some time or other at egg-laying contests, but never, so far have we heard of a single test in which a pen of cross breeds has won the honors.



TWO BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF POLISH

in incubators or under the hens for best results.—L. L. F., Catharpin.

A. We should use both. Place as many as possible under good, faithful hens, and fill the incubators with half of each. If the incubator and hens are properly handled during the three weeks, they should both bring a chick from every hatchable egg. Quite often, when badly handled, the machine will not do nearly as well as the hens, or if the hens are neglected they will bring off but a poor hatch. The secret of success in all branches in poultry growing is care and attention and good management.

#### BUFF.

Q. What is the proper undercolor for Buff fowls? We have some Buff Orpingtons, our neighbors Buff Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks, another neighbor some Rhode Island Reds. The question has arisen amongst us all as to the value of undercolor, and what it should be.—G. A. A., Alex.

A. The Buff fowls should have buff

ens should be moulting during the late fall and early winter when they should be busy laying eggs?—B. J. C., N. J.

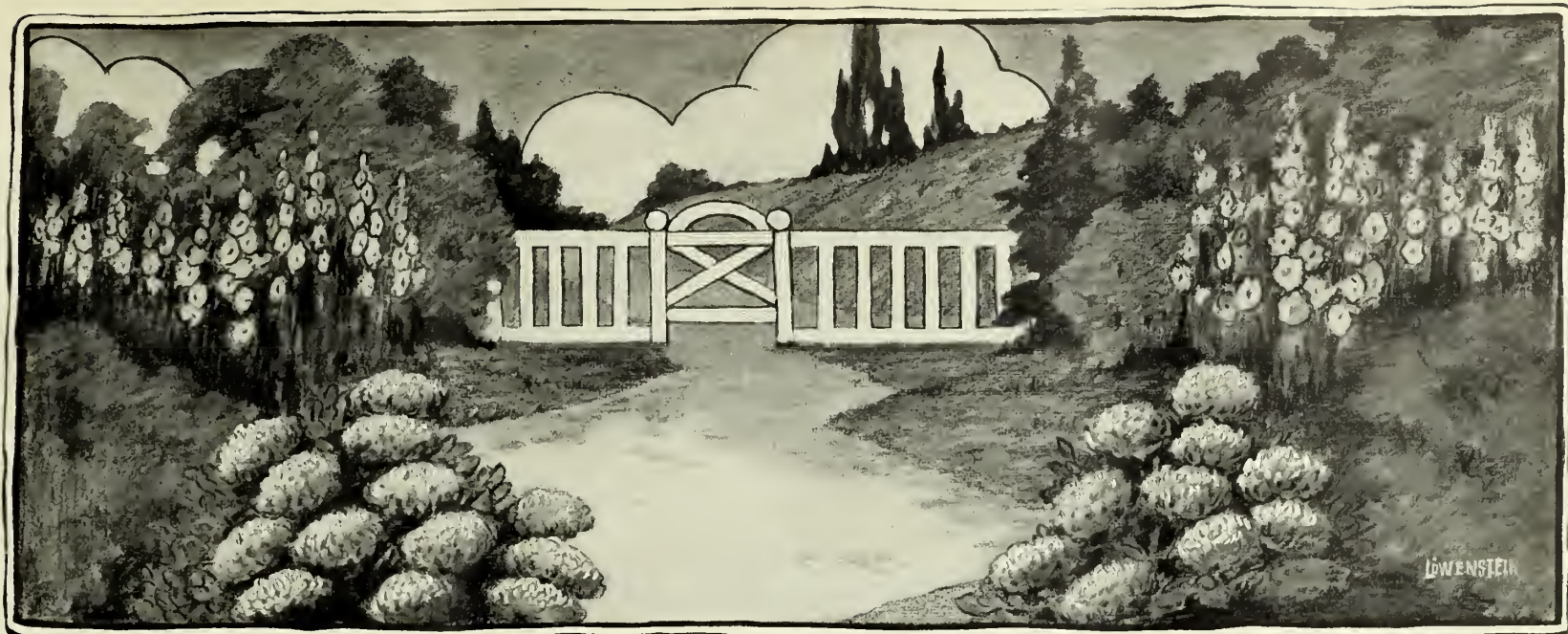
A. There might be a number of reasons suggested for this. Poultry that has been starved to death early in the fall, and then lavishly fed when shut up in the winter are apt to begin the moult very soon. This may be in winter, that is, in the early part of the winter. Very few hens, no matter how they are provided for, moult after the first of December.

#### CERTAINLY THEY CAN.

Q. We have heard it stated and seen it in print that capons may be made use of as foster mothers for young chicks. Will capons sit on the nest and hatch the eggs?—W. Y. Z., Athens, Ga.

A. Yes, capons may be made use of for the brooding of the eggs. Even turkeys may be used for this purpose. It was an old English fashion to catch the turkey hen or the capon, give them a very heavy dose of brew or hot ale until they would become stupid, and then place them on the





# Beautifying the Home



Entirely too many instances keeping fowls or pigeons about the village, town or suburban home inflicts upon the female portion of the family an unenviable feeling of discomfort or even shame when their door-yards or other surroundings are held up in

comparison with the homes of nearby neighbors who are more fortunate in having a careful and pains-taking household who seem to realize the necessity of making the surroundings as neat and beautiful as the home itself.

Nothing on earth is so dear to the woman's heart as her home. Frequently there is a struggle of rivalry between the mother and daughters, each intent upon beautifying their portion of the home so as to have it more attractive than the department of the other. Nothing advances the social condition of the people in a neighborhood equal to the attractiveness of the home and the personal appearance of the inmates. But it is not unusual that a bed of tulips or pansies, just ready to bloom, that may have been cherished and cared for, with a view to offering the blossoms as an Easter tribute to the Church or some ailing neighbors, to be utterly destroyed by the hens that belong to the father or son swooping down upon this bed of flowers Saturday afternoon before Easter, and digging them out root and branch. There can not be any reasonable excuse offered for such a happening, nor can all the sympathy or sorrow of the male portion of the family condone for the unwarranted inroads upon the tender feelings of the other portion. Every consideration should be given to the rights of all. The home, the garden, the flowers and the poultry should be supreme in their allotted place.

It is a simple proposition indeed to set apart a portion of the land about the home for several purposes, caring for which may be most gratifying to some portion of the family. The front door-yard should never be littered nor neglected. The flower-beds, the lawns, the pathway and the shrubbery should all present an appearance of thrift and neatness. This always gains for the

inmates of the home a complimentary remark from neighbors, friends or casual observers; while, on the other hand, a carelessly kept door-yard usually leads all who see it to believe that the inmates of the home are as careless as they have been about the premises.

The front door-yard may be separated from the rear portion of the grounds by a lattice or trellis-work, which may be inexpensive of construction or elaborately built according to the ability of the owner to do the work, or to pay for it done. No matter how it may be done, it should be neat and attractive. In front of this may be planted privet hedge, a hedge of arbor vitae, and in front of these a row of sweet peas may be permitted to grow and enliven the landscape, or the trellis work may be covered with a crimson rambler, the May Queen rose or honeysuckle or grapevine, all of which embellishes and beautifies the dividing line between the front and the rear portions of the ground. These beautiful combinations will hide from view the garden, henhouse, squab loft or stables. If it is a pleasure to have either or all of these why not protect them from each other, in a manner that will add to the appearance of the home?

Neither branch of the family should encourage antagonism to the other. Each should do his part to favor and cultivate to the best advantage the hobbies of the other. There are but few without hobbies of some kind. A man or a woman without a hobby of some sort is like a ship without a rudder; they are apt to sail apart from the balance of the fleet. The most innocent of all these is the love for flowers, fowls, birds or a garden. Quite often all of these may be found in the same household. In the cultivation of them, one can to a greater or less extent add to both the happiness and income of the other. Flowers, poultry and squabs are most popular. In pointing out the possibility of keeping these in a most attractive manner, we trust that we may be able to add to their cultivation and make it possible for plants, fruits and flowers all to be grown in one portion.

Through the courtesy of the Rotograph Company, of New York State, we have been permitted to make use of one of their copyright illus-

trations, as a tailpiece, showing the possibility of beautifying the surroundings as shown in Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C. Every neighborhood and locality could be greatly improved, if more attention was given to the planting of shrubs, trees and flowers, and the laying out of the sidewalks, public and private in a neighborhood. This is worthy of more than passing attention. The people of the older countries have learned to give more attention to this than we, yet each year brings greater improvements along these lines in all localities.

Illustration No. 1 shows the possibility of beautifying the rear portion of the town lot, across the rear of which is built a section of buildings for poultry, pigeons, and the center to be used either for a horse, a vehicle or an automobile garage, as may meet the pleasure of the owner. To one side of the center of these buildings was the pigeon loft; the other side was used for poultry; the rear portion of this building toward the south used for the runway for the poultry, old or young, and the fly-away for the pigeons. This makes possible absolute protection for the front portion of the grounds. The buildings across the land answer the double purpose of a dividing line from the poultry yards and as a trellis work for climbing bushes, as well as a pleasant home for the poultry and pigeons. Between these rows of flowers, and beds of roses may be planted small gardens—the quick-growing vegetables *fresh for the table* may be safely grown here. Every feature of a beautiful home and a practical poultry and squab plant may be kept here after a fashion that will be a credit to the family and a great attraction to the neighborhood.

Those interested in flowers, pigeons, and smaller pets, such as rabbits and guinea pigs, may have a construction such as is illustrated in Plate No. 2. These are built off to the side and rear of a beautiful home. The dog kennel, the pigeon house and the building within which may be kept the hutches for the rabbits and the guinea pigs, are all overgrown with beautiful vines and embellished in front with beautiful plants and bushes, the growth of which partially covers the ground about, yet does not prevent the sunlight





POULTRY YARD PLANTED WITH GRAPEVINES AND PLUM TREES

from having free access through the windows. Although these plants and vines help to beautify the exterior and cool the interior of the building, they do not deprive the sun of its great benefit of warming and drying the roof, thus making more healthful the interior of the building. These same buildings could be used for bantams or poultry of all kinds. The one to the left, furthest removed from the dog kennel might well be made use of for bantams, having the runway or yard to the left of the building hidden from view by the vines.

These are only examples and suggestions of the possibilities for beautifying the surroundings and removing the undesirable features resulting from harboring live-stock of any kind about the home premises. The poultry yards or runways themselves that would be located and hidden behind these buildings may be made both beautiful and profitable and more comfortable for the fowls themselves by planting grapevines and fruit-trees in the runways of the fowls. The illustration of this gives a partial idea of what may be done. Here is the poultry yard planted with grapevines and plum trees. If this kind of yard was thrown out to the south in the rear of illustration No. 1, it would add greatly to the appearance of the grounds for the rear. Large amounts of fruits are grown in the poultry yards of the country. Peach, plum and apple trees are all used for this purpose. The presence of poultry digging and hunting about the roots of the trees may be the chances of a full crop through the destruction of millions of insects that would otherwise go from the ground up in the trees, claiming their share of the fruit and destroying the greater portion of the balance.

Great success has come as a reward to those who have combined the growing of fruit, fowls, squabs and bees upon the same piece of ground. Each of these is suited to the other: the poultry to cultivate the soil beneath the trees, the blossoms of which are a gracious hunting ground for the bees, the fruit a profitable product, the poultry and the squabs a continued source of income each month of the year. Within the city limits the bee section could not be kept to any extent. One must have a country place of many acres to be successful with them. Some fruit, vegetables and flowers can be grown in the front

portion of the grounds, plums, peaches and poultry to the rear; squabs can be grown, confined and kept from being a nuisance on any piece of property where a little attention is given to a proper and attractive construction of the house and attention is given to keeping it presentable.

To succeed with any or all of these, more than passing attention must be given to the sanitary conditions and keeping the premises perfectly clean. Sanitary conditions and cleanliness of the poultry house, poultry yards, dove cote and garden refers to a such condition that keeps the surroundings presentable and makes it possible for the owner and friends to enter the interior of these buildings without danger of soiling their clothing or becoming infested with insect vermin, lice or mites. If a poultry house or pigeon loft

is clean enough to preclude the possibility of unpleasant odors and dirt, and the absolute absence of insect vermin, the buildings are in a proper sanitary condition. In fact, it is much easier to keep them this way than it is to try and get rid of the nuisance when once you have it. Neglect is the cause of more failure along these lines than any one other condition. Neglect permits dampness within, filthy floors, roosting places and dropping boards, all of which create unhealthy, unsavory, unpleasant conditions, and lend their aid to the prolific increase of vermin, which are very hard to destroy when once thoroughly entrenched.

It would astonish the greater portion of the people to learn of the great success gained by many in the union of these pleasant occupations, which beautify the home, improve the health and increase the income. One back door lot recorded for last year three hundred broilers, a few each month which were sold at twelve weeks of age at such a remarkably good price as to pay one-half of the rent of the home for that year. Another with fifty-six hens supplied the family with poultry and eggs, paid for the feed for the flock and something over \$60 in cash for Christmas time in addition to the pleasure and the profit. Nothing is more beneficial to health than something of this kind to look after, which compels regular exercise twice in each twenty-four hours to care for them. A labor which demands just enough physical exertion to improve the health and to remove the sluggishness which is apt to grow over us through constant confinement in office or home.

The parents of the home should encourage the children in this following for several reasons. It teaches industry, love of nature and animals, advances and broadens the principles of existence by becoming familiar with the fact that each and every one has a duty to perform. It gives an idea of responsibility and cultivates in the child the possibility of doubling his resources. The love of animals broadens nature's conceptions; the same is true in the care and improvement of fowls. Nothing brings to the surface the actual nature of a child as does a re-



ILLUSTRATION NO. 1 SHOWING THE POSSIBILITY OF BEAUTIFYING THE REAR PORTION OF A TOWN LOT





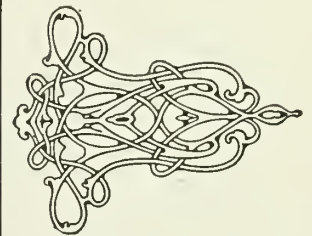
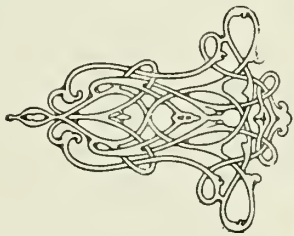
ILLUSTRATION NO. 2 SHOWING A CONSTRUCTION FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN FLOWERS, PIGEONS, RABBITS AND GUINEA PIGS

sponsibility of this kind. If of a neglectful, shiftless nature, it will readily be discerned; if unusually apt, it will show permanently in the care and success that follows the effort made. In this way parents can study the shortcomings of their children and improve them by a positive and persistent following up and pointing out the neglects and encouraging improvement therein. Above all things, share the pleasure and profit with those who labor to bring about such results.

If the fowls go to the show-room and are successful share the victory with the ones who cared for the poultry. If, on the other hand, they failed in competition, encourage the care-taker to better results. Teach them the cause or reason for failure, and help them and encourage them to overcome this. If any profit whatever accrues from keeping them, share a portion at least, if not all of it, with those who made it possible to gain this success; no matter what por-

tion of the family may claim the ownership, the one that does the actual manual labor should receive the greater portion of the reward. The saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" has long since been displaced by a more modern one of "all drudgery with no recompense removes the joy of labor." No one will continue even in well doing for any length of time who does not realize that there is some benefit to be gained.

Thus it may be made possible for every person having a large or small piece of land about his home to beautify, improve and gain pleasure and profit therefrom without the least bit of annoyance to the most particular neighbor, friend, or member of one's own family. Nature gave us trees, plants, blossoms and living things that we might enjoy them, never intending, however, that the face of nature should be neglected or deprived of its true intent through careless neglect. Those who beautify their surroundings improve the neighborhood; those who permit the opposite to be the condition are not an addition to a neighborhood. In towns and villages where prizes are offered for the most beautiful grounds surrounding the home and the best kept alleyways, the whole portion of a city is oft-times improved through the efforts of one active individual. Make it your pleasure at all times to beautify and improve your own surroundings, as well as throughout the entire neighborhood.



## Attractive Breeds



O fowls lay more attractive eggs than the Minorcas. They produce large white eggs that are most pleasing to the purchaser and the producer as well. The one drawback to the Minorca is their very large combs; many of the single comb varieties have combs almost as large as a boy's hand. This could, and should be greatly modified. If the combs of this variety could be reduced to one-half their present size, it would benefit them beyond any other change that could be made. They are large enough, in fact, some are too large for the purpose intended. If equal attention was given to the comb and wattle proposition that has been given to increasing their size, they would become the close rival of the Leghorns. Minorcas have the white skin and meat.

The Andalusian, or Blue Leghorn, as it is sometimes called, is second in size to the Minorca. There are two distinct types of these, the one quite like the Leghorn and of about the same size, the other fashioned after the Minorca in both shape and size. In plumage they have the slaty-blue foundation color, laced or edged with a darker shade. Some of them are quite beautiful, especially the males that have the lighter

shade throughout. While a few poultrymen keep this breed for private purposes, or for the production of exhibition fowls, we have never seen but one large flock that was kept for producing table eggs for sale. This was a superb working flock, and the owner claimed to prefer them for table poultry as well.

The Andalusian has the reputation of being first-class table poultry. They are of medium size and good form for table poultry, and there is no reason under the sun why they should not be so. All the Mediterranean fowls make good table poultry if in good plump condition. To have them so they must be fed for the purpose. A thin, skinny Leghorn is neither better nor worse for table poultry than a Wyandotte in the same condition; on the other hand, if the Leghorn is as fat and plump as it can be, it will be quite the equal of any for table use. In fact, a fat, plump Leghorn makes a good broiler, also a nice, small-sized fowl for table; but to have them so, special care must be given to feeding for the finish and for preparing them for the table. It is more difficult to have them in good condition than a Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock that naturally takes on flesh.

The white face Black Spanish fowl is the most artificial and unnatural in its make-up of all fowls. In the early days of poultry in this coun-

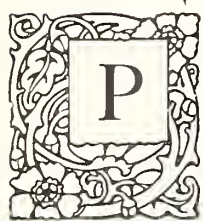
try they were the very best egg-producing fowls we had, more like a medium sized Minorca with a white face than anything we can mention. As now bred they have a white face and hanging cheek as large as a postal card, unnaturally long in leg, and so tender that they must be protected from the cold to prevent the cheek and face from freezing. As a fine, high-class fancy exhibition fowl they are all right, but for general use they are of but little value in a climate that has a temperature below freezing. Where they can be handled and cared for like hot-house plants, kept warm in winter and turned out in summer, they do well. They are fine egg-producers and fairly good table poultry.

The fanciers of America are constantly seeking for something new. Surely their wildest hopes must have been realized at the recent meeting of the American Poultry Association, at Cincinnati, where the Reds, the Buffs, and the Columbian Wyandotte colors walked into the Standard, with the Orpingtons hand in hand as companions, backed up by the Rose-comb Leghorns.

Of all these, none can become more popular than the Columbian Wyandottes. They have the much-to-be-desired Light Brahma colors, the shape of the Wyandotte, and the beautiful golden yellow skin, beak and shanks of the Asiatics.



# The Pouter Pigeon



PERHAPS no greater development has ever been made in any kind of bird or fowl than has been realized in changing the Dutch Cropper to the stately Pouter, unless it has been dwarfing the large bird into the Pigmy Pouter.

Some of those most philosophical in the consideration of the views of the naturalist admit the influence of the Dutch Cropper in the making of the Pouter, but ask from whence came the original. These same breeders believe strongly in the close relationship of the Pouter and the Runt. In conformity with this, it has been recorded that a Blue Runt crossed with a Blue Pouter produced some well marked Blue Pied having increased size and length of feather over the parent Pouter made use of in the cross. A Silver Runt crossed with the White Pouter produced some beautiful splashed specimens and one cock bird almost white. We do not deem it advisable to go into the possibilities of the origin, further than to describe the beauty of the present day high class Pouter. The standard variety colors are blue, black, red and yellow pied and pure white. The meaning of pied is descriptive of the markings. Each should have a crescent of white about the crop or globe, which shows in beautiful contrast when the crop is inflated. The white markings on the wings, the white flight feathers, the white underbody color and legs on all the pied varieties add greatly to their attractiveness.

In former years, the most sought after features in the Pouter were length of feather, heavy booting and enormously large crop. To-day the most admired form is that which stands tall and erect on long, slim legs, fairly well, but not heavily booted, legs placed close together on a very narrow or slender growth, which gives the long graceful appearance, surmounted with a large globe or crop. Length of plumage most desired is that which almost touches the floor when the specimen stands erect, but the feathers of the tail must not be so long as to interfere with the erect carriage through their dragging on the floor.

The offshoots from these several colors produced through crossing are termed splices, creams, silvers, strawberry, duns and almost any kind to fit the color that may come from these unnatural crosses made with the hopes of producing a standard color as a chance shot from the mating of two extraordinarily fine off-colored specimens. These have been encouraged as a hobby among the fanciers rather to the detriment of the showroom or exhibition hall.

At the present time more interest is centered about the Pigmy or dwarf pouters than is shown for the long-time standard Pouter. In writing of the Pigmy Pouter away back in the '70's, Mr. Robert Fulton speaking of the several varieties of pigeons and the course of descent from other pigeons, states as follows:

"It is otherwise with these particular breeds variously known as Austrian Pouters, Pigmy Pouters and Isabels. It has been attempted to affix these different names to slightly different varieties; but considering all had the same class of birds, only differing in color and marking

as do the various colors in the Standard Pouters, we think it highly desirable they should all be known under one name, and select that of Pigmy Pouter as the simplest, most English and most appropriate.

"What is generally known as the Austrian variety is a slender bird, resembling all over an English Pouter, but with thin leg feathering. Those again which are now more commonly known as the Pigmy Pouters are certainly our favorites. They have been probably bred from the Austrian, and their leg feathering has been made to resemble that of their larger standard brethren. Lastly, the birds called Isabel resemble the roughest limbed Pouters, many of them being



PIGMY POUTER

quite vulture hocked, and singularly enough, like the standard birds, these rough-limbed ones are generally the longest in flights and tails. It is most interesting to perceive that the Pigmys are subject to the same identical laws as are the Standard Pouters. To-day they are bred in almost numberless colors, shades and markings, what are known as the Pigmy Pouters, if possible, having to a higher degree all the qualities so much admired in the Standard Pouters. The little Pigmys are bred only the standard colors, such as black, blue, red and yellow pied and pure white. The yellows and the whites have but recently been brought to the highest degree of perfection.

"Through the many crosses made to improve variety, Pouter characteristics and color, numer-

ous shades of color and markings have been produced. At the present time a table of Pouters at New York or Boston brings together an almost indescribable line of shades, colors and markings, the producing of which has surprised the Pouter experts themselves."

The encroachment of so many odd colors has not added to the general interest in them. While it may have pleased the fancy of the experts themselves, the general public do not take as much interest in the breed as was formerly the case. A multiplication of varieties that have no other distinction than the color of the individual specimen is so misleading to the average amateur as to lead them away rather than to that particular breed.

The four standard colors of blue, black, red and yellow are most beautiful and attractive specimens. Some shown at Hagerstown, New York and Boston the past winter were so beautiful and attractive in color marking and pouter characteristic as to call forth pages of comments from the pens of writers, who described them from the exhibitor's standpoint. Hundreds of dollars are offered each year in cash specials and cups to encourage the improvement of these beautiful little Bantam pigeons. The talent of the profession has been bestowed upon their cultivation; yet with all this, either the multiplication of varieties or the exclusive circle of exhibitors has reduced the general cultivation of them to a few. Of all pigeons no variety is more attractive than the Pigmy Pouter; nothing could be made more pleasurable or profitable. Nothing gives equal pleasure to the owner as do these beautiful specimens. If they were illustrated, written of, cultivated as a desirable fancy and presented more favorably and oftener to the general public, they would become equally popular with any kind of pigeon.

Within the past few years the whole country has become wrapped up in the production of squabs, and seem to have lost sight of the fact that every kind of pigeon is good for table use. In growing the beautiful Pigmy Pouters, if the owner of them would use for squabs every specimen hatched and grown to full feather that does not give promise of being an exhibition specimen, there would be better quality kept, and the desire for squabs on the table as fully well catered to as they can be even by keeping Homers for that special purpose. Keeping the Pigmy Pouter for producing exhibition specimens with the understanding that the undesirable young would be used for table purposes would furnish a full supply of squabs for home use, squabs of as good a character as can be grown from any other pigeon. No one would think of making use of such kinds for the sole purpose of growing squabs for market, yet the double purpose of rearing the birds for pleasure and also supplying the table can be as well served through keeping the Pigmy Pouter as is the home table supply of eggs and poultry taken from the pen of high-class exhibition poultry.

The quality of the buff varieties has improved greatly. Years ago, on all sides was heard the controversy of the buff. To-day the Buff Plymouth Rock, or Buff Wyandotte, is accepted to be fully the equal of any of the other varieties.



# More About Ornamental Fowls



**B**LACK swans might well be more generally kept. They are known as a native of Australia. They are somewhat smaller than the common swan. The plumage is coal black with white flights. They have a red bill, and are quite desirable, because they can be kept in any and every locality without their plumage becoming soiled with smoke or coal dust. The Black Swan is being cultivated more generally in some of the public parks, and might well be added to the collection of water fowls about country places. There are many sub-varieties and cross-bred kinds of swans, but none are more attractive than the white and the pure black varieties.

To assure keeping the wild water fowls within bounds one must pinion them, this consists in the cutting off of the first joint or the pinion of the wing. This can best be done as soon as the young are a few weeks old. If carefully done, neither harm need result, nor pain be caused. If, however, this is neglected until they are fairly well grown, more experience is necessary for the pinioning of the specimens. This is usually done with a knife and a small round club. One person holding the duck, opening the wing, and placing same on a flat board or log, a sharp knife used to cut the web of the wing to the joint of the pinion, then opening the joint with the blade of the knife, and with a slight tap of the club against the back of the blade of the knife, severing the pinion from the balance of the wing. If this is cleverly done, the specimen can be permitted to swim away in the water, which will stop the blood flow, soon healing the wing. Whenever a new lot of wild fowl are hatched, they should be pinioned as soon as possible. Unless this is done, the whole lot of them is apt to take wing early in the fall and depart from the pleasant surroundings of their country home.

This is different with the Mandarin and Carolina Ducks and other domesticated kinds. It is only necessary to provide comfortable winter quarters, where they may go to seek shelter in cold or inclement weather and during the nights. Some confine them in a building during the entire winter, covering the floor with dry straw. Too much continued exposure to snow and ice is quite apt to create rheumatic troubles in all kinds of waterfowls. All of them should be provided with a dry sheltered spot to go to where they can settle down upon their shanks and feet, and warm and dry them by coming in contact with their heavy coat of soft plumage and down, which is very warm and affords great protection from the ice and snow. The interior of this duck house should be comfortable, have dry floors, and the litter should be of straw, which should be shaken up, stirred about, removed and renewed with fresh, dry straw whenever it becomes damp or unpleasant.

Other ornamental fowls about a country place might be selected from among the peculiar varieties of poultry. The Sultan, the white crested turkey fowl, has perhaps more peculiarities than any other breed. It is a pure white fowl, having a white crest and beard, long, drooping wings,

heavy vulture hawks, and heavy leg and toe feathering. These are quite attractive, and almost as much of a novelty as are many of the pheasant kind. These are termed the Polish variety of the turkey family. There is no other fowl than has as many peculiarities of feather formation as these. They are hardy, easy of cultivation, and always attract the attention of those who see them.

Next to these are the silken or woolly fowls that has the peculiarity of a downy or woolly sort of plumage. Their feathers are more like cotton or wool than the natural plumage of poultry. They have a crest on the top of their head; face, skin of body and shanks of a purple-bluish color. When plucked and cooked for the table, the flesh has a peculiar bluish tinge, this color extending even into the bones. They are remarkably attractive as a novelty, and might at any time be added to a collection of ornamental fowls.

Another novelty or freak is the Japanese Bantam. The Japanese dwarf all kinds of living

and cross-bred, producing an endless variety of color and plumage. Some of the most peculiar shades and markings have been produced in this way. They could be made a novelty in colors and markings that would rival the Turbits themselves in the pigeon family, in an almost endless number of colors.

Next to these for rarity and novelty is what is known as the Booted Bantam. These and the little Japanese Frizzled Bantams are not often seen of good quality. The Booted Bantams are very small, of black or white color, as may be, having long, vulture hawks, slightly feathered shanks, and very long tail. These are somewhat like the Sultans, but they do not have any crest or beard. The little Frizzled Bantam is like the large frizzled fowl of very small bantam size. Some beautiful blacks and browns have been produced.

Classed with these are the Rumpless Bantams, the bantams without a tail. Some claim that these are bred from parent stock having the same characteristic. Others claim, however,



TOULOUSE GOSLINGS

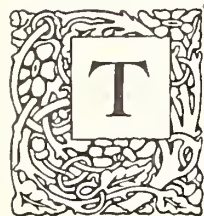
things. The little Japanese Bantams, with the long, sweeping, upright tails, drooping wings, and legs so short that when they move about they look more as if they are sliding over the ground than as if they were walking about. These Japanese fowls are bred in almost endless varieties of colors, the most usual being the pure white, and the pure black and white, known as the Black-tailed Japs. The Black-tailed Japs have markings of plumage of black, intermingled with the white both in wing and tail. These are very hardy and prolific, and are valued for their beauty, their novelty, and in addition to this, may be used for small-sized broilers. The Japanese Bantams are quite like the Turbit Pigeon in reproduction. All varieties may be mixed together

that they are made by cutting the Pope's nose from the young Bantam chick as soon as hatched, thus removing the possible growth of the tail feathers and permitting the saddle plumage and the tail coverts to grow about the rump like a ball of feathers, presenting a little bantam with no tail whatever, but a round feathered lump where the tail should be. All of these varieties of bantams can be cultivated for pleasure and ornamentation at but little cost.

From amongst all these varieties of land and water fowls described, one should be able to select a fine collection to please the fancy of the children, the visiting friends, and to satisfy the demand for ornamentation, either upon the pond or the lawn.



# Education in Poultry Culture



THE interest and advancement of poultry culture has forced its way through the doors of several of the State Institutions in this country and in Canada. The first special department allotted to poultry was created by the Rhode Island Agricultural College,

largely under the influence of Dr. Brigham. The State College at Storrs, Connecticut, followed, and now has a well-managed poultry department in the hands of Mr. Graham, whose brother is interested in the same work at Guelph, Canada. At the present time the most extensive poultry department is under the management of Mr. James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell Agricultural College, Ithica, New York.

We have visited the Rhode Island College and described its methods. A visit to Storrs several winters ago was followed by a description of the work there in the columns of this paper. The School of Poultry Culture at Waterville, New York, has received like attention at our hands. We now feel it to the best interest of our readers to tell of the methods of teaching in this work.

At Cornell College they have the long and short term session special work in poultry husbandry. Professor Rice and other well educated poultrymen are brought to the college to lecture



SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES AT E. G. WYCKOFF'S FARM

of personal experience in handling poultry and waterfowl, of the study of publications devoted to these branches, and the lectures previously described.

The poultry plant at Cornell College is not what it should be, yet it is fairly well supplied with buildings of different kinds, the connecting apartments and single colony houses being principally used. A college-built brooder house for young chicks furnishes the opportunity for the students to build for themselves, finish, equip and make use of same in growing a brood of chicks that had been hatched under their own supervision from incubators provided for that purpose.

The students are taught the care of laying hens, keeping trap nest records, caring for and marketing eggs, selecting and mating pens, hatching the eggs, and rearing young chicks by artificial methods.

The branch devoted to dressed poultry for market is illustrated by having grown stock from farms brought to the College, fed, fattened, cared for, slaughtered, dry-picked, scalded and picked, and then selling same to customers. This gives a complete course in handling of market poultry and eggs.

Caponizing is taught through experience. The different methods of killing and dressing for market is taught through the same channel. All the students, male and female, take their turn in the handling of all these branches of experimental poultry growing. Experience that can be gained here in one winter is greater than might possibly be had in several years on a poultry plant.

The lectures delivered by Professor Rice himself covers every possible branch of the cultivation of poultry of all kinds. More or less attention is given to the study of squab growing. This with special lectures by the visiting experts offers an opportunity to the student that could not possibly be gained in any other way.

The value of this opportunity is best illustrated through the influence it is having over the character of the students in attendance. Each year since the beginning has brought noticeable improvement in this direction. Young men and women who have gained college education in other states have come here to study poultry

husbandry. The students are not confined to what might be called chicken-growers; they are people who are interested in every branch of livestock that will benefit their work on the farm. Formerly, the one advantage looked for seemed to be the possibility of employment after finishing the course. At the present time the classes are largely made up of those who come from homes to which they can return when the course is finished, and put in practice upon their own home farms the experience gained in their studies at Cornell.

The end of the course is usually devoted to the preparation of poultry for the show-room: the selection, conditioning and entering same as if in the keenest competition of the largest shows. Outside entries are invited. These must, however, compete separately from the entries of the students themselves. Some one is selected to come and pass judgment upon the entire exhibit, using the score card. The students follow the expert, each one of them making score cards of the specimens, these cards to be listed in comparison with those made by the Judge. The student coming the nearest to the results obtained by the Judge himself receives special commendation and a reward.

At this gathering, a news stand is conducted



WHITE LEGHORN MALE SEEN AT MR. WYCKOFF'S

to the students along the lines most familiar to the lecturer. Thus the students are benefited by getting direct knowledge gained through years of study and personal experience.

Indications are that the new agricultural buildings will be finished in time for next season's work. If this should transpire, the poultry branch of the Agricultural College will be as well equipped as the other branches are at the present time. The course of study has the advantages



BROODER HOUSE BUILT BY THE STUDENTS AT CORNELL

by the students themselves. All kinds of poultry publications, books and appliances are sold at this stand. Over two hundred and fifty dollars in sales were made at their last display in February. This was the most successful show ever conducted by the class. Indications are that another season will see this doubled in size, and greatly improved in quality.

Mr. E. G. Wyckoff, who has at heart the success of the poultry class at Cornell, sends his





GIVING INSTRUCTIONS IN JUDGING FOWLS AT CORNELL COLLEGE

best specimens to this display as an object lesson to this class. Among those sent to the last display was a black Leghorn pullet of most superb quality. The Black Leghorns grown by Mr. Wyckoff are the finest lot that we have ever met with in our travels. More than one hundred of these in one group were of such splendid quality as to Leghorn type, characteristics, and color, as to deserve the highest praise. In White Leghorns, Valley View Farm has always stood at or close to the top. One male bird that we photographed at the farm we considered the most perfect type of the present standard demand of any Leghorn it has been our pleasure to see. There may be others, and doubtless there are, but we have not seen one his superior in quality.

This is the original home of the Partridge and Silver-penciled Wyandottes in the East. Undoubtedly, the best producing blood of the world has emanated from this locality. Hundreds of beautiful specimens are there at the present time. Care and attention bestowed on these must bring wonderful improvement another year.

Not far from here, at Waterville, New York, is the home of the Columbia School of Poultry Culture. Now that the colleges have closed the courses in poultry culture, each one who contemplates attendance at any of these colleges the coming winter should enter for the summer course with the Columbia School, and prepare themselves for greater improvement another winter. Too much attention can not be given to these matters, where success is hoped for. The more information one has in poultry matters, the more success is assured. The whole poultry interest throughout the world should be more than thankful to all these organizations for the special attention given to these matters. No one has done more and better work than Professor Rice of the Cornell College.

That portion of the new college to be devoted to the poultry department will make better work possible; the lecture rooms will be larger, consequently the classes will not have to be divided, and the evening lectures can be more largely attended, this feature having been limited during the past for want of accommodation. The build-

ings for experimental work, the incubator departments, the growing houses are all to be increased another year. Such an equipment will make the attendance at the College much more desirable, and it should be the interest of everyone to lend their aid to its improvement. More students should be in attendance, more money should be devoted to the cause, the poultrymen in every State in the Union should take the cue from the poultrymen of Connecticut headed by Mr. Graham, organize into local organizations, send delegates to the State organizations, and force upon the law-making power of the States the advisability and the absolute necessity of

spending an equal amount of the State funds in the interest of poultry that is devoted to other live-stock interests not so valuable to the State.

The work that has been done by Mr. Rice and Mr. Graham could be imitated in each State, and reflect credit and benefit to the Commonwealth. The work of the Farmers' Institute, directed by Mr. Dawley in the State of New York, might well be used as a model. Special poultry institutes are held in localities where most interest is shown, and have one or more lectures during the session. Mr. Dawley has been the pioneer in this work. He was one of the prime leaders in the movement that resulted in the establishment of the chair of poultry husbandry at Cornell. Mr. Dawley deserves great credit for his part in this work. It would be far better that those interested in poultry throughout the United States should take up and advance these movements in every State rather than to neglect the opportunities presented for helping the entire agricultural interest of the world.

There are over five million families in the United States, directly and indirectly interested in poultry growing. Four-fifths of these have so little information on the subject as to be almost working in the dark. Each one of this number should learn the value of a poultry education, and should unite with the other to demand at the hands of their state government fair treatment in the distribution of funds, so that the proper care of poultry should be as thoroughly well taught in every locality as any other agricultural interest.

There is not a spot of ground on earth where poultry can not be profitably grown. They are even solving the mystery in the arid lands of the West. Wherever water can be obtained at all in sufficient quantities to supply the fowls and man, poultry will thrive. Where there is enough irrigation to foster the growth of everything about them, they will do better. Where there is a dollar spent in teaching any kind of agricultural interest whatever, a portion should be devoted to the instruction in the proper methods of profitable poultry growing in that locality.



WASHING FOWLS FOR THE CORNELL POULTRY DEPARTMENT SHOW



# Proper Feed for Pigeons



OW should begin the fight against bad health, insect vermin, and the other destroyers that warm weather brings into the loft. It scarcely takes an hour each day to insure cleanliness, proper feeding and good health in the entire loft.

But if this attention is neglected, we may rest assured that there will be a short crop of squabs, plenty of canker, lots of going light, many squabs dead in the nest, and general disability throughout the entire flock.

Feeding the old birds for best results in producing squabs should have most careful consideration. We notice the claim made recently that too much wheat produced dark meat in the squabs. We scarcely believe this to be a fact. We fully realize, however, the folly of feeding but a single kind of grain to any flock. Wheat and cracked corn in equal quantities should be the base of food supply. Add to this some hulled oats and Canada peas, both of which are relished in reasonable quantities, and are of advantage to both old and young. Too much of either or both is not productive of best results. It is not necessary to feed any hemp seed at all during the summer months. A mixture of millet seed, hemp seed, buckwheat, some cracked kaffir corn may be used as a side dish in the pigeon loft. Keep this mixture at hand each day when you go into the loft, scatter a few handfuls about the floor, so that each pigeon in the loft may gain a small portion of same. It acts as a tonic, is accepted as a relish, and induces the old birds to feed the squabs more frequently during the day. This method induces the best results from feeding at all times. The hoppers should be kept full, not of wheat and cracked corn mixed, but one side with the best of wheat, the other side with cracked corn, so the pigeons themselves may select to meet their preference. Grit, some broken charcoal and fresh water should always be plentifully supplied within the loft; never neglect any of these, and success is assured, providing your producing stock is healthy and properly mated.

If the squabs are not properly fed, they will not grow so fast as they should. They become very restless in the nest, often throw themselves out in a scramble toward every pigeon that flies in their vicinity. Pairs that do not properly feed their squabs are not valuable as breeders. Assistance may be given the feeders when necessary through the use of hand-feeding. This

can be done by stuffing boluses of bread soaked in milk down in the throat of the squab. This may be made about the same size around as a lead pencil, and about an inch long. Dip in warm milk to soften them just before placing them in the throat of the squab. As soon as one is swallowed, give them another until the crop is full. They may be fed in this way every night to advantage when the parent birds seem to neglect them.

Another method of hand-feeding is accomplished by the aid of a simple apparatus. Purchase a medium-sized glass syringe, cut off the end with a knife far enough back to give a large sized opening, smooth off nicely with a file, so as to leave no sharp points. Remove the plunger and fill the bowl of the syringe with cooked bread and milk. Have this as thick as it is possible to pass through the outlet, and have warm when used. Insert the end of the outlet into the throat of the squab, and with a gentle pressure completely fill the crop with this mixture. Unless the squabs are very valuable, as high priced exhibition birds, it is scarcely worth while to continue the hand-feeding, for it costs more in time, labor and expense than is likely to be realized from the sale of the squab.

Large sized Homers, with the females of specially large size, with full, plump breasts and broad shoulders are the best for producing market squabs that average from nine to ten pounds to the dozen. Small female pigeons of any kind are not likely to produce those averaging from seven to eight pounds to the dozen. The large sized females govern the size of the squabs produced to a much greater extent than does the male. Next to this fast and regular feeding has most influence. A good, strong pair of breeders that are prompt, lavish feeders, will always grow the profitable squabs. In the replenishment of your loft, select the young from pairs like these, which produce the largest and heaviest squabs having the best colored flesh. One can govern the entire future of their loft by selecting their breeders in this way.

The very best specimens are hatched during April, May and June. The April and May hatched squabs usually grow the largest and make the best next season breeders. If selecting for a loft, the April and May hatched youngsters should be preferred over all the rest. Such usually make the best for exhibition stock, the very best producing stock, and the most thrifty of the entire product of the year.

Never be persuaded to locate your loft where dampness prevails. Dampness results in unhealthy,

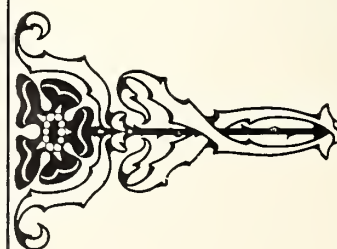
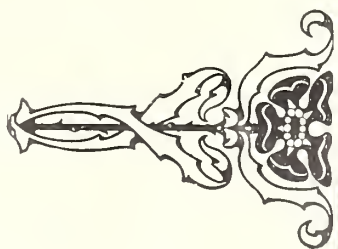
unprofitable and unsuccessful pigeon growing. Nothing will overcome its effect; nothing but dire disaster can be hoped for from a flock that must live under such conditions. If you can not have a reasonably dry, well-located pigeon loft, better by far refrain from the attempt to grow them.

Dry sand or soil from the ground is the best covering for the floor of the pigeon loft; sawdust and wood shavings the most undesirable. The bare floor is preferable to sawdust or shavings. Sand or earth is beneficial to both old and young, and enables the attendant to keep things in much better condition than could otherwise be expected. It is not necessary to change the earth or sand oftener than is needed for good sanitary conditions.

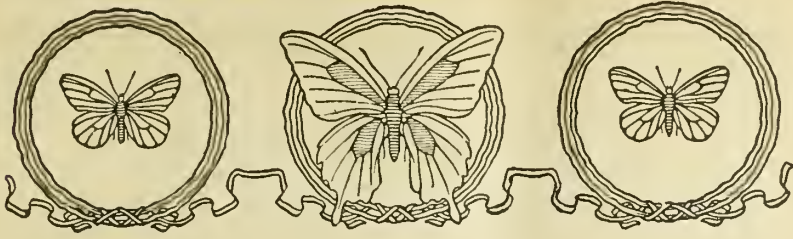
Begin now to carefully cull from your lofts the unprofitable producers—poor feeders, those which grow small sizes of indifferent quality, should be weeded out to make room for the offspring of the best producers. Select now the best of all you grow to replenish the loft another season. Continually sell from the culls, weed out the poorest, retain the best in every respect, for in so doing you build up every quality that assures success and profitable production of market squabs.

Just when the old birds nest again is the critical period in the existence of the squabs: those not fully absorbed in their family duties may neglect the proper feeding of the young in the other nests. Keep an eye to this. Many pairs of young may be lost in this way. Those that prove fully equal to the occasion through successfully rearing a pair in one nest while they give attention to a new nest of eggs are most valuable to retain. These are known as the most successful pairs. Cling to them as long as they live, select the best of their young to replenish the loft, for from such birds are apt to come even better breeders for the purpose than were the parent pair.

The past season has been most profitable for squab growers. The open winter in many parts of the country induced the continued product of the squabs; the market never lagged nor dwindled; there was a good full demand for all produced of the best quality. As usual, the underweight, poorly grown specimens sold at a loss. Even up to the middle of May there has been a wonderful demand for them. Although the winter was open and favorable for pigeon and poultry growing, for some reason there has been a lack of small size squab broilers in poultry, the squab pigeons filling the vacancy.







## Current Topics



SEVERAL suggestions have appeared in the agricultural papers of the South telling how to get rid of hawks. One of the most novel, advises mixing strychnine with lard and rubbing a little about the neck and on the back of the small chicks, presuming that when the hawk catches the chick, it will be the end of Mr. Hawk. The same article states that to feed strychnine to the young chick serves the same purpose, and records the fact that chickens young and old can stand a little strychnine without its being fatal to them. The statement is often made that poisons do not readily destroy the life of poultry, yet it is a surprising statement to see strychnine recommended as an ointment for the back of the chick right along side the statement that strychnine will not kill the chickens. If it will not kill the chickens, why should it kill the hawk?

Another scheme against the hawk is to saw off level the tops of all the posts about the poultry yards and to place upon these steel spring traps so that when the hawks alight on the top of these posts, the trap will catch and destroy the hawk. Nux vomica has been highly recommended to feed to the chicks that would be used as a trap to destroy the hawks. One writer states that careful experience in this line has led them to believe that sufficient nux vomica to kill the hawk would seriously injure the chick if it did not destroy them.

One writer states that there is a great deal of trouble experienced in the southern parts of the country with sore head. For this, dipping the head in coal oil or painting it with carbolated vaseline or bathing it in scalding water until very tender and open, and then rubbing it with an ointment made of sulphur ointment one-half, carbolated vaseline one-half, are recommended. Oft times one may spend many weeks in the attempt to cure sore head and then fail. Prevention is everything in these ailments. Freedom from insect vermin is the surest relief.

There are so many different troubles with poultry in the South as to demand separate and special care and attention for that locality. Ailments that might not interfere much with the growth of poultry in the cooler climate would be very annoying from the fact that there are so many insects ready at hand to pounce upon any tender spot as a resting place and a food supply. Chicken pox has been a scourge all over this country for a number of years. It comes unexpectedly and as a rule departs only after having served its time upon every member of the flock, usually destroying all the young chicks. A recent writer states that if the poultry is well fed and kept thrifty and strong, they will not be affected with either gapes or chicken pox. The trouble is that when a fowl is attacked with gapes it can scarcely eat enough to keep itself

alive. When troubled seriously with chicken pox, its eyes are closed and blinded, and it can not see to eat. The difficulty is to supply plenty of food successfully. Undoubtedly, if the chickens could eat enough good, wholesome food, they would survive the shock of either or both of these; but, owing to circumstances over which the little chicks have no control, there is but little opportunity for eating enough food to keep themselves alive.

The rheumatic troubles are gaining ground in many localities. One writer in Wisconsin reports that these ailments are so violent as to cause swelling of the joints and inability to move about to any extent. This undoubtedly is caused by the dampness in the locality mentioned. Going about continually in damp, wet or slush, creates violent rheumatism in all kinds of poultry, including water-fowls. The way to prevent this or to cure it is to furnish a perfectly dry floor covered with straw for them to rest upon at night and during every cold period.

Already there are some complaints lodged as to ailments with turkeys which reminds one of blackhead. Why will people continue to inbreed continually the one stock of turkeys until they have destroyed vitality and reduced the productive qualities of the specimen so low that their offspring are born so delicate as to scarcely be able to care for themselves. That which is needed is building up the flock through strong, vigorous blood so as to drive out the tendency of weakness in liver, digestive organs and vitality. It is quite as well to consider all these ailments and troubles as being caused from having to live in unsanitary surroundings. As, for instance, you will see people mix up the scraps from the table with some bran or corn meal, and go out and throw it upon the ground which is filthy and dirty, and perhaps infested with the gape worm, in place of having a nice, dry board or clean trough to put the feed in for chicks to eat. If a person should eat their meals from platters infested with disease, they would fare little better than do the chicks fed in this unnatural way over ground infested with gapes.

When preparing your poultry for market, if they are scalded, pluck the feathers from them as quickly as possible, then plunge them into very hot water for a few seconds. From this throw them into ice-cold water, where they should be allowed to remain 15 or 20 minutes, after which hang them up to drip and dry. This is said to be the most efficient manner for adding attractive appearance to scalded poultry. Always save the chaff of all kinds from the threshing machine or the hay mow for use among the poultry during the winter months. Nothing makes more valuable scratching material. All chaff and sweepings of the barn floor

contain a large number of small seeds, of which the poultry are exceedingly fond. They may be able to gain quite a portion of their winter food supply, if permitted to have free access to the chaff where they may hunt and scratch to their heart's content.

Everyone is wild over the question of fertility of eggs. It is said that the Department of Agriculture of the United States is searching diligently for a reason for the low fertility amongst eggs from poultry of all kind. Every kind of reason has been advanced relative to this. The real facts are that the greatest portion of the poultry kept every winter does not have enough exercise to make them vigorous and potent. Poultry that has been abused by being pampered and fed with fattening foods, instead of compelling them to work for their food, are scarcely fit for breeding purposes at all.

The country districts are more than interested in the subject of how to keep the grown young men upon the farm. This is easy, we imagine, but we do not see any of these rural writers stating the real cause of the young men quitting the farm. Nine times out of ten it is because they have been compelled to slave for years and never receive a dollar in compensation for same. The day has gone by when the young man will work for any one, even his father, without compensation, nor should he do so. The Father of us all remarked many years ago that the "Laborer was worthy of his hire." This seems to be true for the hired man upon the farm, but the sons and daughters do not seem to be included in the term "worthy of their hire," but must slave continually with but little or no recompense beyond their food and clothing.

France and Belgium have used the cramming process for fattening poultry for many, many years. This is not a new system, but a system that has been recently applied to conditions in this country.

Again they have started the controversy as to whether lime or clover hay is the best medium through which to get the lime for the egg-shells. Some things look queer at all times. How do hens that never have seen any clover hay make shell for the egg? How is it that poultry fed with plenty of grit and oyster shell, always produce eggs with plenty of coating on them. In winter poultry that have had nothing but corn, oyster shell and grit lay some few eggs, all of which have very strong, firm shells. Poultry that do not lay eggs with a good shell covering on them are usually those that are fed a great deal of fattening mash food which requires no exercise to obtain it.

Again the foolish talk has gone forth that you should not buy poultry for exhibition. If people did not buy poultry for exhibition, where would the grower of exhibition poultry be? It is the very fact that ambitious people will pay good prices for exhibition poultry that keeps the craft alive, and makes the growing of standard bred fowls a success. It is no more unreasonable to purchase a fowl for exhibition than it is to buy a new suit of clothes to go to church in. It is the fowl that wins the prize that is valued on that account, no matter from whence it came—whether borrowed or stolen does not detract the least from its quality.

It is about time that people would quit the consideration of the subject of stand-

ard-bred poultry vs. mongrels. Mongrels are of so little value that one should scarcely take time to think of, much less to leave other valuable or profitable followings to consider the value of barnyard mongrels. There are too many of the good kind ready at hand for adoption for one to waste their time hoping to improve the low-grade stock. No one can hope to succeed with poultry, unless they are willing to give some attention to their care and feeding. So far as this is neglected, success will be cut off. Nothing succeeds like success. Success can not come with the keeping of poultry without diligence and plenty of hard work. When you go into the poultry business, be content with one individual variety; do not try to keep them all the first season. This is one of the most disastrous methods of beginning poultry farming.

The feed and care of the poultry must be done so that it takes about as much time and attention to feed and water and care for a flock of hens about the home, as it does to care for a cow or a horse, and they must have this much attention at least, or failure will be the only return.

The experience of the past open winter has taught thousands of fanciers the advisability—in fact, the absolute necessity for a dry interior in the poultry houses; no poultry can do well without this. Even water fowls suffer during the cold weather if compelled to live in damp, slushy, unwholesome places. Chickens will suffer and die much faster through this lack of attention than from almost any other cause. Dampness creates and fosters nearly all the contagious diseases when once they have a foothold. They can not be cured in the damp, unwholesome quarters.

Manitoba is becoming one of the great poultry growing districts of Canada, and why is it? It is the great wheat-producing fields of that country, and they like the people of the Great Northwest, can turn their flocks into the wheat stubble as soon as the harvest is past, and permit the old as well as the young to seek their own food supply from the shattered grain lost in harvesting. This is termed "a liberal supply upon the range" in other words, it is feeding poultry without outlay.

Nothing is better at any season of the year than cut green bone. The bone mill is of great value as a poultryman's friend. Everything at hand may be passed through this mill and cut to proper size as food. Dry bone, fresh bone, dry bread, in fact, any dry substance that can not be cut with a knife may be passed through the bone mill and turned into very wholesome food for poultry of all ages.

Food that is overly rich in oil or grease should not be fed to laying hens; it will do remarkably well for fattening fowls, but never for laying hens.


## What the Hens Do

Mr. C. Hawkins, of Albemarle Co., Va., writes us that last year he kept thirty-one common hens. This flock netted him clear of all expenses one dollar and fifty-eight and one-third cents each, after providing him with all the eggs he needed for home use and two hundred and seventeen eggs for hatching. Not a bad showing for the despised "old hen."

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### How to Grow Chicks

**A**NOTHER problem to the poultrymen is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume.

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### The American Fancier's Poultry Book

**T**HE American Fancier's Poultry Book" is one of the best books of its kind ever published. This great book contains illustrated chapters on The Poultry Industry, General Management, The Egg, Incubation, The Chick, Recipes for Feeding, Feeding for Eggs, House Building, Keeping Eggs, Caponizing, Diseases, The Standard Breeds of Poultry, The American Class, Asiatic Class, Mediterranean Class, etc.

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### Money In Squabs

**T**HE most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market is the book entitled "Money in Squabs," and contains the following: Introductory, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Diseases of Pigeons, etc. This book is profusely illustrated.

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**T**HIS valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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### The Homing Pigeon

**T**HE demand for a perfectly reliable and practical book on the "feathered race horse" has prompted the publication of the new book, "The Homing Pigeon." It is a complete book in every way and treats thoroughly the history of the Homing Pigeon, breeding, training, and flying, as well as the many handy and business uses for which these birds may be used.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

### Plymouth Rocks

**P**LYMOUTH Rocks," by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

## Some Foreign Breeds



**B**ELGIUM has given more than usual attention in the last few years to poultry growing. Belgium is a country of small farms. More attention is paid, perhaps, to poultry and eggs for market than in almost any other small country of the world. There are two

varieties of poultry which are grown to a very great extent in Belgium. These are the Coucou de Malines and the Campines. The former are largely grown to the north of Malines, and are described as a large up-standing breed, which are very quick to mature, almost as large as a Brahma, plumage color much like the Plymouth Rock, very hardy, and fatten to perfection. These are a large, well-rounded, plump fowl which carry rather a small per cent of offal, in comparison to the edible meat upon the carcass. As egg producers, they rank only medium, although the eggs are of fairly good size. Their greatest value, however, is as market poultry.

The Campines are the great egg producing breed of Belgium. They resemble somewhat the Penciled Hamburgs, the markings are not so regular nor so delicately laid upon the feathers, but seem rather rough and indistinct in comparison with the beautifully penciled Hamburgs. The Campines have single combs, small sized bodies, and are bred in the same varieties as the Hamburgs of the silver and golden ground color. These were at one time admitted to our standard, but were never highly valued as exhibition poultry, nor were many of them ever seen in this country. These two varieties are the money-making fowls of Belgium. To increase the poultry interest in that country and to encourage the cultivation of eggs for market, thousands upon thousands of pullets are imported annually from Italy, and sold to the farmers. These are of the Leghorn type, and are cultivated because they are such heavy egg producers. The eggs of the Campines were originally quite small, as are the eggs of some of the Hamburgs. Care and cultivation has improved these, and the Campines of to-day are valuable egg producers.

Germany is credited with but a small amount of poultry and egg production. Just why so little attention is given to this interest, we do not know. We have, however, known for years that nearby countries provided Germany with a large amount of poultry and eggs. Of late years a large per cent of the poultry and egg production of Russia has been sent over the railroads to Berlin. The people of Denmark, like those of Belgium, have become much interested in poultry growing. The Leghorn or the Italian fowl is largely made use of in that country. The number of fowls kept in Denmark was surprisingly small. The records of a few years also showed more than a triple increase in poultry and egg production in that country.

Italy, like Belgium, is a country of small farms. It was the pioneer in the development of poultry keeping. Large numbers of poultry and eggs are produced in that country. The Leghorns and the

Anconas are most valued there, yet with all this, poultry keeping for the production of food supply is not as well carried on there as in Belgium.

France, perhaps, is the most advanced of all foreign countries in poultry keeping, unless it be England. Poultry growing is made part of the regular work upon all lands that are cultivated. Fowls are thought to be largely kept in many localities to keep down the injurious insects that attack the vineyards at certain seasons of the year. Poultry-growing in France, like all agricultural pursuits, has become almost a science. The people grow poultry there as they do everything else in the agricultural way for the best results—as we might say, for all there is in it. In that portion of France from which the Houdan gains its name, there are poultry markets in which are sold perhaps more tons of poultry at regular intervals, than are sold in any part of the world other than America. What are known as the Sussex districts of England can only rival the Districts of Houdan for an extensive poultry trade.

The French people are most thoroughly conversant with the value of the best food products of all kinds. All of their different kinds of poultry were originated, and have been improved, bred and fed for the best results in table poultry. To their honor is credited many highly-valued varieties of table poultry. Among these are the Crevecœurs, the La Fleche, Labresse, Faverolles, and other minor varieties not known to us. Poultry is kept there on the highest scale of management. They are cared for and fed to bring the most profitable returns, and selected upon the basis of the least amount of waste to the greatest amount of edible meat. The question of offal in entrails, bone, etc., is considered in selecting all poultry that is grown for market or for exhibition purposes as well. The goose markets of France are very extensive. Perhaps more geese are produced in the German countries and in France than in all the rest of the world besides.

It is not necessary to say much of England itself. Poultry growing, in fact the growing of live stock of all kinds, has been from all time most extensively carried on in the British Isles. Formerly Scotland and Ireland took but little part in all this. Of late years all the English provinces have paid more or less attention to growing fowls. In a recent issue of this paper, we told of the recent improvements in the management of poultry in Ireland. All the British Isles and many of their colonies are specially adapted to the growing of fowls. Great encouragement is given by the mother government. Everything, in fact, is done for the agricultural interest of those connected with England for the double purpose of improving the condition of the small farmers throughout those districts and of adding value to the products of the countries and an improved and increased amount of valuable food for its people. The papers, magazines and agricultural press of foreign countries constantly quote the great advancement in poultry culture in America. England has often extended the hand of encouragement to

(Continued on next page)

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## Selling the Feathers



WHILE it is known that there is a good demand for feathers of all kinds, even those best informed will be surprised to know that there are large concerns in this country which make a business out of handling, grading and preparing for market all kinds of feathers.

Feathers from chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys may all be disposed of at profitable prices. There are some rules, however, that must be carefully adhered to if the seller of the feathers would gain the most for them. For instance, the condition is a most important factor. The body feathers of all fowls will heat and be destroyed if sacked before they are thoroughly aired and dried. It is necessary to spread the feathers out on a clean floor or upon sheets and permit them to dry before sacking or packing to send away. Never mix or mingle together the feathers of turkeys, chickens or other kinds of fowls. Keep each and every kind apart. Separate the long quill feathers from short body feathers. As the poultry is being plucked, place the tail feathers in one barrel, the wing feathers in another, and the short body and breast plumage by themselves. By separating in this way as the poultry is plucked, much time and labor is saved. It is almost an endless task to separate the feathers properly after they have once become mixed. Thoroughly dry the feathers before they are packed for shipment. Feathers that are bent or broken in any way, or that are packed before they are dried or that are permitted to become damp or mouldy bring but a low price in the market. Feathers that are sent nice and clean and in good condition to the market bring the highest prices.

In shipping to market be absolutely certain that each and every bag or box has your shipping tag, and are marked with gross weight and tare. This is most important for quick, profitable handling. In answer to an inquiry sent to the P. R. Mitchell Company of Cincinnati, they replied as follows:

"The product of feathers is, in many instances, the whole profit in handling and killing fowls for market. Years ago a very large proportion, particularly of hen and turkey feathers and quills, was thrown away entirely, but in recent years, all of them have attained a value which yields a very nice return, providing the stock is cared for in the proper manner, and this is very simple if closely followed.

"For instance, the body feathers of the hen and turkey should be spread upon a dry floor in a room well aired, to a depth of not over three to four inches, and should be turned with fork at least once a day. This removes the animal heat and leaves the feathers in a dry and fluffy condition.

"The quills of the hen are of little value, being worth but a cent a pound, but they should be kept separate for the reason that they reduce the value of the body feathers, if left in them, and the same applies to turkey body feathers. The value of the clear hen and turkey body feathers of recent years has ranged from four to six cents per pound.

"The turkey quills should be taken off separate by all means—the long tails in one box, the short tails or rump feathers in another, and all of the wing feathers excepting the first joint, which are called strict wings, in another box, and those from the last joint, which have the fluff on one side only and are called pointers, being also separate from the others. Scalded turkey feathers and quills are of no value, and should not be saved. White feathers of each grade of poultry always brings a much larger price than colored stock, ranging in value as follows:

Colored chicken, body	.....	\$ .05
White chicken, body	.....	.20
Colored turkey, body	.....	.05 to .06
White turkey	.....	.60 to .75
Colored duck	.....	.35
White duck	.....	.40 to .45
Colored goose	.....	.60 to .65
Tails have brought from	....	.25 to .35
Wings	.....	.12 to .18
Pointers, about	.....	.15

Turkey quills range in price from six to seven cents for pointers, eighteen to twenty on wings, forty to forty-five on tails.

"The body feathers from ducks and geese should be handled about the same as the body feathers of the hen and turkey, excepting that greater care should be used to see that the floors are clean and dry, and the condition of these higher grades is everything when brought to market.

"Care should also be taken that all dark and white feathers be kept separate as much as possible, and still greater care should be taken to keep out all quills, which have a value of about six to eight cents per pound, according to color.

"The size of the drying rooms depends, of course, altogether upon the output of the raiser or killer of the fowl.

"If feathers are immediately spread upon the floor, they should dry in about two days, but an additional day would be beneficial."

## Some Foreign Breeds

(Continued from page 20)

Canada to increase their production of livestock of all kinds, so as to become one of the trade channels in supplying this kind of food to the people of the home government.

Canada was among the first to introduce the Sussex fattening system into their country. Following this, the great packing houses of the west took up the proposition, and are making a great success of it. With all of these conditions confronting the people of the world, a lesson might well be learned by all of us in this country, and that is not to despise the day of small things, but to reach out and possess ourselves of a much greater profit in the cultivation of poultry. Up to the present we have never exported either poultry or eggs to any extent, while other smaller foreign countries export millions of dollars worth beyond their borders to supply the countries that consume more than they produce.

Feed Raevs Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.



**ALUMINUM PIGEON BANDS.**  
Seamless and open 12-20cts 100-\$1.00  
Samples 5c s.  
HARRY E. BAIR, D. F., Hanover, Pa.

## BABY CHICKS MUST LIVE

If properly fed on clean, sweet, perfectly balanced feed like Purina Baby Chick Feed. No grit. Nothing but a variety of sound seeds, hulled oats, cracked kafir, cracked wheat, etc. Trial 100 lb. sack \$2.50, f. r. t. paid. One sack will convince you. Money refunded if not satisfied. Booklet free for your dealer's name.

**PURINA MILLS DEPT. 25 St. Louis, Mo.**  
MOST COMPLETE FEED MILLS IN THE WORLD.

## S. C. White Leghorns.

Wyckoff Strain, great winter layers and large birds. Few choice fens and Yearlings, \$1.25 each. March and April Pullets, \$1.50; Cockerels, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Eggs from my best fens, \$1.25 for 15.

**W. E. ROWE,**

FOREST PARK,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

11-12

## DON'T KILL LAYING HENS

### Pick Out The Non-Layers

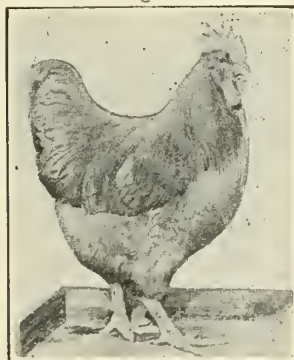
Any man or woman can easily and quickly learn "The Potter System of Selecting Laying Hens." To anyone who has twelve hens or more this information is worth \$10. We teach you fully for \$1.00 and guarantee satisfaction. It tells 15 ways to make poultry pay bigger profits. U. R. Fisher and other prominent poultrymen recommend it. Circular free. Ask us questions. T. F. Potter & Co., Box 11, Downer's Grove, Ill.

## Johnson's White Leghorns

Bred since 1895 for large size, exhibition quality, combined with prolific laying, maturing early and laying from 200 to 275 eggs in a year. Stock and eggs in any quantity. Write for six-page illustrated folder. J. COOK JOHNSON, Box F, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

## 200-Egg Incubator For \$12.80 Fully Guaranteed

The wonderful simplicity of the Wooden Hen and the greatly increased production forced by its immensa sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12.80. Self regulating and guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Send for the free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



For our 68-page illustrated catalogue. free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## WILLIAM COOK & SONS

Established 1873

Box 17

Scotch Plains, N. J.

Also of England and S. Africa,

Originators of All the

Orpington Fowls and Ducks

It is a well-known fact that our farm contains the Finest and Largest collection of Orpingtons in the world. A visit to us will prove this; and if you want the best stock or eggs from the best, any of the ten varieties, you must send to their originators who naturally have the best as proven by our many Unbeaten Records. In three years we have won 48 first and 36 second prizes, most of these winners and many more being in our egg pens. Eggs from the best Orpingtons in the world \$10 a setting, from exceptionally fine birds, \$5, and utility Buff and White, \$2.50. Special quotations on stock. Thousands of Orpingtons kept. We edit and publish the Orpington Poultry Journal, 5c; yearly, 60c. Send 10c to cover postage. Inspection of farms cordially invited. Trains met. Advice

ESTABLISHED 1894 INVINCIBLE WINNERS CAPACITY 30,000 ANNUALLY UTILITY BREEDS

**EARL POULTRY AND STOCK FARMS**  
GEO. W. KINZER PROP.

ORIGINAL CHAMPION STRAIN OF BUFF LEGHORNS EARL UTILITY STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTS & BARRED P. ROCKS.

Pekin and Rouen Ducks

Hundreds of cash prizes won by our birds at New York, Boston, Phila., Hagerstown, Buffalo, etc. We have the best matings we ever owned and all orders promptly.

Eggs for Hatching or Stock for Sale

1500 Breeders—Satisfaction Guaranteed; circular free; catalogue of farms 6c stamps; have pleased others, can please you. Address

**GEO. W. KINZER, Box 50 Holland, Pa.**

11-9



## CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time.....\$ .50  
Three times.....1.00  
Six times.....2.00  
One year.....3.50

### READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winkler White Plymouth Rock, Have the Size, shape and white as snow. Eggs, selected hens, \$1.00 per setting. Eggs, farm run, \$2.00 per setting. \$10.00 per hundred. WM. WINKLER, Freelandville, Ind. 11-9

White Plymouth Rocks.—Simply Beauties. Very large, heavy layers, pure white. Eggs direct from breeding pen No. 1, headed by a 10 lb. cock. \$1 per 13. CHARLES F. LEHMAN, JR., 11 Galena, Md. 11-9

Golden Pheasant Eggs, 35 Cents Each, \$4.00 per 12. Pit Games, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 per 13. HIRAM S. MILLER, Springs, Suffolk Co., New York. 11-11

White Plymouth Rocks.—Breeding Males Are of pure and unchanging whiteness. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Every setting duplicated at half price, that does not produce 12 chicks. Bronze Turkey eggs \$1.00 per dozen from the World's Champion flock. GEO. W. SALISBURY, Phelps, N. Y. 11-11

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$3.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular telling more about them. B. F. BRUBAKER, Mount Joy, Pa. 11-12

Barred Rocks.—A Few More Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our "all quality" matings (bred from our winners) \$1.00 per 13. \$6.00 per 100 in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J. 11-9

Buff Rock Specialist.—Every Pen Headed By a prize winning male at New York State, Springfield, Rochester, Boston and Madison Square Garden. Eggs, pens Nos. 1 and 2, \$2.00 for 15; 3 and 4, \$1.50 for 15. No better at any price. Send for circular. OREN HANES, South Colton, New York. 11-9

Partridge Plymouth Rocks.—The Handsomest and best of the new breeds. Eggs two dollars for thirteen. D. M. WELLS, Clifton Springs, Ontario, Co., N. Y. 11-9

Buff Rocks Exclusively.—Farm Raised. Can't Be beat at any price. Fifteen eggs one dollar. Five dollars hundred. D. DEDERICK, Route 1, Saugerties, N. Y. 11-9

Barred Rocks.—Bradley Strain. Exceptionally prolific winter layers. Special matings. Eggs \$1.50 13; \$4 for 50. WALTER HUDSON, Westwood N. J. 11-9

Barred Rocks Bred Exclusively Since 1896 to Produce America's best combination of "Beauty and Utility." Prize winners and World's greatest laying strain. No expense has been spared to procure the purest blood obtainable. Large vigorous birds grown on unlimited range, every one in our breeding yards carefully selected for heavy laying qualities and "Standard" requirements, properly mated to produce the finest. Eggs for hatching from same matings we use ourselves \$1.50 for 13, \$4 per 40, \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our method of doing business and quality of our stock will please you, try us. RAVINE POULTRY YARDS, D. D. Marvell, Proprietor, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 11-9

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson's Fine Barred Rock Cockerels for \$2 up; dark, medium and light tints, \$5 up; pens of 5, \$8 up. Also exhibition birds—hot ones for the money. Eggs, \$2; 3 settings, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARBURGER, Denver, Pa. 11-9

Ringlets and Royal Blue Barred Rocks.—Birds scoring 90 or better, grand layers of large brown eggs. Ringlets \$3.00 per 15. Royal Blue \$2.00 per 15 eggs. TERESA DAVIES, Route 4, Squeeghanna, Pa. 11-9

White Plymouth Rocks.—Hawkins' 204-223 Egg strain. Eggs from pure white matings, setting, \$2; hundred, \$10. Write for circular. MAPLE FARM POULTRY YARDS, Frenchtown, N. J. 11-9

Thompson's Barred Rocks.—Eggs From Stock scoring from 90 to 96, \$2.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHURCH HILL POULTRY YARD, Box 181, Susquehanna, 11-9

Barred Rocks Bred For General Utility and beauty. Great laying strain. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. R. J. CADLE, Mountain Lake Park, Md. 11-9

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. One day old, at 12c each. LEWIS D. ROWLAND, Box F, Dayton, New Jersey. 11-10

In order to Show the Quality of My Breeds Will sell eggs 50c per 13. White Rocks direct Fishel strain. Barred Rocks. Bradley's seven years line bred White Wyandottes a specialty, great layers. C. L. YERGY, Douglassville, Pa. 11-9

Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.—We have the finest lot of breeding birds this year we ever owned. They are bred for utility and beauty combined. They have the breeding back of them and will reproduce themselves. They are Thompson's, Fishel and Burdick strains, which means from the best blood lines on earth. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa. 11-9

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### ANDALUSIANS

Eggs-actly What You Want.—From a Nicely mated pen of Andalusians, one dollar for fifteen. Black Minorcas and Barred Rox at same price. W. FRANK SPAHR, 68 Madison Ave., Hagerstown, Md. 11-9

Blue Andalusian Cockerels For Sale.—At Your price to make room. Eggs \$1.50 per set. Get your order in early. W. W. MCKEAN, Box 898, Gouverneur, N. Y. 11-9

### LEGHORNS

50c Per Doz; \$3.50 Per Hun.; Wyckoff's Strain, W. Leghorn Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn. 11-9

Blanchard Strain Single-combed White Leghorns.—Eggs from pen No. one, \$1.00 per 15; pen No. two, 75c per 15. Pen No. one headed by descendant of "Pan-American King." A satisfactory batch guaranteed or eggs replaced at half price. THE ROBERTS IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Salem, Michigan. 11-9

We Are Still at the Old Stand Breeding Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Our circular describes all. Send for it. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-10

Buff Leghorns; Invincible Winners for 12 Successive years. Original Champion strain. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. 6c stamps for catalogue. GEO. W. KINZER, Box 50, New Holland, Pa. 11-10

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Pierson Strain, 1st and 3d Hen at Canisteo in strong competition. Single Comb White Minorcas, 1st and 2d Hen. Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Straight. ELVOY WILLIAMS, Addison, N. Y. 11-10

500 S. C. White Leghorns, High Scoring Stock. Heavy laying breeders. Stock, eggs and chicks for sale. C. A. STEVENS, Box 1, Wilson, N. Y. 11-11

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.—Cocks \$5 Each. Hens at \$3.00. Eggs for sitting at \$1.50 for 15. Write MONTROSE STOCK FARM, Deane-wood, Va. 11-9

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y. Buff Leghorns exclusively. 2 Hens, 1 second, 2 birds on 6 entries at State fair. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock for sale. 11-6

Rose Comb White Leghorn Exclusively.—Best laying and winning strain in America. Blue ribbon winners Madison Square Garden, Hagerstown, Johnstown, Indianapolis, and many others. Guarantee eggs strictly fresh, from finest matings in America and a good hatch. 20 years breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50, \$6.00 per 100. From strictly exhibition birds \$2.00 per 15 straight. Mention Feather. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Penna. 11-9

Rose Comb White Leghorn Eggs For Hatching. Fine layers of large white eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. PRICE & TOBIN, Troy, Pa. 11-9

Buff Leghorns.—Winners and Layers. Fertile Eggs, setting \$2; hundred, \$10. Stock at all times. Circular of "America's best" free. JAMES KUGLER, JR., Route 11, Frenchtown, New Jersey. 11-10

S. C. Brown Leghorn Eggs and Stock For Sale.—(Famous Whitman Strain). Winning 1st, 2nd, 3rd prizes. MRS. JOSEPH BARR, 1005 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa. 11-9

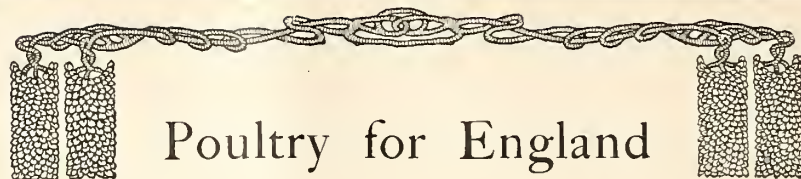
Osborne's Strain Black Leghorns.—Send For List of winnings Madison Square and other shows. From pure yellow-legged stock. WM. OSBORNE, Proprietor BROCKVILLE POULTRY YARDS, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 11-9

Single Combed Buff Leghorns Bred for Show and laying. Eggs for hatching from best pens, \$1.50 per 15. M. C. SWARTWANT, Groton, Tomp. Co., N. Y. 11-9

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.—Winners at Hagerstown, Rockville, Boston, New York and Newark. Eggs from our best matings \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 13, according to quality. Write for particulars. CADDO YARDS, Lee Pitchlawn, 1104, 6th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-9

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for Hatching. I have bred and showed this variety for 20 years. Also, Excelsior Baby Chick Food, the best on the market. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 11-9

Single Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Eggs \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. No circulars. CURWIN MAURER, Box 126 Dublin, Pa. 11-9



## Poultry for England



MUCH has been written of late with reference to the poultry and egg supply of foreign countries. Thousands of dozens of eggs are shipped over the Siberian Railroad from inland, through St. Petersburg, and on to Berlin. The eggs produced in Russia come largely from small flocks of chickens, ducks and geese that are herded during the summer months by the children and kept during the winter in low-built huts, in the construction of which everything possible is done to prevent the poultry from freezing to death.

Russia has become a much larger producer of poultry and eggs than in former years. Berlin alone has paid for Russian eggs in one year over fifteen million dollars. All the eggs shipped into Berlin go into the hands of the most careful handlers of the world. They are sorted as to size, color and quality. The best are used in the Empire or shipped to England. The poorest are packed in separate cases and sold wherever they will bring the highest prices. Two winters ago the egg market of New York was broken by a shipment of two hundred cases of these small-sized, mixed-colored eggs from Germany. In quality they were the same as our cold-storage stock.

"The late William Cook informed us several years ago," said a correspondent in a current newspaper, "that upon his last visit to the southern part of England, he asked for the well-finished Surrey fowl, and was told by the hotel people that they could not furnish it; that they were almost out of the market, having been replaced by the product from American. Mr. Cook stated that he ate of the American product for several days while stopping at this hotel, and was compelled to admit that the American meat and poultry were fully the equal of any he had even met with in England."

The writer closed with the following statement: "Eggs could not be profitably shipped from America to England." The reason for this lies in the fact that Americans are such large consumers of eggs that there has never been a time that the home product would not sell right here in any market at a better price than in London. Although there are so many eggs produced in this country—perhaps as many as in all the balance of the world besides, excepting India and China—we consume the entire product ourselves. Undoubtedly the time will come when poultry grovers of this country will be in position to furnish a large amount of poultry and eggs to other countries. This can be made profitable if the greatest attention is given to the quality. The best quality of poultry and eggs sell higher in the London markets than the same quality sells for in the largest cities of this country, but a much greater difference is observed in the lower grades. A handsome profit can always be obtained from any of the poultry products of the better grades. In addition to the paragraph quoted above the writer said as follows:

"At the present time there are placed

on the London market quantities of American poultry at prices ranging from fourteen to eighteen cents per pound. Only the best quality are desired; roasting chickens should weigh three and a half to four pounds each, possibly five pounds. They should be properly graded as to weight and quality, care being taken that no old birds are sent, as this would prove fatal to the whole consignment. They should be wrapped in grease-proof paper, packed twelve in a box, with the net weight marked on the end. A few capons might be sent, but no broilers.

"In England the whitest flesh is considered best for table purposes. The home breeds are Dorkings, Old English Game, and Scotch Greys, and the foreign varieties of La Fleche, Du Mans, La Bresse and Houdans, all these being considered first-class. The ideal shape is long and deep in body, broad in breast, and have large wings. Unless long in body or keel, it is impossible for it to carry the same amount of flesh.

"Great Britain makes large imports of poultry, chiefly from Russia, Austria, Italy and France. Only the best class comes from France, imports from other countries being medium to poor in quality, although showing some improvement of late years. The best market is London, and March, April and May are the best months Transport from America is easy, with through rates from New York to London. Care should be taken to ship in the refrigerators on the steamers. There is no duty on poultry entering England, but all goods entering Central Market pay \$1.10 per ton, which includes placing in market. Five per cent. commission is charged. The best plan for selling American poultry would be to have an agent in London, for the reason that the goods would then be placed all over the market, whereas if consigned to one firm, there would not be the same opportunities for sale or profit.

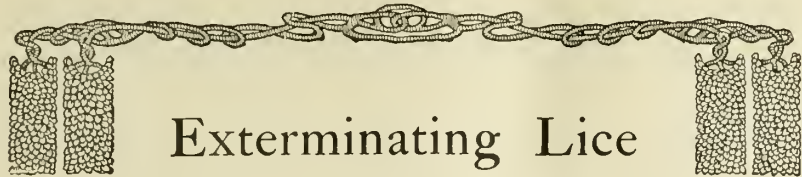
"Eggs could not be profitably shipped from America to England."

## Clean Out the Useless Poultry

Do not continue to feed a lot of useless or undesirable cockerels or aged male birds of any kind. Only keep a sufficient number of these to meet the demands of your yards. Fatten and sell the balance to market. It is true that it is always best to keep on hand high-scoring males or females often to an old age. This is a fancier's proposition. Do not keep them where your purpose is eggs and poultry for market. Male birds will soon eat their heads off when not needed. Eggs for market are more valuable when not fertilized than are the fertile eggs; therefore, the only need of the male birds upon utility farms is to guarantee the fertility of the eggs. Over and beyond this, they are a useless nuisance that should be turned into cash as soon as they are not of value to the farm.

"THE FEATHER is a hummer. I made a sale from it before I received the March issue."—John R. Steele, Romulus, N. Y.





## Exterminating Lice

FROM now on comes the struggle for supremacy in the henhouse of man and insect vermin. Every crack, crevice, nest-box and roosting place in the henhouse, hence coop or any place where poultry is kept will become alive and overrun with insect vermin if not checked. If the caretaker has been on the alert and kept clear of the possibilities of this blood-sucking vermin, happiness and health will reign in his poultry yard. If, however, the principles of care and cleanliness have been neglected, the place will be overrun.

With the advent of warm weather each season every poultry paper and every agricultural paper of the land that pays any attention whatever to poultry matters warns the world against this insect pest. One hour three times a week devoted to the care of the poultry house, if properly directed, will make it absolutely impossible for lice to gain a foothold in a poultry house even when sufficiently large for the accommodation of two or three hundred hens. When we stop to consider that but three hours a week will be all that is necessary to have proper conditions, free from this insect pest, we can not help wondering why it is that so many of the poultry houses, poultry pens and coops are so overrun with the vermin as to make it untenable for the fowls and to place such fear in the heart of man who goes there once as to prevent his going there again. It is a criminal act that should be punished by law to permit vermin to overrun the henhouse. If we should permit a thousand leeches to suck the life's blood from our families, we would be sent to jail, yet we are permitted to harbor millions of blood-sucking vipers to eat the very life from our flock of poultry, and nothing is said. It should be made a public disgrace in every neighborhood for anyone to have a henhouse infested with lice. To prevent lice is much easier than destroying them afterwards. To illustrate this, we give below the experience of one poultryman, which was recently published in the *Indiana Farmer*. This shows the importance of being absolutely free from the destructive influence of lice. This refers to one way of getting rid of them. We copy it, as follows:

"Lice are found on fowls and about the premises in small as well as in large flocks and at all seasons of the year, although they flourish better in warm weather. In a few days in summer the lice will increase at an amazing ratio, unless persistent war is waged against them. In very cold weather they are principally found on the bodies of the fowls. It is from the bodies of the fowls that they get warmth and comfort.

"Watch carefully the sitting hens' nest. How cruel it would be to let a hen sit three long weeks and have those pests sucking her blood away. This is undoubtedly the cause of many hens leaving the nest. First, be certain the nest is perfectly clean and free from vermin when the hen is set, then it will not be much trouble to keep it so. Formaldehyde, a liquid preparation, is one of the best we have ever used for disinfecting

purposes. Sprinkle a few drops upon the material in the sitter's nest, once a week. Do not use too much, as it might suffocate the hen, although there would not be much danger of that unless the building was perfectly tight. It is a splendid disinfectant for the poultry house. Use a small hand spray for putting it upon the roosts and nest-boxes; then close the house as tightly as it can possibly be made, and the strong odor will penetrate every part of the building. No insects or germs can live where it is used. It is also used in lamps made especially for the purpose. This is the most economical way to use it, and no doubt with better results.

"The large lice may be found on fowls even when apparently no lice can be seen in the poultry house. They congregate on the head and necks. Anoint the heads and necks with melted lard and dust the entire body with Persian insect powder. A dust bath should be provided for the fowls the year round by the aid of this they are able to help considerably in keeping the pests under subjection."

When the poultry houses have become infested with insect vermin, nothing is so helpful in getting rid of them as to thoroughly sweep down the rough side-walls, brush out every crack and crevice, sweep off the dropping boards, remove every bit of dirt and litter from the inside of the house, and burn it up at some distance from the building, then thoroughly spray every crack and crevice of the building, nest-boxes, about the roosts and dropping boards with some good liquid lice-killer, using a pump spray for same. After this has been done thoroughly, close up the building as tight as possible, and burn one or more sulphur candles therein, leaving the building closed up tight during the entire day. If this has been successfully done, and the nests are well sprayed before replenishing the straw for the nests, and the roosts and rests for same above the dropping boards are kept well painted with a liquid lice-killer for a week or two, the insect vermin may be destroyed and good conditions restored within the poultry house. Even when this has been done, the fight must be kept up constantly with a liquid lice-killer of some kind in the cracks and crevices so as to keep them down and to remove the possibility of their increase. If the poultry buildings are kept absolutely clean during the whole winter, and a watchfulness is kept over the roosts and nesting place when spring comes, there need never be any trouble whatever in the henhouses.

"I received THE FEATHER and have had good results from it already. Last year I had more inquiries from your paper than any other I ever advertised in. Next year I am going to take up a large ad with you."—I. F. Schlude.

"THE FEATHER is what I call a 'Tip-Top' paper for poultry and pigeon fanciers, and hope it will continue its good work."—C. W. Cheston.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York."

R. C. White Leghorns.—Prize Winning Stock. Good layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. MRS. F. C. LANGWORTHY, West Edmeston, N. Y. 11-9

Eggs For Hatching.—S. C. Black Leghorns From Wyckoff's Imported Prize Winning Stock. These Pullets laid less than five months old. \$1.00 per 15. Buff Leghorns, Arnold & Lamson Stock, \$1.00 per 15. MRS. A. S. HEWES, New Berlin, N. Y. 11-9

Our Matings of White, Brown and Buff Leghorns was never better. 15 sure hatching eggs \$1.30 eggs \$1.60. \$4 per 100. Some white stock for sale, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen. JOE CLEMM, Inn Lawn Poultry Yards, Luray, Va. 11-10

Rosa Comb Buff Leghorns.—Originator and Home for 14 years of the greatest layers on earth. Winners of 350 prizes at leading shows. Eggs, \$2 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn. 11-11

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### FAVEROLLES

Faverolles.—"The King of Utility Fowls." Also Lakeneyders. Send stamp for circulars. DR. PHELPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. 11

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### COCHINS

Buff Cochins Eggs From Young's Prize Winning Cochins, headed by 1st Cock World's Fair. Marvelous size. Heavily feathered. Eggs fifteen for \$3. Beautiful Catalogue sent free. CLARENCE YOUNG, Topeka, Kansas. 11-9

Fountain Park Poultry Yards.—Eggs From My prize winning Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas, \$2 for 15, for sale. FRANK E. SULLOWAY, Newburyport, Mass. 11-9

Cochins.—Egg Orders Carefully Filled From Our famous White, Black and Partridge Cochins at \$3.00 per 13. Single birds, pairs, trios or pens reasonable. Fair treatment. Illustrated circular with long list of winners. D. C. PEOPLES, Specialist, Urbicrsville, Ohio. 11-9

### HAMBURG

Black Hamburgs.—At Scranton, Pa., 1906. All firsts and \$5.00 special for best Hamburg in show. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. LATT, Route 6, Allentown, Pa. 11-11

### WYANDOTTES

Stay-White Wyandottes, Satisfaction. Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. 11

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 11

Bred-to-Lay White Wyandottes.—I Have Them If you want them. Large and vigorous. Stand severe weather. Trap-nest system. Booking orders for eggs now. W. B. LINVILLE, Berwick, Pa. 11-10

Thoroughbred White Wyandottes, Exceptional laying strain. Bred for practical purposes. Stock and Eggs for sale. BOYER & CLAUSER, Zionsville, Pa. 12-4

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## The Australian Contests



THE yearly egg laying contests closed in Australia March 31st. The results show great improvement over former years. In 1902-3 two hundred and twenty-eight hens averaged 130 eggs each; in 1903-4 four hundred and twenty hens averaged 163 eggs each; last year six hundred hens averaged 152 eggs each, and in the contest just closed six hundred hens averaged 166 eggs each. These six hundred hens divided into classes by breeds show the following average in the Hawkesbury College Contest:

EGGS PER HEN	
12 Imperials	200
6 Black Hamburgs	197
12 Langshans	184
42 S. C. Brown Leghorns	179
12 Adalians	179
12 Golden Wyandottes	178
12 R. C. White Leghorns	173
6 Faverolles	173
24 Buff Leghorns	171
18 R. C. Brown Leghorns	169
120 S. C. White Leghorns	167
120 Silver Wyandottes	165
114 Black Orpingtons	158
30 Buff Orpingtons	157
12 White Wyandottes	149
18 Minorcas	147
6 Campines	146
6 Anconas	132
6 O. E. Game	129

In this calculation no attention is given to the average of a fraction or part less than an egg. This is a remarkable showing. The lowest average, one hundred and twenty-nine eggs per hen, is the same as was gained from the New York State yearly contest of several years ago from a total of about two thousand hens.

In the Hawkesbury College contest, where one hundred pens were competing, six per pen, the first place was gained by White Leghorns, having a total of 1,411 eggs, or an average of 235 eggs per hen for the year; second, Silver Wyandottes, 1,303, or 217 per hen; third, Imperials, 1,251, or 208 per hen; fourth, White Leghorns, 1,247; fifth Golden Wyandottes, 1,222.

In the Rockdale contest of fifty pens of six hens each, Black Orpingtons were first, with 1,461 eggs, or an average of 243 each; White Leghorns, 1,443, or an average of 240 each; Minorcas third, 1,425, or an average of 237 each; Black Orpingtons fourth, 1,404; White Leghorns fifth, 1,380.

Below we give the total number of hens and the average number of eggs laid by each breed. In this the Minorcas have the lead, while in single pen competition they stood third. The lowest average in this is most remarkable, ninety-six Silver Wyandottes averaged 184 eggs each.

EGGS PER HEN	
6 Minorcas	237
6 Langshans	218
6 Black Hamburgs	216
6 Rose-Combed White Leghorns	207
12 S. C. Brown Leghorns	202
78 White Leghorns	201

78 Black Orpingtons	197
12 R. C. Brown Leghorns	185
96 Silver Wyandottes	184

In the Queensland contest Brown Leghorns were first, 1,341 eggs; second, Brown Leghorns, 1,268; third, White Leghorns, 1,261; fourth, White Leghorns, 1,249; fifth, Rose Comb Minorcas, 1,222. These are the three great contests of the year in Australia. There are three other contests for hens and one for ducks under way, all of which will be ended by the close of June.

In summing up these three great contests we find that the Black Orpington pen laid the most eggs in the lot, White Leghorns second. Tabulated the fifteen pens that won the five awards in each contest show as follows:

EGGS.	
6 Black Orpingtons	1,461
6 White Leghorns	1,443
6 Minorcas	1,425
6 White Leghorns	1,411
6 White Leghorns	1,404
6 White Leghorns	1,380
6 Brown Leghorns	1,341
6 Silver Wyandottes	1,303
6 Brown Leghorns	1,268
6 White Leghorns	1,261
6 Imperials	1,251
6 White Leghorns	1,249
6 White Leghorns	1,247
6 Rose Comb Minorcas	1,222
6 Golden Wyandottes	1,222

The lowest average of the fifteen pens was 204 eggs per hen; the highest 243. Average for 90 hens, 221 eggs each.

One must conclude that there is a fine lot of hens in Australia, and that the Government experts who have charge of the hens in the contest know how to handle them. Why it is that they can do so much better there than in this country we are at a loss to understand, unless the mild winters are in their favor. During June, July, and August last year they had about sixty frosts, while in January the thermometer showed above the 112° mark.

## Spring and Summer Feeding

As soon as the winter months are gone, change the method of feeding. Less fattening food should be given and more of the muscle, bone and sinew-forming foods should be fed. Wheat and hulled oats are much better for summer feeding without any corn than corn. Wheat, hulled oats, a few millet seed, plenty of green stuff, with grit and water, and the hens will do well all summer, providing their quarters are kept perfectly clean and free from insect vermin. Nothing is so beneficial during the summer months as cleanliness, comfortable quarters during the hot nights and absolute freedom from the destructive influence of lice. Begin now to prepare your buildings for the summer. Do not be afraid of having them too clean and comfortable. The hens can stand it, provided they can get some one enough interested to keep them in good order.





## Egg-Laying Records



In the April issue we published a list of egg tests throughout the world, which told of the successful management of hens for a large egg production. Since then we find reported in Mr. Edward Brown's Book on Poultry Keeping the egg record of a lot of hens, managed most carefully by a noted French poultry breeder, Mons. E. Lemoine, of Crosne. These tablets show the greatest care in their preparation. The statement is made that this report can not be considered as an average object lesson from the general flocks as kept in country places; it must be accepted as an object lesson of what can be done through the careful management of hens for a heavy egg production.

This report credits Spangled Hamburgs with 239 eggs each per annum, Penciled Hamburgs, 225; Brown Leghorns, 190; White Leghorns, 140; Dorkings, 130; Houdans, 125; Games, 100 eggs. Another list prepared by the same gentleman places Black Minorcas at 180, Andalusians, 150; Wyandottes, 140, and Plymouth Rocks, 120. This list proves conclusively that the Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns selected for the test were not equal to our own stock of this kind in egg production, yet it goes to show what can be gained from the hens in each country that are bred and trained for the best egg production.

Another table which shows the weight of many kinds of fowls best known to us and most popular here. Of these, the eggs of the Embden goose, weight 87 ounces to the dozen; Minorcas, 28½ ounces to the dozen; Plymouth Rocks, 27½ ounces; Toulouse geese, 80½ ounces; White Leghorns, 27 ounces, while Wyandottes are placed at 25 ounces per dozen. Here again is noticed a deficiency in size as commonly met with in this country. Minorca eggs are 28 ounces per dozen, with White-Leghorn eggs weighing two ounces more per dozen than do the Wyandottes, and both of them rather light in weight.

These comparisons show the painstaking care of the handlers of France. One feature of this report is somewhat surprising, wherein the Houdan is credited with but 125 eggs per year, which weigh 26 ounces to the dozen. In the same calculation is given a long report of the flesh qualities of the many kinds of poultry as considered on the other side. The flesh of the Houdan is classed as very fine, that of the Dorking exceedingly fine, with Brahmas but moderate in quality. The flesh of the Indian Game is considered excellent, with Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons only classed as fair. Here is a sample of the foreign opinion of dressed poultry where the white skin is most highly prized, and the yellow-meated fowls but moderately considered. This same report deals at length with the weight of edible meat, bone and offal in the many varieties; also tells of the ounces of food consumed per day by the most popular kinds kept in that country. In this report, the Leghorns, Polish Games and Hamburgs are credited

with consuming but four ounces of grain per day; the Houdan, Dorking and some French varieties, six ounces per day; the Crevecoeur and Langshans, seven ounces per day. The Cochin fowls are tabulated as being the heaviest consumer per diem of grain of all kind.

This comparison of egg production, food consumed and quality of meat for market will not conform with the experiments and opinions of quality according to the American idea. Even the Houdan and the Dorking that are so highly thought of on the other side would not be preferred here over a well favored Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte, even though all might be in the finest state of market excellence. In recognition of American-grown poultry, one has only to study the question of foreign demand for American-grown poultry to learn to his surprise that much of the best dressed poultry sold in England comes from the fattening and finishing plants of the West.

## Pet Stock

The interest in rabbit growing and especially the cultivation of the Belgian hare seems to be slowly reviving. The unnatural boom given to the Belgian hare a few years ago did great injury to that interest. The inflation of prices, the extravagant claims of their unheard of value induced thousands who could scarcely afford to waste the money to go extravagantly into the production of Belgian hares. This like all other unhealthy ventures in producing an article that has but a limited sale was sure to come to a sad end, as it did, to the disappointment of many who were so unfortunate as to have invested many times more than they could possibly realize from the foundation stock.

This is not a rabbit consuming country. The packers have tried the experiment of placing rabbit meat upon the market in the most attractive manner, even to canning it for sale. But there does not seem to be much increase in the consumption. The meat of a Belgian hare is quite as delicate, quite as attractive, and equally as good for food as poultry. Even so, there is a feeling of some kind, existing to the extent of being a prejudice against the use of rabbits as food. The time will most certainly come when this accepted idea will be replaced by a much greater demand for this kind of meat. Thousands of rabbits can be grown on a limited tract of land, provided they are fenced in so they can not escape, and are well fed for a quick, large growth.

Along with the rabbits for market is the type of the fancy rabbits that are grown for ornamentation and pleasure. These are becoming more numerous as displays at poultry shows, fall fairs and other exhibits where live stock are shown. Guinea pigs, pigeons and ferrets as well are all being greatly advanced into public favor through the presentation of their beauty and attractive qualities at the fair and winter poultry show gatherings.

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German Pigeons! Runts, Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, Strassers, Scandaroons, Polish Lynx, Giant Lark, Priests, Barbs &c. Ask for price list. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostr. 32, Hamburg, Germany. 11-9

Fancy Pigeons.—White Homers a Specialty; also White Dragons. FRED HIBNER, 644 East Boundary Ave., York, Pa. 11

For Sale.—Pigeons of the Following Kinds: Jacobins, all colors; Black and Blue-winged Turbit; Black, Dun, and Blue Magpies; Blue and Silver English Owls; White, Blue, Silver, Black, and any other color African Owls; Show Homers; Working Homers, and Red and Yellow Swallows. These birds will be sold very reasonably, as I am getting too old to look after so many. J. M. SKILES, Pigeon Hill, E. O., Pittsburg, Pa. 11

Large Mated Homers, Lowest Prices, Producing Heavy squabs; fancy pigeons cheap; forcing squab—breeding, tell male from female, etc.; 35c. Catalogue for stamp. FERD. SUDOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 11-9

Dragoons Bred From Imported Stock in All Colors. Homers and Dragoon-Homer crosses for large squabs in all colors. J. H. WITMER, Abbottstown St., Hanover, Pa. 11-10.

Remember Before Placing Your Order for Homers, Carneaus, Mondaines and Maltese hens, send stamp for my low prices and circular. F. BURTT, JR., Englishtown, N. J. 12-3

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### PHEASANTS

Pheasants.—Pheasants Pay 500 per ct. Better than Poultry. Price list for stamp. Lowest prices. Eggs in season. Reliable Pheasant Journal, 50c. UNITED STATES PHEASANTRY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12-2

### DUCKS

12 Eggs \$1.00 From Choice Indian Runner Ducks. Stock as good as grows. ROYE & PALMER, Nassau, N. Y. 11-9

All Varieties Ducks.—Madison Square and Boston winners. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.00 per setting. \$6.00 to \$8.00 per hundred. MRS. R. BUTTON, Canastota, N. Y. 11-9

Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks.—Eggs.—From stock having produced ducks weighing eighteen pounds per pair. Six months old. One dollar per twelve. O. N. BRAINARD, Painesville, Ohio. 11-9

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### HOMING PIGEONS

Homing Pigeons.—I Have a Number of Fine cocks in Blue and Black Chequer and several pairs of mated birds (excellent breeders) that I will dispose of at reasonable prices. The above birds are pure-blooded Homers and bred from reliable stock. Also a limited number of youngsters bred from the same strain. G. R. BAYLE, 1643 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa. 11

Heavy Squab Breeders For Sale.—Automatic Poultry and Pigeon Feeder, absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Send for circular. I. W. CHESTON & SONS, Easton, Pa. 11-9

Large, Guaranteed Mated Homers.—All Pairs banded. Numbers given with every pair. \$2.00 a pair. In five-pair lots, \$1.85 a pair. In ten-pair lots, \$1.75 a pair. Young Homers, in five-pair lots, 75 cents a pair. All thoroughbreds. No culis. E. M. POULSON, Box 55, Westminster, N. J. 11-9

Straight-Bred Homers For Squab Raising, Guaranteed mated. Youngsters two months old \$1 pair from nine and ten pound squabbing stock. EGG HARBOR SQUAB CO., Egg Harbor City, N. J. 11-9

Guaranteed Mated Homers For Sale From the oldest and highest grade squab farm in America. Capacity of farm 14,000 birds. JOHN Y. CRAWFORD, Mt. Pleasant Pigeon Farms, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 11-10

Extra Large Seamless Banded Young Homers, 75 cents a pair. Make fine squab breeders. CASTLE HILL HOMING LOFTS, Wm. Askey, Prop., Lonaconing, Md. 11-11

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

175 Pair Young Mated Homer Pigeons For Sale at reasonable prices, that will raise large white skin squabs. CHAS. H. WOOD, Green Lawn, New York. 11-11

A Good Deal For Some One.—I Have One Pen of 32 pair guaranteed mated Homers two years old for \$60. Fine birds and all right; selling them to make room for a cross I am getting up. JAMES E. MILLER, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Reference, People's National Bank. 11-11

### POLISH

Smith's White Crested Black Polish Winners at Madison square. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Prize record free. R. E. SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 11-9

### GUINEAS

White Guineas.—We Have a Choice Flock of Pure White Guineas and offer eggs this season at one dollar per fifteen. We are filling orders now. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 12-2

### SUPPLIES

Nature's Health Grit.—Pigeons Must Have It to do their best. Sample 2 cents. 25 pounds, 40 cents; 100 pounds, \$1.50. HOME STOCK SQUAB CO., Bridgewater, Mass. 11-9

Colored Leg Bands.—Band Your Poultry, Pigeons, in colors, identify them at sight. Price List, samples for stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Beverly, Mass. Dept. F. 11-9

25 Years Feeding For Eggs.—The Principal Reason you keep hens and water-fowls is to have them lay. Whether you keep two or two hundred. Send me \$1.00 and I will mail you my formulas for feeding for eggs as Nature directs; also for the feeding of chicks and ducklings; also my preventative for Roup and Cholera; in fact I will become your adviser. Send stamp for circular to E. Arrington, 302 Duncan Ave., Jersey City, N. J. 11-10

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Fine Houdans For Sale or Will Exchange for White Leghorns, Houdans and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2.00. J. H. WILSON, 23 Crossman Street, Jamestown, N. Y. 11-9

Choice Pure Bred Black Breasted Red Game Pullets.—Will exchange for Rose Comb, Brown Leghorns or White Antwerps, Homers, Pigeons. S. H. EVERETT, Box No. 146 Stockton, N. J. 11

Wanted to Exchange.—Modern Firearms for Bronze Turkeys, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Bone Cutter, Oyster Shell Mill, Incubator. W. S. AMMON, Grill P. O., Berks Co., Pa. 11-9

### MISCELLANEOUS

All Breeds of Live, Pure-Bred Poultry, Pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, caviar, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large, 162-page catalogue. EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. 11

County Line Poultry Farm Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns again winners. Lockport, N. Y.; 1 entry Barred Rocks, 2d pen; Buff Leghorns, 2d cock, 2d hen, 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels, 1st, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen; Auburn, N. Y., 2d and 3d cockerels, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets, 1st and 3d pens. Send for catalogue of matings. Address A. G. BARLOW, Box A, Barker, N. Y. 11

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive sixty-page book and store at your door, 10c. mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Tel Ford, Pa. 11

Choice, Pure-Bred Poultry.—Buff Cochins, White and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Black and White Minorcas, S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs; also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs and stock for sale reasonable. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Turkey eggs, 25c each. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, R. F. D. No. 3, Mt. Joy, Pa. 11-9

Closing Out Entire Stock, Must Sell at Once 200 S. C. Brown Leghorns, pen each Black and Buff Cochins (Hare) Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Wyandottes, Dorkings, Andalusians, six varieties ducks, bantams, etc. Send for list if you want exhibition stock at bargain prices. J. FRANKLIN MILLER, R. F. D. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y. 11

10 Best Varieties, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred Rocks, White, Golden, Silver Wyandottes, Spanish, Leghorns and Minorcas. Stock and eggs for sale. EMERY REIFENBERG, St. Johns, Pa. 12-4

Eggs \$1 per 15, \$2 per 40, From Thoroughbred Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns, 12 varieties. Catalogue. S. K. MOHR, Box 8, Coopersburg, Pa. 11-9

Choice Homers and Fantails, All Colors, Bantams, Plain and Bearded Polish, Golden and Silver Shagbills, Black and White Rosecomb, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins. I. S. MILLER, Allentown, Penna. 11-11

Golden Wyandottes, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White Rocks, Eggs \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. WILL S. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa. 11-11

Eggs For Hatching From Buff Cochins and Anconas. Madison Square, N. Y., winners. \$2 Cochins, \$3 Anconas, per setting of 13. H. MIER, 181 Springfield Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 12-1

Blue Ridge Poultry Farm.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Thompson Strain, Brown Leghorns, Forsythe & Booth Strain, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Sherwoods. No better stock in America. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.00 for 13. H. A. HALL, Front Royal, Va. 11-9





## The Business World



THE annual exhibit of the Scranton poultry and pet stock Association will be held January 15 to 19, 1907. A. W. Close is the Secretary. This organization has been very successful in the past from the fact that they have a solid, industrious and hard-working organization that is determined to do everything possible to make the growing and exhibiting of poultry most successful in its neighborhood.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experimental Station, of La Fayette, Indiana, is doing great work in that locality. They have accomplished much in the interest of poultry, but they have not done one-tenth as much as the poultry interest of the great Hoosier State deserves. Poultry is of much greater value to the State of Indiana than any other one live-stock interest, and the management of the University should awaken to this condition, and place the poultry where it belongs. They might well take note of the work being done in New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and try to improve even on these conditions and give to Indiana that which is due the poultry interest.

There has not been more improvement in any line than has been made in the fencing for farms and poultry yards. The Page Fence Company has given more attention to this, we imagine, than has any other individual company. They make the finest fencing for poultry yards, for covering runways, fly-aways for pigeon-lofts and farm fencing. Everything they make is guaranteed to be of the best. They are most anxious and willing to furnish information of all kinds to our subscribers, who should send to them for a copy of their recent catalogue, which tells about all kinds of poultry fencing.

We have under date of April 23, a letter from Petaluma Incubator Company, which states that notwithstanding the serious effects of the earthquake in their locality, they are well under way again at their factory. Their heaviest loss was at 33 Market Street, San Francisco, where everything there was destroyed, but they have made arrangements for taking care of the business at that point. They express their kindest feeling for the benevolent spirit of the American people, and say beautiful San Francisco is a desolate picture. The destruction is beyond imagination, but the calamity is over, and the work of building is before them. The Petaluma people have done wonders for the poultry interest on the Pacific coast.

The second edition of the New Illustrated Standard of Truth is ready for delivery; the price of same being \$1.50 in cloth, \$2 for the morocco bound or Judges' edition. No one is permitted any longer to make use of the Standard as a premium for any purpose whatever. It contains 310 pages, 135 illustrations of 130 varieties of standard bred chickens, turkeys,

geese and ducks. The following corrections and changes appear in the second edition. Each person having a Standard can cut these lines from our publication and paste them in the front of their book for reference.

Page 25—Section "Sweepstake and Special Prizes," in fifth line, word "latter" changed to "former."

In each of the following cases, at end of line named, these words are added, "Under-color, dark slate":

Page 47—Section "Wings," to fourth line.

Page 58—Color of Male, section "Wings," to fourth line.

Page 58—Color of Female, section "Neck," to third line.

Page 59—Section "Body and Fluff," to second line.

Page 59—Section "Wings," to third line.

Page 62—Color of Male, section "Wings," to fifth line.

Page 63—Color of Female, section "Wings," to second line.

Page 63—Section "Tail," third line, words "Under-color, dark slate," stricken out.

Page 75—Shape of female (Rhode Island Red) changed to read, "Comb—Single, similar to that of male, but much smaller."

Page 78—Color Rhode Island Red Male, section "wings," second line, "wing-coverets" changed to "Flight-coverets."

Page 114—Color Brown Leghorn Female, section "Back," third line, word "shading" changed to "shafting."

Page 139—Bottom of page, below section "Legs and Toes," words, "Under-color, dark slate," supplied.

Page 142—Below section "Legs and Toes," words, "Under-color, dark slate," supplied.

Page 274—Colored Muscovy ducks, under "Color of Drake and Duck," description of tail is changed to red: "TAIL—Black."

The following new varieties were admitted at the Cincinnati meeting: Single Comb Black Orpingtons, Single Comb White Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns and Columbian Wyandottes. The Second Edition now going out contains the descriptive Standard of all these varieties, also illustrations of Columbian Wyandottes and new illustrations, by Sewell, of Single Comb Buff Orpingtons.

Special attention is called to the rights of the Association in their copyright, everyone being warned against the illegal use of same for any purpose whatever.

Mr. Fred Paxton, the great newspaper writer of Chicago, sends us the following communication: "I must express my admiration for the FEATHER in its new form. You have made a great improvement, and it should be a winner. I am so pleased with it that I wish to contribute as a subscriber thereto. Please place me on your paid subscription list, and be sure I have the FEATHER every month."

We have received from Miss L. Goodell, breeder of Dorkings, some photographs of her beautiful fowls, too late to

be used when intended. Later we shall hope to present them for the improvement of the breeder.

Mr. A. C. Hawkins, the successful producer of the Royal Blue and Wyandottes as True, reports unprecedented success in the hatching of chicks, and satisfactory results from the sale of fowls and eggs throughout the country and in foreign lands. Brother Hawkins has always been a model of success, believing that the best method to pursue was first to satisfy and then retain his customers.

Mr. Ciphers reports the most satisfactory season for the Model Incubators and Brooders that it has been his good fortune to know. They have been overwhelmed at their factory, 316 Henry St., Buffalo, during the entire season. Scarcely an hour of all that time have they had enough on hand to fill their orders.

On a visit to New York a few weeks ago, we were informed by Brother Russ that he was so behind in filling the orders for Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, that he scarcely knew where to turn, and said: "We have sold double as many as ever before, and can not fill our orders." This seems to be the condition in the incubator business all along the line. Every advertiser in the FEATHER has had a good business the past season. Straws show the way the wind blows; an advertisement in the FEATHER brings in the business.

Brother Thompson, of ringlet fame, the man with the Blue Bars and the winning hens, has been so over-run with business as scarcely to be able to answer his mail. Will the demand for the Plymouth Rocks ever cease? is the oft-repeated question at Amenia when the boy comes home with the mail containing hundreds of orders.

Since the Plymouth Rock Poultry Farm Company of New York, Pa., have turned their attention to producing Pekin duck eggs at \$1.00 for eleven eggs, they have been flooded with trade. Their stock is of the best, their willingness to please unexcelled. When one can procure such eggs as this at the price, roasters should be plenty at Christmas time.

There has been a change in the Horseman and Stockman Publishing Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota. M. J. Conway is now President and Don D. Donnan general manager and Editor. All communications and remittances should be sent direct to the Horseman and Stockman Publishing Co.

"I have had good results from the ad. I have had with you the past year, so please insert the enclosed for another year, for which I enclose my check."—East View Poultry Yards, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

"I find my ad. in THE FEATHER pays well, considering the money invested."—T. K. McDowell, Route 2, Rising Sun, Md.

"I wish to compliment you on the several improvements you have made during the past two months in the general make-up of the paper, which now places it in a class by itself as far as typographical neatness and display are to be considered."—J. Cook Johnson, Omaha, Neb.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

Buff Orpingtons, S. C., Genuine Cook Strain. Eggs from fine large birds \$1.25 per 15. White Wyandottes and Brahmas \$1.00. J. E. WILLIAMS, Cochranton, Pa. 11-9

Gold and Silver Penciled Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns, S. G. Dorkings, Colored and White Muscovy, G. Call and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs in season. E. J. LOHR, Ann Arbor, Mich. 11-9

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y.—With Five Entries Buff Leghorns at Albany won four firsts. Stock and eggs \$1.00 up. Buff Rocks, Buff and Silver Wyandottes. 11-9

S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. C. White and Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1.50 for 30 and mixed \$4.00 per 100. M. B. HOSSLER, Mt. Joy, Pa. 11-9

Rose and Single Comb Rhode Islands Reds, Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per 15. Ten chicks guaranteed. MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, Perkaskie, Pa. 11-9

Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rock, S. C. White Leghorns Pure Breed. Eggs, Cochins and Brahmas, 15 \$1.00; Rocks and Leghorns 75c 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Hightstown, N. J. 11-9

Eggs From Prize Winning Stock Buff Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, S. C. Black, Brown, Duckwing, R. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, and Pit Games, Pyles, Redhose and Tassels. All my stock is from the very best strains. At Fonda Fair on 59 entries, 31 first and 23 seconds. At Gloversville, on 11 entries, 6 firsts, 3 seconds, and 2 thirds; also 5 specials. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. GEORGE W. LAKE, Akin, N. Y. 11-9


Did the Eggs You Purchased Hatch Well Last Year? If not why won't you try our 200-Egg Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, White Rocks or White Wyandottes at \$1.50 and \$2.00? We will absolutely guarantee you a fifty per cent. hatch. CONNISCLEFFE POULTRY FARM, Tenafly, N. J. 11-10

Two Dollars For Fifteen White Indian Game, Three Dollars for fifteen Buckeye Red Eggs, from prize winners. Send for photographs from life. C. W. NEWMAN, Chambersburg, Pa. 11-9

Quality Eggs.—Buff Orpingtons \$1.00 up. Barred Rocks \$1.00. Bronze Turkeys, \$3.00 dozen. Stock from winners. QUEENLAND FARM, R. 2, Box 7, F. Hagan, Va. 11-9

White Holland Turkeys and Eggs For Sale.—Also Guineas and eggs, one fine Muscovy Drake, and incubator chicks. ALL SAINTS' RECTORY, Sunderland, Md. 11-10

Choice Pair Bronze Turkeys \$10.—Eggs \$3 Per 15. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Blue Andalusians \$1.00. W. C. JOHNSTON, Homer City, Pa. 11-10



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**HARDING'S UNCLE SAM GRANULATED MILK**  
dry, clean and wholesome. Will keep in any climate. 50% Protein. Nearly 15% clear Albumen. 30 to 40% increased egg production over Beef Scrap or Animal Meal.  
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Agents wanted. Write for booklet.  
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Monthly, 50 to 100 pages, its writers are the most successful Poultrymen and women in the United States. It is  
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OUR WHITE AND SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE LEGHORNS AND BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS WON WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION AT HAGERSTOWN SYRACUSE AND MADISON SQUARE GARDEN  
We won at Madison Square Show thirty-four ribbons besides a large number of specials, including those for best display of White Wyandottes and best display of Silver P. P. Rocks. After studying the above record you will be convinced that we have—  
**THE BLUE RIBBON BREEDERS**  
Eggs from the best matings of the season, \$5.00 per 15, or \$20.00 per 100. Visitors always welcome. Send for illustrated catalogue containing description and mating list.  
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of every description, Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators, and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding poultry and pet stock. Our Immense Illustrated Catalogue gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one.  
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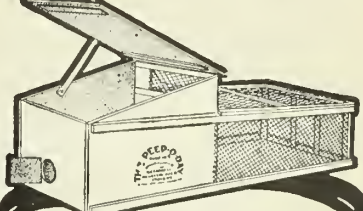


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I want to send you a copy of this book free. It is a gold mine of practical information for the poultry-raiser. I call it "An Easy Lesson in Poultry Culture," because the lessons it teaches are easy to learn and easy to apply. My object in publishing this book is to point out how dollars in place of cents can be made in producing poultry and eggs for market purposes. It is stated so plainly that the novice can follow the directions and make a success of the poultry business. I especially commend the chapter, "The Back-Lotter" to the city dweller who wants to "try-out" this business before going into it on a large scale. And then I have another book—a good companion for this one—"Poultry Feeding for Profit" that you should have also. It is full of feeding facts that I know, from actual experience, will be valuable to every chicken raiser. It gives feeding methods and information that will be helpful every day, for every fowl on your place—from the little chick "just out" to the old hen you are fattening for market. There is lots of money in the poultry business if you know how to handle chickens right. These two books will give you all the information you'll need—information you can put into practice. You cannot get this information anywhere else. Write today, I will send both books free, and also send my catalog on Model Incubators and Brooders the latest and most successful hatching and rearing machines on the market.  
**CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
Do not confuse me with any Company, and be sure to include my street address.


**Pineland Incubators**  
Hatch greatest number strongest chicks  
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Have never been equaled  
**FIDELITY YOUNG CHICKS**  
Insures Perfect Health and Rapid Growth  
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**BUFFINTON**  
Has reduced the price of eggs. Buff and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff, Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns and R. C. R. I. Reds, \$1.00 for 13. Eggs for Incubators from Buff P. Rock, Buff Wyandotte, Buff Leghorn and R. I. Reds, \$3.50 for 100. ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Somerset, Mass. ....tf  
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Box 116, Somerset, Mass

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give them a chance to do well and pay better by keeping them free from vermin of all kinds  
**LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE**  
will do it quickly and safely—the old Reliable lice killer. Sample by mail 10c. 100 oz. by express \$1. The O. K. Stock Food Co., 421 Monon Bldg, Chicago, Ill.



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Coops and Colony Houses  
are recommended by the largest and most successful poultrymen. We manufacture these houses in several styles and sizes. They are manufactured at the Cornell works in the Cornell way; built of one-inch white pine, free from black knots and shake; painted two coats of linseed oil and lead paint. Illustration shows Portable House No. 4, with run, 3 feet square, 2 1/2 feet high; run 3 feet by 5 feet.  
BRYN GARW.  
Rockville, Conn., Sept. 30, 1903.  
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.  
Dear Sir: We take pleasure in saying the twenty No. 4 Coops we bought of you are giving good satisfaction, and are much superior to the coops made by the former maker. We shall be glad to respond to any inquiry regarding these coops.  
Yours very truly,  
STIRLING & CLAY POULTRY CO.  
Per J. C. Stirling.  
Price, as illustrated, with floor, \$7.00. The Cornell catalog and book of reference is mailed free for the asking. Write us today.  
**CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO.**  
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Just hatched at the Pine Tree Hatchery from Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds, from 8 1/2 to 15 cents each. Also the best grade of prepared chick food. Send for circular and get your order in early.  
JOS. D. WILSON,  
11-11 Stockton, N. J.



**FENCE STRONGEST MADE.** Bull strong chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free  
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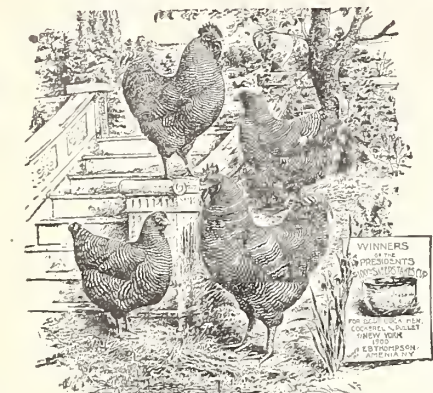
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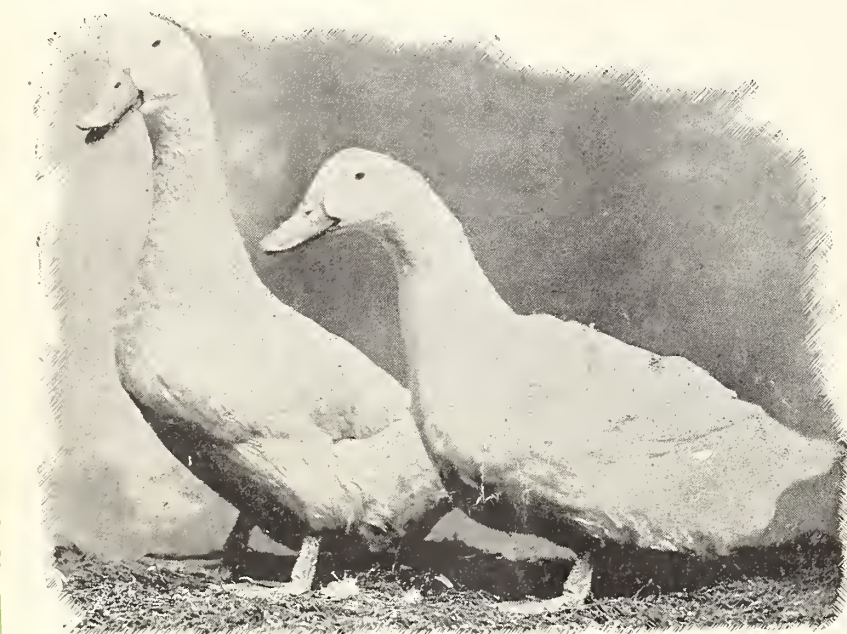
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# THE FEATHER

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

July, 1906  
Vol. XI, No. 10



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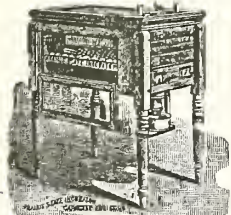
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At New York, in the largest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, **451 Birds**, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. **Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices.** EGGS from Prize Matings: One setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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## Coming Issues

**N**O ONE should overlook the fact that in the September issue of *THE FEATHER* will begin a series of articles along important lines of poultry culture. "Science of Breeding" will treat of everything pertaining to the scientific cultivation of standard bred poultry of every kind for exhibition purposes. These articles will be of untold value to those anxious to become successful as exhibitors in the show room.

Every condition of poultry keeping, along utility lines, the growing of poultry for market, pullets for producing eggs for market, turkeys, ducks and geese for broilers, roasters and market poultry of all kinds will be treated in these articles. The cultivation of squabs and a series of articles on improving your surroundings and attractive breeds will be carried on in connection with the special features that might be termed lessons.

## For August

We promised in the June issue that we would publish an article in July on caponizing. The delay in securing the illustrations for this has compelled us to defer publishing the article on caponizing until our August issue. This will be in plenty of time to gain full information, nearly sixty days in advance of the time that use will be made of this valuable method of turning poultry into a more valuable product.

As announced in the June number the prelude to the opening of the September lessons will come in the line of a partial history of the origin of poultry, and the most valuable methods for selecting stock for growing market poultry and eggs.

## Illustrations

We imagine all who read the columns of *THE FEATHER* are more than delighted with our handling of photographic illustrations. Almost every poultryman has in his possession original photographs that might be made very attractive if used in our columns. We prefer group pictures, pictures of several specimens rather than one individual bird. If you have any photographs of this character that you would like to see in the columns of *THE FEATHER*, submit them to us for our consideration. We only use those that are attractive and well executed. When we do use them we think it is greatly to the credit of all concerned.

## For Everyone

In another portion of this issue will be found a complete list of books pertain-

# SHOP TALK

ing to all branches of poultry growing, including fancy pigeons and squabs. You can obtain any one of these fifty cent books and *THE FEATHER* for one year for seventy-five cents; *THE FEATHER* for one year and any one of the twenty-five cent books for fifty cents. *THE FEATHER* will be sent for two years for one dollar, or to a club of four individuals each for one year for one dollar.

We are able to make the following special offers: *THE FEATHER* and *The Reliable Poultry Journal* both for one year for fifty cents; *THE FEATHER* and *American Poultry Advocate* both for one year for forty cents; *THE FEATHER* and *The American Fancier* both for one year for one dollar. Here is a line of poultry journals that cannot be excelled in the world.

We are most desirous of having agents and canvassers for our books and papers working for us in every country. We have a number of them. See our list of poultry publications, also the description of John Paul Jones' Last Cruise as presented in our columns, all of which are ready sellers and at the disposal of every agent who feels able to make business for himself.

## Come With Us

No one should be without *THE FEATHER*. It is the most beautiful, attractive and best illustrated poultry paper in existence. It teaches more ideas in poultry culture than any other publication of like character. It is the paper for the fancier, the amateur, the small dooryard breeder and the farmer who keeps poultry. Do not delay subscribing. Read all that is on this page and come with us.

## Other Journals

The high compliments paid to *THE FEATHER* through the editorial columns of other poultry journals are like straws which indicate the direction of the wind. When everyone compliments the advancement made in our journal we cannot help but feel that our subscribers and advertisers should join us and assist us more in the future than has been done in the past.

## What Think You?

We should like to have the opinion of every person who receives *THE FEATHER* as to the value of the improvements we have made in our magazine. We are more than determined to move into the most advanced position possible to place

a poultry magazine, so as to meet the approval of all interested in the many branches to which we cater. For this reason we should like to have all our readers write and tell us just what they think of the improvements made, also make suggestions as to what they would like to have in our columns for their special benefit as well as our own. Do not neglect this; do not overlook this invitation, but join hands with us now during the dull season so that we may be ready for active operation along improved lines early in the fall.

## Frontispiece

Numerous congratulations have come to us in praise of the beautiful frontispieces published in each issue of *THE FEATHER*. These are undoubtedly works of art. Each is a true representation of the specimens photographed, the only thing changed in the illustration being the weeding out of bad spots in the photograph and improving it to meet the real value of the specimen. These are not credited so far to any individual. Those desirous of having their fowls illustrated in this way on our front page can be accommodated if they will address this office and make proper arrangements financially and otherwise. Some of the winter months have already been secured by the best breeders.

## We Are Willing

No one is more anxious than we are to favor the fancier or utility grower. We are in your hands to command. We are here for your special benefit. Just tell us what you want to know and we will do our best to answer either in the columns of *THE FEATHER* or by letter if urgent. Tell this to your friends. We have a fund of poultry knowledge on tap, ready for the needs of any subscriber. Do not hesitate to join our ranks, for by so doing you will have the best monthly publication in the world.

Every one interested in poultry should study thoroughly the first column of this page, for thereupon is recorded the possibilities of future success in all manner of poultry culture. It is our intention to furnish you with a full season's study in *How to Succeed*. We have in our list of books *How to Grow Chicks and Money in Squabs*. It is our purpose to teach all who will study our columns *How to Succeed* with standard bred fowls for the exhibition pen and for market poultry and eggs. Everyone desirous of learning fully about this should join with us as subscribers.

## What Others Say

We are very pleased at the complimentary remarks that are being made about *THE FEATHER*. It is a source of gratification to know that our works are being so very much appreciated. We shall take extreme pleasure in meriting these generous remarks, and will promise a continued improvement in *THE FEATHER* that will cause a land slide of approbation from our friends and patrons.

"I consider *THE FEATHER* as published today the best monthly poultry journal printed. It is full of good reading and not only the novice but the old time breeders as well can learn a great deal from its columns. As an advertising medium it holds first place as I found from a small ad that I received orders for more stock and eggs than I could supply."—Geo. L. Young, Sec., National Bantam Association.

"I have watched the changes made in *THE FEATHER* with considerable pleasure. According to my idea you are giving pretty nearly a perfect paper. For example, your April and May numbers cover practically all branches, and while there is not a great deal in them on running incubators or feeding young chicks, there are two bunches of questions and answers which cover nearly all these points, and really if one confines himself to the directions of the incubator manufacturers I think he would be considerably better off than endeavoring to follow the conflicting suggestions continually offered. I really do not see how you can give such fine cuts and such a fine paper and as many good articles as you do for the price. I shall certainly consider it a pleasure to recommend and introduce such a well dressed journal whenever the opportunity permits."—C. K. Graham, Prof. Poultry Husbandry, Agriculture College of Connecticut.

"We wish to state that we have noticed the great improvement in *THE FEATHER* and that we are selling a great many of the new publications. Our increase from our ad in this paper has amounted to over 50 per cent, and we wish to say that we consider it one of the best publications of the East."—Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co.

"*THE FEATHER* is better each month and I am glad to see you devoting so many articles to breed and varieties that one does not see each time he looks over a fence. There are other good birds besides Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Stay on the fancier's side of the fence. Surely there are enough of these in America to keep the wheels turning and who know by heart 'how to run the incubator and brooder,' and 'how to feed the birds.'"—Waldo Kennard.



## Hints to Beginners



JULY is one of the hottest months we have and we should not neglect our poultry. Don't neglect your old birds just because your young stock is showing up well. "Does it pay to breed from old hens?"

This question is frequently asked by beginners. I say it pays to breed from your old hens by all means. Of course we all know that old hens will not score as many points after one year old as they do when pullets. This is not plain to beginners, but we all know that as the older people get they begin to fail. A horse is at his best until he is seven or eight years old. After he gets past these years he begins to go downhill. It is just the same with poultry. A hen is at her best when from one to two years old, and when she gets past this age she begins to fail and defects creep out that are bound to come with old age. However, this does not lessen the value of this hen as a breeder. I cannot see why it is not just as well to-breed from a hen that scored 93 when a pullet as to breed from a pullet that scores 93 now. In fact, I would much rather have her as a breeder. She will not lay quite as many eggs as a pullet, but she will lay more fertile ones, I believe, and her eggs will hatch much stronger chicks than the eggs from pullets. Don't sell your best birds if you expect to stay in business. Keep them for yourself.

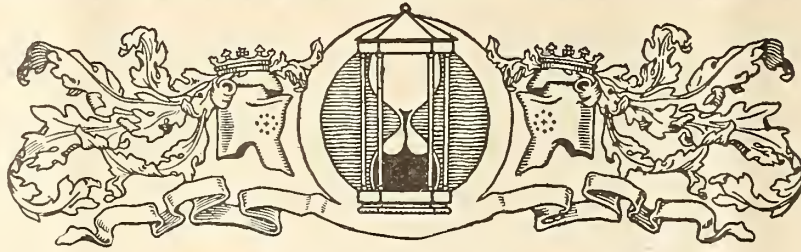
Now, a word about incubators, if it is past hatching time. I am no incubator expert, as this is the first year I ever used incubators. In most every poultry paper you pick up you will find an article on artificial incubation and perhaps no two agree. I wonder sometimes how a beginner knows which directions to follow, but I say right here to follow the instructions of your incubator. The man that made the machine knows how it should be operated better than anyone else. So follow the directions that he sent you and don't listen to other people.

Are your fowls yarded these days? Have they plenty of green food and water? See to this.

Now, beginner, when you write to a man for prices, state what you want and what you want it for, and what you have to pay for it. I often get inquiries like this: "Please price me a cockerel," etc., or "Send me prices on your young Plymouth Rocks." Now, if you were to write to a man about a horse you would not write "Please send me price of a horse" would you? You would tell what kind of a horse you wanted, what you wanted it for, etc. You should do the same with poultry and save the breeder lots of guess work. Let us all be plain and have nothing indefinite.—PLUMMER McCULLOUGH.

## Next Boston Show

We are pleased to announce that the next Boston show, the third week in January, 1907, bids fair to lead all other attempts of the Boston management. Secretary Roberts writes us under date of June twenty-first that they are very anxious to improve the neglected classes next January at Boston, and he hopes that all the fanciers will take hold of their individual breeds and varieties and see that they are well represented at Boston.



# THE FEATHER

Volume Eleven

JULY, 1906

Number Ten

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

T. F. MCGREW, Associate Editor

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The HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 Twelfth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

## EDITORIAL



WE PROMISED last month in "Shop Talk" to present to our readers in the July issue an article on capons and caponizing. Being unavoidably delayed in illustrating this article, we are compelled to lay it over until the August issue, at which time we hope to present it most attractively.

We can not but express gratification at the hundreds of letters that come to us expressing admiration for the beautiful appearance, the elegant illustrations, and the instructive text matter that has been embodied in the last six issues of THE FEATHER. No illustration was ever more beautiful, attractive and true to life than the full page of the June issue. That with the frontpiece of this issue must prove to be a surprise to the entire fraternity at large.

Several years ago, in the columns of THE FEATHER we lauded the value of Alfalfa as a poultry food. We never encouraged the use of ground or pulverized clover hay. We always have realized the value of short-cut Alfalfa hay as a poultry hay and have always believed that the forced feeding of finely-ground clover was an injury to the hens. Of recent years, bulletins have been issued from the Agricultural Department from almost every state in the Union encouraging the growth of Alfalfa. Alfalfa as a food for stock and poultry has been lauded through every poultry paper and bulletin issued in its interest. Seldom, if ever, do we hear of clover meal. Those who smiled at our statements in these columns several years ago, can now, we presume, think at least "I told you so" and only laugh for fun. The use of Alfalfa is growing every day. Its value as an egg-producing food can scarcely be over-estimated; but even this may be badly and unprofitably used. The best way to feed Alfalfa or clover is to cut

it into very short pieces through a cutting box, throw it dry on the floor of the poultry house, permitting the poultry to help themselves. Never force a rough product of this kind upon them as part of their mash food.

The craze for peacock feathers and the tail feathers of turkeys for ornamenting hats has been carried to such an extent that magazines illustrate the peacock as a victim to fashion, utterly devoid of tail feathers. The use of the tail feathers of a peacock for ornamentation is a peculiar one. Some hold to the opinion that even the presence of the tail feathers of a peafowl within the house is sure to bring bad luck and even disaster. Some are so prejudiced against the opal as to even fear its possession. One instance most peculiar of a woman prejudiced against blue as a color and opal as an ornamentation was presented with a beautiful opal ring and blue hat. She attached the ring to the crown of the hat and stored both of them away in a box. Whenever she could not resist the call of curiosity any longer, she would take a peep at them, always claiming, however, that some ill luck followed this action.

The usual number of fish and snake stories are going around. This season the hen is receiving her share along these lines. From Chicago comes the statement of an unusual friendship existing between the cat and a hen, both occupying the same nest—the hen for laying, the cat for her home. Eleven eggs were laid by the hen; and a family of kittens were born in the same nest, where the hen, the cat and the kittens amongst them hatched the eggs and brought forth nine little chickens. If they had added to this that the box was carried half way across the continent in a mover's wagon, and that the young chicks furnished a food supply for the cat and kittens in transit, the story might have been complete.

The daily press throughout the country has been worked many, many times to the interest of the agricultural districts of California. Recently many articles have been published telling of a California scientist who had produced or originated a method that would compel hens to lay in winter, whether they would or no. Each one of these articles has slyly hidden away in its wording a splendid advertisement for the Petaluma District.

Mr. Clarence C. DePuy, of the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, New York, paid a visit to this office a short time since. Mr. DePuy had been doing the seacoast down toward Norfolk. He reported that he was having a splendid time, and wonderful success with his paper. If there is a man in the country who deserves success it is he.

The occasion of the Annual Round Up of White's Class Advertising Company brought Mr. Frank B. White much nearer to his clientele than ever before. The banquet, the instructive addresses, the music, vocal and orchestral, the large gathering of sturdy men and beautiful women was an occasion long to be remembered. Those desirous of reading all about it should write to White's Class Advertising Co., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for a copy of their book which contains a full report of same.

The illustrations in the June FEATHER were contributed by Miss Lowenstein, Miller Purvis, *The Feathered World*, the Rotograph Company of New York, Jas. E. Rice and our own camera, all of which were improved under the touch of artist Graham.

Editor Heck, of Chicago, takes a rather peculiar position as to the reprint from the *Standard*. We are inclined to believe that there is too much of the straining at the gnat and swallowing of the camel idea relative to the *Standard*. Oft times we notice the most beautiful pictures copied from books and publications of all kinds, credit being given as to ownership and copyright. Why should it be otherwise with the *Standard*? We believe that it would be better to be broader and more lenient in these matters and perhaps a little more particular in other directions.

Mr. Miller Purvis pays THE FEATHER a marked compliment in the editorial columns of the June issue of his paper. Mr. Purvis is all right, so is *Poultry*. Industry must be the order of the hour at Peotone judging from the labor expended on the cover page of their June issue.

Recently a correspondent asked why it would not be possible to ship eggs and poultry from America to Scotland and sell them at a profit. In one of these instances, the question was referred to a well informed resident on the other side who states that the greater portion of their dressed poultry and egg supply comes from Ireland, Germany, Russia and Bavaria, some coming from America. That from America, however, is not always of the best. The average price of eggs for the year just past was from twenty-three to twenty-five cents; the average price of eggs in America during the same period being twenty-eight cents. The Scotland prices are based on the records of the commercial center, those of America on New York reports.



## Summer Care of Stock



UT few young of any kind of poultry or waterfowl will be hatched after the first of July throughout the greater part of the country. Thousands upon thousands of young fowls of all kinds are in the care of growers throughout the world. Success with them depends almost entirely upon the care bestowed upon the growing chicks from now to the time of maturity. There are a number of drawbacks that confront them during the heated term, all of which may be mastered, improved, and turned from threatening failure to success.

Heat is most enervating to all kinds of animals and fowls, as well as to mankind. In the Australian laying contest recently reported upon, the fact was set forth that during January last, many days the thermometer registered above 112°. Even with that terrible heat which is more debilitating in Australia than here, the hens were carefully handled, and did remarkably well during that period. This was accomplished through care and application of methods which relieved the hens from the worst influences of the burning sun. Natural shade is always the best protection for the growing stock. Full grown trees or underbrush furnishes the best protection. It is remarkable to note how the growing chicks will take to the shade of an asparagus bed, gooseberry or current bushes. This leads one to consider the advantages of a combination of fruit with poultry as described in this issue.

Where one can not have the natural shade, artificial should be supplied. We have seen many kinds of artificial shade for poultry, the most successful being the low set posts, covered with open mesh wire fencing, upon which may be stretched building paper of any kind, canvas or awning goods. If one lives near a woods where a sufficient supply can be obtained limbs or brush thrown upon such a stretcher furnishes a good shade. Nothing is better, however, than such an awning construction covered with building paper which will shed water. In the large poultry plants of England, they use a cheaply constructed building for the protection of poultry during the heated term. During wet weather and at all times of the year, this same building may be used as an open roosting shed and shelter from the rain, and as a protection from the rays of the sun. Being entirely open in front, and having the slatted ventilation under the eaves of the roof, it makes a splendid protection from rain, sun, winds, bad weather of any kind, and a good open roosting shed for the fowls.

Some kind of protection from the sun where no natural shade is present must be provided, or one can not grow chicks to the best advantage.

When a natural shelter from the direct rays of the sun is not provided the fowls are usually of necessity kept in rather confined quarters. Where this is the condition, the most perfect sanitary conditions must be preserved—cleanliness, freedom from damp, vermin, and all plagues

that may be detrimental to their improvement must be avoided. Filthy surroundings insure failure, perfect sanitary conditions add greatly to the possibilities of success.

The feeding of the growing stock during the very hot weather must have due consideration, plenty of pure water must be constantly at hand, and a good, liberal supply of growing food, composed of a well selected, balanced ration should be given them in liberal quantities. They should be kept sheltered from the weakening influences of the heat, properly fed and watered to keep them growing from start to finish, and above all things, never overcrowded either by day or by night.

Another most injurious condition is the overcrowding of the growing stock in their houses or roosting coops at night. They should have plenty of room within airy, well-ventilated coops, so that the heat will never become oppressive, and so that they will never suffer for fresh air, nor troubled with draughts of cold, damp air blowing over or upon them with every change of cold weather. A cheaply constructed coop, a large store-box laid upon its side, open in front or covered with wire cloth to protect them from outside marauders during the night is a good roosting place for them, providing there are not too many in the box, and the front is always open for ventilation and fresh air.

To sum up the summer care of growing stock, they must have protection from the rays of the sun, either through natural or artificial shelter, their surroundings must be kept clean and in good sanitary condition, the night roosting places properly ventilated and large enough to prevent overcrowding; they must have plenty of good wholesome food, fresh water and grit where they can help themselves at all times. These cares add to the possibilities of greater success.

To be successful with the turkey flocks, one must remember that they must be provided with food at all times—less when they have a well stocked range to go over, more when this is lacking. No matter how prolific the food supply found on the range, they must be well and frequently fed during all wet and rainy spells, for no matter how much natural food there may be on the range, they can not get it during the very wet spells. Thousands of young turkeys die of starvation and drabbed feathers during the rainy season, brought on through weakness in their fruitless search for food that they can not get at such times. If they were well supplied with food at such times, they would prosper instead of die.

Even ducklings and goslings may be destroyed during the heavy rainfall. It is almost as easy to drown a very young duck or gosling in a heavy rain, as it is to drown a young chick or turkey. Have an eye to all these evils, protect them if possible, but if a heavy rainfall comes unexpectedly, look out for the young flocks of all kind, and save them from the deluge, if possible.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York."

## POPULAR BOOKS FOR Poultrymen and Pigeon Fanciers

### The Diseases of Poultry

THE Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published on this important subject, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating of all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

### Pocket Money Poultry

ANOTHER book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Noy's latest production "Pocket-money Poultry," which has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry House, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Testing Time, Etc.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

### The Feather's Up-To-Date Poultry House

TO BE successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry-house sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way for raising poultry.

Price: Paper, 25 cents.

### How to Grow Chicks

ANOTHER problem to the poultrymen is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

### The Egg Question Solved

THE solution of the egg question is bound to appeal to all interested in this question. Mr. T. F. McGrew wrote the manuscript for this little volume concerning this problem. It is printed on a good quality of paper, is nicely illustrated, and altogether makes an attractive and valuable little book.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

### The Feather's Practical Squab Book

THE Feather's Practical Squab Book," by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather Library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper and is profusely illustrated.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

### The American Fancier's Poultry Book

THE American Fancier's Poultry Book" is one of the best books of its kind ever published. This great book contains illustrated chapters on The Poultry Industry, General Management, The Egg, Incubation, The Chick, Recipes for Feeding, Feeding for Eggs, House Building, Keeping Eggs, Caponizing, Diseases, The Standard Breeds of Poultry, The American Class, Asiatic Class, Mediterranean Class, etc.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

### Money In Squabs

THE most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market is the book entitled "Money in Squabs," and contains the following: Introductory, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Diseases of Pigeons, etc. This book is profusely illustrated.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

### Wyandottes

THIS valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

### The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book

THE Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

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### The Homing Pigeon

THE demand for a perfectly reliable and practical book on the "feathered race horse" has prompted the publication of the new book, "The Homing Pigeon." It is a complete book in every way and treats thoroughly the history of the Homing Pigeon, breeding, training, and flying, as well as the many handy and business uses for which these birds may be used.

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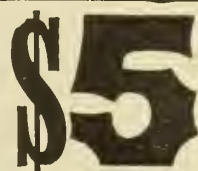
### Plymouth Rocks

PLYMOUTH Rocks," by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

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## Notes from England

By JOHN WHARTON

In a recent letter to this office Mr. Wharton states that he has received several hundred letters from America in answer to his advertisement in our columns. Upon many of them he had to pay from three to five cents and on some of them as much as ten cents for postage due. In addition to this expense he has answered all these letters to but little purpose. In future all letters of inquiry to him must carry with them a deposit in cash to prove good faith, and to receive a reply. He seems to think that the American fanciers write to gain information at the expense of others.—EDITOR.



WE ARE now in the middle of May and everything is spring like. The cuckoo is calling from every wood and bird life is at its busiest turn, which I like. On my farm there are many nests. In the fence the blackbird and stonechats, in the trees the thrush who bursts into his wonderful song every morn at break of day, on the ground the plover or pewitt has its nest with four beautiful eggs therein, which by many are considered a delicacy. In the barn under the roof the starling is making her home, whilst the swallows are busy under the eaves of the house. The redstart is building her nest in a crack in the garden wall, the skylark seems to be waiting for a little more grass to grow ere she selects her nesting place. In the meantime she and her mate flood the heavens with song. The curlews keep crossing from the moorland where they make their home, their shrill cry reaching us poor worms of the earth.

Of all the months of the year May is perhaps the best. After a long winter it gladdens our hearts to see the hills putting forth green grass right to the very summit. Our hills are not covered with timber like yours, but put forth grass and heather right to the top. The young cattle are being turned out about this time into the highland where they have to summer. The sheep with their lambs are also turned out to rear their young on the hills, whilst the meadow land is being cleared to enable it to grow a crop of hay.

On the whole this winter has been a trying one for farmers. Cattle went into winter quarters with a short hay crop, and the result has been that much has been bought, the price ranging from fourteen to sixteen cents per stone of fourteen pounds. On the other hand never was sheep farming better than now. Prices for ewes run very high, the cause being the rise in the price of wool, which has doubled in value during the last five years.

I am persuaded that many of your fanciers like ours are farmers and like a chat on farming topics, or I should not have commenced my notes in the above strain.

In this part of Yorkshire many of our farmers go in for goose rearing. The method they employ is to purchase the goslings when from seven to twenty-one days old from the hatching, who are chiefly poor cottagers, the price paid being about half a dollar each, sometimes a trifle less. They then take them into the pasture where they live and grow until the latter part of August or the be-

ginning of September, when they are bought by dealers at about a dollar and ten cents each and sent away down to the arable districts to graze the stubble to get fat for the Xmas trade. When I had friend Sewell here last summer we climbed one of our hills and I think the one thing that pleased him most was the geese that we saw and the history I told him about their management. The following morning he had the good luck to see a flock passing my home on their way to the depot and he availed himself of taking several photos.

The one hundred and eighth annual show was held at Otley, Yorkshire on Saturday, May 5th. This is looked upon as the first show of the season, and everyone who is anything in the fancy makes a point of attending. What a gathering of fanciers there was, and what a hand shaking! Many had not met since the great show closed in December. The question most upon the lips was "Well what sort of a season have you had amongst the chicks." We heard all sorts of answers to this question, some had done badly, very badly, but we found as we always do that the men of right grit and business capabilities had as usual surmounted all difficulties of bad weather, infertility, etc., etc., and had obtained their usual quantity of chickens. It has always struck me that half of the non-success is brought about by not looking to the future and making due provision. To be a successful poultry fancier you must take time by the forelock and leave nothing to chance. A young farmer who usually makes a nice thing out of his poultry was complaining this winter that he was short of broody hens. When I asked him what provision he had made to have them at the proper time his answer was that before times he had always managed to get them from neighboring farmers. I told him he ought to have made sure and not sung "Someway or other the Lord will provide."

To come back to Otley. It was a fine day and well it was for the show is held in connection with the agricultural section, and the poultry, pigeons, dogs, etc., are provided with tents. Given a fine day it is very pleasant, but let it be a storm or rain and it can be very awkward. Yes, I have seen the tent blown into the next field and the ground turned into mud many inches deep.

We arrived amongst a batch of other fanciers on the ground about ten o'clock. Everyone seemed busy. Fanciers were busy penning their own birds. Bye the bye, what a honest lot fanciers must be or we should have more birds stolen as every opportunity presents itself, but

rarely do we hear of anything of the kind, the only exception being a case some two years ago when the culprit was soon found out and given six months to reflect upon the error of his ways in the "King's Temperance Hotel." Ten A. M. was the advertised time for the judges to commence, but it was between eleven and twelve ere they got a start, and it was fully two ere they had all finished. When the tent was opened the crush was such that until the races commenced and the mere curiosity sightseers cleared out it was next to impossible to move about. As you were jammed amongst this mixed medley what amusing comments you heard. Looking at the grand Buff Cochins that had won first prize for Mr. Proctor, a lady remarked that "he would make a grand roaster," whilst a second added looking at him, "he seems to have trousers on his legs." Then there were some who had better birds at home—a bad place to have them on the show days. Another looking at the Wyandottes remarked that his wife's father had better Hamburgs than these. Then we met the grumbler—a type of man who generally knows little. How much better if instead of railing at the judge he would speak kindly and politely and ask where his bird failed to those before him. He would then learn something if the judge was worthy of his badge.

The show of birds was fine—yes, simply grand. In fact there is a saying that a bird that can win at Otley can win anywhere, and it is very near the mark. The great percentage of the winners are those that have been kept in show form ever since the winter shows, and in some cases they look better than ever and in many cases at least no worse.

Old English Games had four classes with forty-nine entries and to look at them from a fighting standpoint they seemed if they were but given the chance they would without a doubt keep up the reputation of the Anglo Saxon race. Their grand plumage, even balanced bodies, keen eyes and grand feet made them worthy to open the catalog. Our old friend Walter Firth and Mr. Harsall accounted for most of the prizes.

Indian Games had two classes with sixteen entries and here Mr. Harsall nearly swept the deck with a grand team for Mr. Hasall, who knows how to show a bird if anyone does in the old or new world.

Light Brahmas made a nice show of twenty-five in two classes, and not a waster in the lot. We noticed they were always surrounded by a group of admirers. Dark Brahmas had nineteen in two classes and a fine lot they were.

Cochins had two classes with twenty-two exhibits, and when we say that Mr. Proctor was there you know that quality was there also. Dorkings had only fourteen entries in their two classes. We noticed Mr. Sueddon was there looking as bright as ever, in fact, better than when we saw him on the boat on the way to Holland. I guess if he saw me writing this he would say "don't tell tales, Mr. Wharton. I was only a trifle bilious." Orpingtons made a good show of sixty-two in four classes, and many good ones were left after the winners.

Rocks had eight-four in four classes, and in this section we heard a lot of unfavorable comment on an American cock winning, as his color is not at all what they are used to go in for. The question is, are the Rock fanciers of England and America going to fall in line and judge to one standard. It was to say the least a big jump to make this award.

Wyandottes were a show in themselves. All the varieties were well represented, the largest entry being that of Partridge cocks. Quality was fine. We noticed a white cock that had come from the States but he was a long way off the top in the judge's opinion.

Hamburgs made a fine display in six classes, but then if they won't fill at Otley, so near the hotbed of the Hamburg fancy, where will they? We noticed some as fine specimens as we ever saw, and in prime condition. The Silver Spangled cock that won the gold medal was a picture, as near perfection as a bird can be bred.

Leghorns and Minorcas were fairly well represented in four classes. Bye the bye, none of the Rose Combed Minorcas have made their appearance at any of our shows, although I know there are a few being kept on the quiet. Anconas and Andalusians made but small classes, but quality was there.

Bantams were there in almost all varieties and in splendid quality. The money of those penned would represent several hundreds of pounds, as I know that many of them had during the past six months changed hands at over one hundred dollars each. Mr. J. C. Preston, the Sebright Bantam king, was there and he won all he showed. The same might be said of him in the dog ring when he walked a fair Dalmatian before the judge. Mr. Preston is a fancier of the right brand and he knows how to breed and exhibit both Sebrights and Dalmatians.

From what I heard of the chicken season I expect to see well filled classes when our chicken shows come in earnest about the middle of July.

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### SQUABS

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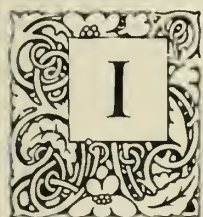
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# Profitable Pets



IN our June issue we illustrated the article on beautifying the home with two plans for ornamenting the rear portion of the grounds. One of these was specially recommended for keeping pigeons, rabbits, guinea pigs or other pets that one might desire to have.

Those interested in this would naturally be delighted in gaining more information relative to the kind of pets which may be kept in such buildings for the amusement of the younger members of the household as well as for profit.

Having mentioned the guinea-pig, rabbit and pigeon as three possible kinds of pets for this purpose, we thought it best to give more information relative to them.

We presume that there is no small animal so well known by name as the guinea-pig that is so little known to have a value and purpose for which it is kept. The guinea-pig, as commonly known, is better known in the fancy as the domestic cavy, taking this name, it has been thought, from the fact that in Peruvian India it is known as Couy or cure, pronounced as last spelt. The home of the cavy was undoubtedly Peruvian India. At one time they were known in Spain. They were originally known in England as India's "little pig." Just where they came from is of small matter at the present time, beyond the fact of knowing that they have been kept in every country of the world, and in many of them made use of as food.

There are many different varieties known to the fancy. Two of these describe all that is necessary for the amateur to know: one the smooth or short-haired variety, the other the long or rough-haired variety. The latter is known as the peruvian cavy. Although thus named, it has had its origin with the French. The smooth-haired variety have been bred in almost every known solid and broken color. The long-haired variety bred in many colors, but not in such profusion of colors and shadings as has been the short-haired or smooth-coated cavy.

It is not generally known that the guinea-pig has been used for food. There is no reason why they should not be as perfect food as poultry, rabbits or waterfowl. The Anglo-Saxon or white-skinned races of the world turn quickly from the thought of any food not usual or natural. To illustrate the use of the cavy, we will relate the experience of M. Paul Marcoy, a French artist, who spent some years sketching in Peru. He relates that in the village of Acopia, on the road to Cuzco, he halted at a house, his attendant having suggested that they should pass

the night there. It being cold and drizzling his cloak was wrapped closely about him. As he stalked into the main room of the house, his clumsy spurs rattled on the floor, startling a bevy of guinea-pigs that were resting quietly on the hearthstone near a fire that had been lighted.

The artist having spent sufficient time in Peru to speak the language, remarked that he should like to have supper and a night's lodging. The matron of the house answered him. The lord and master, who was reclining in the adjoining room, hearing the voice, cried out: "With whom are you speaking, Veronica?"

"With a white-skinned Hueracocha; he has business with you, my brother, and asks for something to eat, being faint and hungry."

The reply came from the room, "Kill a guinea-pig, beat some eggs and make an omelette, and you, sir, be so good as to walk in where we can converse with more comfort."

A little later, in response to a call from the inner room Veronica replied: "The couy is only done on one side, and I have still my omelette to make."

The further record of the visit goes to show that the guinea-pig was fried on both sides and served as would be chicken or rabbit in the same manner. The artist states that it was astonishing the amount of llama's flesh, chickens and guinea-pigs which were devoured during the fifteen days of the fair. He states that this amount would provide a German regiment for a year. The imaginary dislike of the cavy for table purposes quickly departs after one has eaten them nicely served.

Another writer states that his object in taking up the breeding of the domestic cavy was to introduce them into the English homes as a healthful meat which could be easily and quickly grown by every family, rich or poor. He states that at first the advertisement of same was very discouraging. Later on the prejudice was gradually removed, until to-day, the writer states that in many localities of England and other foreign countries they are as generally used for table purposes as the Belgian hare and the Dutch rabbit.

In describing the size and weight of an Abyssinian guinea-pig, which are of the long-hair variety, Dr. Cumberland states that he had some which he kept about the kitchen, one of which when fourteen months old weighed twenty-nine and three-quarter ounces; at nineteen months old, thirty-seven ounces; twenty-six months old, forty-four ounces; when three years of age, forty-eight ounces. The increase from forty-four to forty-eight ounces was due to food only. It is possible, he states, to grow the guinea-pigs

at six months old to dress and serve at a pound and a half at so little cost as scarcely to notice the outlay, their food consisting almost entirely of green grass, plantain, weeds, any kind of green stuff fit for food, clover being preferred. This, with a little bran and oats brings them to the finest condition.

Rabbits of innumerable varieties have been grown throughout the world. The furore of a few years ago in connection with the Belgian hare did more injury to the advancement of rabbit culture in this country than any other one craze since the day of the hen fever. Prior to 1880 there was issued books telling of the value of the Belgian hare. They were never considered any more profitable or excellent for table purposes than were other kinds of rabbits. After they had been bred as a fancy exhibition hare for thirty years in England, they were launched into this country through the manipulations of fanciers at the Golden Gate and lauded throughout the world by the press agents as the agricultural districts of California are now being done. One may well stop to consider these wonderful propositions from the far West; there are no better chances there than those near our own door-stoop at home. California is a wonderful country which differs but little from many of our Southern States. The Belgian hare is a quick growing, heavy-weight rabbit, of a reddish-brown color, with a peculiar natural tendency of cleanliness of hutch, self and young not possessed by some of the heavier varieties that have never known other than careful attention in the hutch.

The Patagonian, the heaviest of all hutch rabbits, would be selected for the heavy weight or meat-producing rabbit, as would be the Brahma in poultry. Some call them the Patagonian giant rabbit. Undoubtedly they originally came from France, and the Belgian, large numbers of them, are bred in France, France consuming more rabbits as food, perhaps, than all the other countries of the world. The French are most apt to grasp every condition of live-stock, fruit and vegetable culture that are large producers of good, wholesome food at moderate prices. Being the most economical and the best livers of the world, they spare no pains or effort to satisfy their heart's desire within the possibilities of their expenditures.

The most satisfactory varieties for home cultivation by the amateur would be the Belgian hare and the Dutch rabbit. The Dutch is a very close-haired rabbit, as are the Belgian, bred in all colors, having a wide belt of white around the entire body at the shoulder and a white blaze in the face. They are a quick maturing variety,



long in the foreleg, active and cleanly. One could not make a better selection for growing table rabbits in the hutch than to have these two; but with growing of rabbits as with the growing of squabs and other live-stock, many are anxious to experiment on other varieties. When this is the purpose of any individual, they may select the Lop-ear, which grow very large and are sought after at high prices when of attractive quality. The poorer specimens of these can be used for table purposes; the finer ones being sold at the highest prices for exhibition. We have known hundreds of these to be gelded and turned loose in hazel underbrush to grow and fatten during the late summer and early fall, and made use of for fine shooting during the early winter months. When so treated, they make enormous weight, having been hutch-born, they are very tame, seldom wander far from where they are turned out. The instance we mention was in northern Ohio, on a small farm well fenced; the lower opening between the boards around a seven-acre piece of wood and underbrush, was fenced in with a strand of 18-inch wire cloth. This kept within the enclosure, small suffolk pigs, the gelded lops that were turned out, and the growing stock of young poultry. When used for table purposes, the rabbits were caught with a net and but little disturbed. We feasted on rabbit pie at this home, also ate the rabbits fried and imagined them the finest meat we had ever eaten. There being such a large amount of hazel brush and a heavy growth of green herbage and but few trees in the small woods, the rabbits did but little damage, and were all consumed or sold to market before nature's food-supply was entirely deprived them through the presence of snow and ice.

Hutches for guinea-pigs and rabbits are easy of construction. They can be made from shoe-boxes. The best construction, however, is the movable hutch placed on rollers. This can be made of any size or length or height, to meet the demands of the grower and the convenience of the building in which they are placed. Boards eighteen inches wide or a little less may be used for the ends. The same width of board for floor partitions, these boards to be cut out much like ends for a kitchen cupboard; four large, strong castors to be placed on the feet. The rear is to be covered or closed in closely with boards; the front covered with close wire mesh; the doors to open to the extreme right or left of the cage, which must have a division in it composed of the smaller apartment for the mother to nest for the young. Into this could be cut a hole, similar to those cut for a pigeon to go in or out of its cote, the floor of which apartment should be covered with zinc; the natural drainage of the floor to the rear of the hutch, where there could be drainways plowed out of the boards down to the floor to drain away all the moisture from within the hutch; the zinc floors to be covered with a thin coat of sawdust; upon which should be constantly kept a covering of hay or straw.



PRINCESS

The movable feature of the hutch makes it possible to roll the entire hutch out into the sunshine, turning the back toward the sun so that it may become thoroughly dried, insuring most perfect sanitary conditions.

The feeding of rabbits and guinea-pigs is most simple. Green clover during the summer, all kinds of vegetable tops, beets, turnips, radishes or roots of all kinds that are grown for the table are most acceptable for them. Always furnish a good supply of dry clover hay, a little bran and oats during the summer when there is plenty of green stuff, but more of the bran and oats during the winter. Always provide the mother doe milk to drink a day or two prior to the birth of the litter, and a few days thereafter as well.

Pigeons of innumerable kinds and varieties can be kept, none, however, are more attractive than the Fantails, Owls, Turbits and Homers, all of which are easy to handle, prolific producers, attractive in appearance, the equal of any for table squabs and home consumption as food, the finer specimens of which always sell well in the market. No fowl or bird is more familiarly known to the average amateur fancier than the Fantail. Every one is pleased with them, no one tires of them; the poor specimens are fine for table purposes, if used when plump and fat. And the attractive movement of head, tail and body is always a pleasing sight.

The short-faced Toys, including Owls, Turbits, Tumblers and short-faced Homers are interesting to manage, attractive to care for, continually surprising one with the different kinds of crests, colors and shadings that may be produced in them. They are inexpensive, if specimens of modest quality are secured. Individuals of a

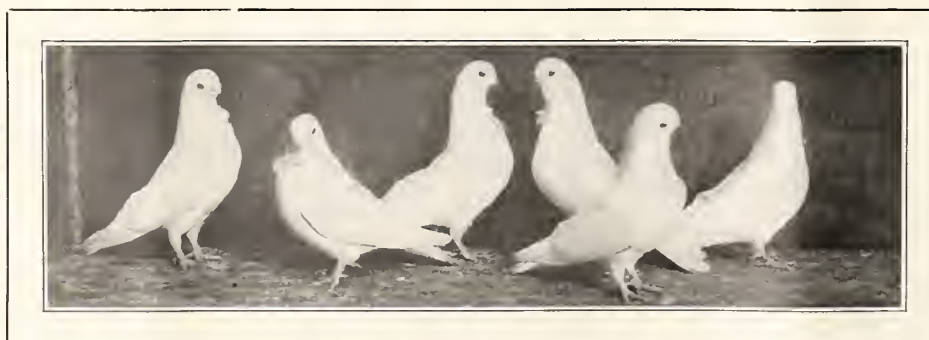
surprising quality always sell at high prices, modest quality is within the grasp of everyone. The interior of a building as pictured in our June number, can be equipped for both pigeons and pets. The pigeon loft can have its portion of the building, the nest-boxes built against the wall the same as for growing squabs. When the pigeons are well mated, a pair or two of each may be kept so as to have the several kinds to satisfy the demand for variety. Never permit the stock to grow beyond your control. Study the young in the nest from the moment they begin to feather, understand thoroughly what they should be to be of the best quality, make use of the ill-favored, off-colored specimens for squabs at four weeks old, only reserving for future use to increase the loft or for sale the unusually well-marked specimens. Such a rule as this, when adopted and adhered to largely increases the possibilities for success. It may well be extended into every avenue of live-stock growing. The same rule applied to the growing of rabbits, guinea-pigs, pigeons, poultry, water-fowl, cats and dogs for the fancy would relieve one of the expensive propositions of feeding and caring for a lot of useless stock that will never bring a value equal to the cost of growing.

There are so many dozens of colors, shades and markings in Tumblers and Winged Turbits, shell crest and smooth-heads, that one can select a kind and color in these to please every fancy. They can be kept comfortably housed within these lofts, and return satisfaction, pleasure and pleasant food-supply for the care given, providing perfect cleanliness and sanitary conditions are adhered to.

No one need to hope for success with any of these unless perfect sanitary conditions are adhered to; this is positively demanded for many reasons. Insect vermin are apt to attack all of these the same as they do poultry. The guinea-pig may become infested with the louse or flea natural to them; the rabbit louse takes possession of the top of the head between the ears of the rabbit, down backwards from there about the neck. When they have become once thoroughly well established in these parts of the rabbit, it is very difficult indeed to be rid of them. It is much easier to keep clear of them through care and attention to sanitary conditions and cleanliness than to be rid of them when once burdened with their presence.

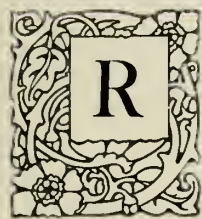
Persian insect powder may be used. The most successful remedy that we have ever tried was the thorough use of the oil of sassafras rubbed well into the skin between the eyes. The trouble with remedies of this kind is the dirt accumulation apt to follow their use. There is no more need to be pestered with insect vermin in a poultry house, hutch or pigeon loft than with any within living quarters.

The same care necessary to be cleanly and free from plagues of this kind within the house would make the living quarters of pets of this kind a perfect pleasure and paradise.





## The Guinea Fowl



RECENTLY unusual attention has been given to the cultivation of guinea fowls. The Department of Agriculture has sent out a bulletin telling of the value of this breed of fowls to the farmer. Hotels and restaurants have given an impetus to their cultivation by

constantly serving the guinea broiler on the table, and using it to serve instead of the real partridge, pheasant or other bird that has been driven from table use through the laws enacted for their protection. Formerly a few guineas were permitted to exist about the farms or small country places as a scarecrow, as might be stated, in hopes that their chatter and noise would drive away the hawks and crows whenever they appeared to claim a portion of the young chickens about the place. These ideas and notions have gained credence through oft-repeated statements that they

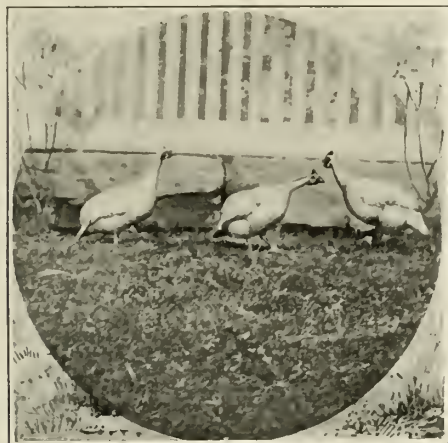
the love of freedom, to break them in again. Guinea Fowls are exceedingly shy and very frightened of strangers; thus, on the approach of any one to whom they are unaccustomed they rush away, not returning until they are sure all danger is past. The great drawback, in many people's opinion, to keeping Guinea Fowls, is their very disagreeable cry. The female makes a noise like a rusty hinge squeaking, resembling the call, "come back, come back." So noticeable is this, that in many parts of the country they are usually referred to as "come backs." This is, of course, but a slight drawback, but at the same time, anyone who has ever lived near a flock of these birds is well aware how monotonous and wearying is their cry. There is certainly money to be made from this class of fowl, as there is always a ready sale for good specimens at remunerative prices, and there is every indication of these remaining high.

"One of the main reasons why the Guinea Fowl is so eminently suited to farms is that a free range is necessary in order to insure success. It is almost useless attempting to rear the chickens or to maintain the adult stock in confinement. I know several cases in which such a practice has been tried, but I know of no instance in which it has proved a success. It is surprising how far the birds will wander during the day. I have frequently seen them two and three miles away from home, but there is little fear of their not returning at night, as invariably with the approach of evening they return to the homestead. Guinea Fowls are wonderful foragers, and after the first few weeks they will obtain nearly sufficient food to support themselves. During seven months out of the twelve the adult birds require practically no feeding, as they are able to find a plentiful supply of seeds, grubs, and insects to keep them in a good condition, and it is only during the winter that they should be supplied with much artificial food, two small feeds a day proving ample.

In order to succeed with Guinea Fowls, it is necessary that the location shall be suitable. Upon heavy clay land they do not thrive well, the most suitable soil consisting of a medium loam upon a gravel subsoil. Very sandy soil is not good, as it contains so little animal life, without which success can never be attained. When they are upon dry, well-drained land very little difficulty is experienced in rearing the chickens, and they only require careful attention during the first few weeks of their lives. After this they are able to work for their own living, and are no more trouble to their owners.

"In one respect it has been found impossible to thoroughly domesticate the Guinea Fowl. They always steal their nests, and can not be persuaded to sit in specially constructed boxes. Even when this flock of about two hundred, to which I have already referred, which were as tame as ordinary fowls, it was impossible to make the hens sit in the place provided. In a few cases, when it was accomplished, the percentage hatched was extremely poor, and those that did make their exit from the shell were delicate and weakly. Frequently it is an exceedingly difficult matter to find the nests, as the hens wander so far away in search of a suitable place.

In many cases I have been certain that some of the hens were sitting, but it has been quite impossible to locate the nests. Very often, however, the cocks betray the place, as whilst the hens are sitting they stand near by, sometimes uttering the harsh creaking noise, for which they are famous. It is necessary to take the greatest care when examining the nest, as upon the approach of the least disturbance, the hen will forsake her eggs, not returning thereto. The best plan is to wait till there are eight or ten eggs in the nest before removing any, and then take away three or four the first time, and one each succeeding day. In this way she will produce a much larger number than if they are allowed to remain in the nest. It is not altogether wise to allow the Guinea hens to sit at all, as they do not go broody till so late in the season, besides which they are not by any means good mothers. The eggs should be placed under a light hen; from thirteen to seventeen is the best number, varying in accordance with the size



GUINEA FOWLS

were a sure protection against vandals of this kind. Recently, however, farms devoted to guinea hens have been started, the same as have farms for producing eggs for market broilers, roasters or ducklings for the same purpose. Those who have engaged in the special production of broiler guineas report profitable results.

As more attention has been given to the cultivation of guineas formerly in England than here, we give the experience of an English fancier as printed in the columns of a recent issue of the "Feathered World."

"A common idea seems to exist in the minds of many that Guinea Fowls are exceedingly wild, and that great difficulty is experienced in persuading them to return to their homes at night. Sometimes this is so, but I have frequently seen large numbers equally as tame as ordinary fowls. One case in particular I have in mind as I write, of a farmer living in Suffolk who maintains a flock of about a couple of hundred, nearly all of which answers his call and eat from his hands. It largely depends upon the manner in which the birds are treated; if they are allowed to roost in the trees at night—as they are exceedingly fond of doing—they speedily become wild, and it is difficult, once they have developed



GUINEA HEN AND YOUNG

of the hen. The period of incubation is from twenty-four to twenty-eight days.

"The mating of guinea fowls is exceedingly interesting, as they are the only class of domestic poultry which mate in pairs. They are really monogamous in habits, and, generally speaking, each cock has but one hen, with whom he remains throughout the entire season. Of course, should there be any more hens than cocks, the latter will fertilize the eggs, but they will, at the same time, remain quite near their special favorite. Have known many cases in which a few extra hens have been added to the flock after the breeding season has commenced, and the cocks have had nothing to do with them, driving them away if they came near their mates. It is surprising, however, notwithstanding this fact, how excellently a large flock will agree amongst themselves, the cocks rarely fighting or interfering with one another. Should any other poultry come near, the cocks are up in arms at once, and will fight long and continuously.

"During the first few days the chickens require every attention, and unless a good deal of time can be devoted to them during this critical stage, it were better not to attempt rearing them at all. It is advantageous to feed the youngsters every hour during the first ten days, for they are



only able to eat very little, their crops being exceedingly small, and they are thus unable to contain sufficient food to sustain them longer than this. When the chickens are neglected, it is immediately noticeable, no class of poultry being so easily affected by good or bad treatment. The first feed should be given them about six hours after they are dry, and then regularly every hour from about 6 a. m. till 8 or 9 p. m. During the first week or ten days they should be fed upon eggs, boiled hard, chopped up finely, mixed with biscuit meal or breadcrumbs—preferably the former—and moistened with skim milk or warm water. Some breeders prefer to feed upon a custard, but I have always found the former rather better. Coarse oatmeal is also excellent food, but it must be thoroughly soaked before feeding to the birds. Unless this is the case it will swell after it is in the crop, with probably serious results. Variation in feeding is essential to success, as the chickens soon grow tired if fed upon the same food day after day and week after week. When the chickens are three to five days old the eggs and biscuit meal require to be given but once a day, and can be altogether dispensed with when a week has elapsed. Boiled rice once a day gives good results; also a little chicken meal soaked in water and dried off with ground oats or barley meal. Small grains are very beneficial, especially hemp and canaryseeds. These foods form an excellent variation during the first month, and if used in rotation the results will be very satisfactory. During the first three or four weeks I have always found it advisable

to withhold drinking water. Green food is essential at all times to ensure the rapid growth and development of the chickens, besides which it materially assists in keeping the youngsters in good health. Lettuce leaves, the tender leaves of cabbage and such-like garden produce answer excellently, and a plentiful supply should always be available for the birds.

“When the chickens are a month old, small or cracked wheat may be mixed with the canaryseed or hempseed. Mixtures of barley meal, middlings and ground oats, mixed into the consistency termed crumbly moist, can be supplied to the birds. A liberal amount of animal food is necessary at this age, either in the form of cooked meat, or a dead chicken hung up in the sun, the latter of which will supply plenty of maggots. Guinea chickens are rather liable to diarrhea, and upon the first signs of this a generous supply of boiled rice must be given. Should this not have the desired effect, a little powdered chalk should be added to the food every morning.

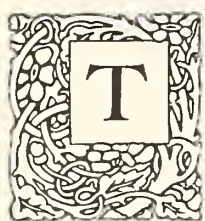
“One of the reasons why so many people fail in the rearing of Guinea Fowls is because they will insist upon keeping the chickens closely confined. Unless the youngsters are able to obtain an abundance of natural food, they will not grow quickly nor develop strong, healthy frames. The first week they should be confined in small runs, except for a few hours during the middle of the day, when a little exercise will do them good. Plenty of insects are essential to success, and after the first week the chickens may be allowed their liberty practically all day long. It will be

found that with good feeding and careful attention to the details I have enumerated, the young Guinea Fowls will grow remarkably well, and they will outfeather and outgrow the ordinary chickens.

“After the chickens are six weeks old they will eat almost any kind of food, and will, in a great measure, be able to procure their own living. The prices obtained for Guinea Fowls in the markets are good, ranging from three shillings to four shillings each. There is rarely any trouble in selling the eggs at from three shillings to five shillings a setting during the breeding season, and after this time they average about eight a shilling.”

Recently more attention has been given to turkeys, peafowl and Guinea hens in America than ever before. We have seen within two years a flock of young peafowl, called ? ? ? running with the turkey hen, and an equal number of young poults. We have also seen large numbers of Guinea hens with their young, called keats, on several occasions some white peafowl with their young. The most attractive was a pair of peafowl and eleven young, more than half grown, ranging over the hillside, with the reflection of the sun upon them, the proud strut of the male and the anxious care of the female and the timid motion of the young a picture long to be remembered. We imagine that the most beautiful sight was a flock of wild turkeys on the hills. This, however, does not equal the presence of a flock of Peafowl, turkeys and Guineas upon the same range.

## The Combination Plant



THE many requests for a successful plant that will prove profitable to the handlers of a few acres of land prompts us to give an illustrated description of the possibilities of running four branches of farming upon the same piece of land. Some time ago there appeared in the columns of *The Agriculturist* an illustration of a farm in Miami County, Ohio. This illustration attracted our attention, the ground work of which we have made use of for illustration No. 1 in this article. This plant represents the growing of strawberries, plums, peaches, apples, poultry, bees and squabs. The squab house is just in the rear of the dwelling to the left of the picture, the poultry plant to the right in the rear of the apple orchard. The brooders for the young chicks are scattered through the strawberry patch after the crop has been gathered and sold, and beehives located on the other side of the house. All of these we have added to the illustration with pen and brush, excepting the original ground work, which only included a portion of this.

A farm of from five to thirty-five acres can be laid out for the express purpose of carrying on the business of poultry and eggs for market, squabs for market, and small fruits, large fruits and bees, can all be successfully grown upon the same piece of land and provide light work throughout the entire year for a family, who can make many more dollars from such a plant



BLUE OWL

properly handled than can be possibly gained from a two-hundred-acre farm devoted to grains and the usual farm crops.

If selecting a piece of land suited to such a purpose, we should first of all look for a gravelly or sandy sub-soil, of a character most likely to prove prolific in the growth of berries, currants, peaches, plums, cherries and apples. A soil of this character would always be healthful for poultry. Squabs and bees may be kept anywhere that they can be comfortably protected from the

damp and provided for according to their interests. If this piece of land could be sloping and well-drained, or have, perchance, a small stream flowing at the foot of same, so much the better for taking care of the poultry.

Illustration No. 1, which we have mentioned above is inked in with the fruit trees, the squab house and the poultry. This shows three features of such a farm—the squab plant, poultry plant and the fruit. Illustration No. 2 shows the location of the beehives in the apple orchard to the rear of the house. This illustration is also made from an old print into which the poultry has been introduced. The poultry plant and buildings for the fowls is shown beneath the trees in the rear of the apple orchard to the right, is located at the top of a slightly declining piece of land which has good draining away from the poultry houses, insuring healthful, dry surroundings. Here the poultry buildings are constructed, and the runways provided of sufficient size for best results, according to the amount of land that may be appropriated thereto. Here the laying hens are kept the entire year for the production of eggs for market. Male birds are never kept in these pens. The most profitable eggs for market are the eggs that are entirely free from the influence of the male bird, being kept separate to themselves they produce the infertile eggs which keep longer and sell better in the market when it is thoroughly understood that such can always be furnished.

The breeding stock is composed of the best



selected hens, mated with the highest character of male birds, all of which have been bred in direct line for the continuous and heavy egg production throughout the year. Such pullets should be kept until yearling hens, put in the mating yards with the male birds for producing the pullets for the next winter's egg supply. Hens in their second year that have been the heaviest egg producers as pullets are more likely to produce fine, large, vigorous, pullets that inherit the egg-producing quality than will eggs produced by hens of unknown capabilities.

Remember that the best laying pullets come from the best egg-producing hens. The best male birds to use are those that are hatched from eggs laid by the best egg-producing pullets. The reason for keeping these pullets until hens in their second year, is that they are stronger, better matured, more vigorous and naturally produce stronger and more vigorous offspring of a better constitution. The pullets of the year, placed in the laying houses, should be kept there until past one year old. Just as they go into moult the second summer, select the best of all these and keep them apart during the next winter in the breeding houses, so as to have them mated with the best male birds, and in this way keep and feed them for producing eggs for hatching, and use such only for renewing your flocks.

In this way, one is assured of constant improvement and increase in the egg yield of their poultry. The better the characteristics that are bred into the pullets, the better will they lay. If this method is followed for the mating and producing of the laying hens, greater success must come each year in the line of producing eggs for market.

When the start is made, select some one individual variety of the breed best suited to your market, select this one pure and true upon the farm, and depend entirely upon them for the purpose selected, unless it may be that you wish to produce two kinds, one the white-shelled, the other the brown-shelled. In this case, select the one for producing the eggs having the white shell, the other for eggs having the brown shell, and continue each of these in their purity, and handle them just the same as described above.

The early-hatched young stock can be fenced off and kept apart until the small fruits have been marketed. After this, they may have the free range of the lands, as they will not in any way injure an asparagus bed, strawberry bed or other small fruits, and they are always of benefit upon a fruit farm, from the fact that they constantly destroy a large amount of insect life that is injurious to fruit, trees, and bushes of all kinds. Plum trees do remarkably well in the runways of the poultry yards; so do peach and cherry trees. Each runway of the poultry yard may be profitably used for growing fruit trees. Clover could be constantly planted on some of the ground. This provides a remarkably fine feeding ground for the bees, the clover hay the best of litter and winter green food supply for the fowls; nothing but alfalfa is better than this, but clover must be used on a farm of this character from the fact that the blossoms are so valuable to the bees. The cultivation of the ground about the fruit trees is most important. This is a subject one should familiarize themselves with by a close study of books devoted to fruit cultivation. Select and plant your ground with reference to the success of the fruits you would grow, for wherever fruit will prosper, poultry will be a success.

In the growing of squabs, the great success comes through having a loft of well selected, properly mated breeders that are continuous work-

ers at the nest throughout the entire season. Homers that will produce squabs weighing from nine to ten pounds per dozen are always profitable. Some will produce twelve-pound squabs to the dozen; these are always most profitable. Purchase a few pairs of the largest size working Homers you can get. Study their powers. Those that produce the finest squabs of the greatest size and best color should be used to hatch your stock birds for an increase in the loft. Set apart and keep only the best producers and their young in your loft. Through this method, you will eventually have your loft stock completed with the most profitable workers. It is cheaper to breed your own producers and more profitable and satisfactory in the end, providing one can wait a year or two to have a most complete supply. Usually, however, the beginner is so anxious to have more than he understands how to handle that he overstocks himself through purchases, and through inexperience he is unsuccessful in handling them. To start with a few fowls, a few squab breeders, a small orchard and

small number of squab producers and bees is most advisable. To make haste slowly in these things is the best assurance of success.

In selecting bees one should become acquainted with the climatic conditions of the locality and choose the bees with this in view. The new non-stingable variety of bees that has been recently introduced by the Agricultural Department has attracted a great deal of attention. The possibility of introducing queen bees from any variety of these, changing the character of the entire stock, makes the handling or changing of the type of honey producers very much easier than it would be to purchase the entire hive every time a renewal is desired. One peculiar feature in the successful handling of bees is to become familiar with their likes and dislikes, and to handle and care for them so that they do not become disturbed and irritated, and so do no harm or injury to the attendants, and becoming so worked up and excited so as not to be the best of work.

Bee-keeping, like other pursuits, pays remarkably well if properly looked after. Mr. Rouse,



ILLUSTRATION No. 1. A COMBINATION POULTRY AND FRUIT PLANT

a few stands of bees is the best, because therefrom one gains most valuable information that can be profitably used as the plant increases.

There is a disposition to introduce the large sized European squab-producing pigeons. These are very expensive, costing from ten dollars to twelve dollars per pair, very slow producers, hatching not to exceed three or four pairs per year, and while they produce squabs that will average a pound apiece when successfully grown, ten squabs of this kind will not pay a sufficient advance in return over and above the Homer squab to warrant a large outlay. One or more pairs may be purchased, and all the product therefrom retained and bred for the production of a sufficient number to stock a small loft. In this way they may become a valuable adjunct to the loft. But it is scarcely advisable to purchase a large number of these because of the fact that it takes so long to get sufficient returns to balance the investment. For these reasons beginning with a small number of fowls, also a

of Missouri, states as follows with reference to these: "We have seen chunks of honey such as is obtained in boxes or log gums offered on the market with no sale, but have never known of one not being able to sell honey if in good shape in sections or pound boxes, as some call them. It is a great help and proves profitable to the bee-keeper to use a comb foundation. This furnishes a start for the bees and induces prompt work. These are features of management that one should study and learn as they become familiar with the care of the bees. It is generally estimated that it takes from eight to ten pounds of honey to produce one pound of wax. Where the bees are left to themselves, they produce entirely too many drones. For this reason the artificial comb is profitable. Those who use the extractor, and sell extracted honey, or honey taken from the comb, can replace the boxes with the comb therein again for the bees to refill. All these little valuable points in management come through experience."





ILLUSTRATION No. 2. BEES AND POULTRY IN REAR OF THE ORCHARD SHOWN IN No 1

The greatest care must be bestowed upon the position and care of the hives to protect the bees from the influence of bad, cold, damp weather in winter, and the bad effects of undrained land during the entire season.

A farm of this character laid out to the best of advantage and improved as experience is gained, always proves more successful than completely laying it out at the beginning. An acquaintance who purchased twenty-five acres in the orange-growing district began by cultivating four acres of this, and planting potatoes the first season. The money gained from the potato crop was used the next year for preparing the land and planting the orange grove. Another five acres was planted in potatoes, thus preparing the soil for the most successful planting of the trees. This was an economical practice which brought a successful and profitable termination in the planting of the orange grove.

Those who plan their poultry farms or their combination farms, slowly growing to completion, adding each year as they gain experience, and slowly acquiring an increased amount of stock are most successful. This reduces the immediate outlay, and places them in a position to continue to grow, from the fact that they hold in reserve a portion of their funds, which enables them to move along in a successful manner without being hampered by debts that might otherwise be an inconvenience. Grow and increase with the plant as you advance in experience; and do not overburden yourself with more than you can handle, is the only way to avoid discouraging and unprofitable results.

Another feature that may always be profitably and pleasantly added to a farm of this kind comes through the enclosing of the land devoted to small fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, currants and the like, and then devoting this enclosure later in the season, or perhaps throughout the entire season to the production of flowers for market. Sweet peas may be planted along the fences, providing the bushes do not shelter them from the sun, gladiolas, tube roses, asters and dahlias may be very profitably grown in this enclosure without interfering with the fruit and the flowers carried to the town or village market and sold, giving a good return for the labor bestowed and the amount of ground used.

In our June issue we illustrated the possibilities of beautifying the home and the poultry yards. This might be taken into consideration in connection with the combination poultry plant, and the two united in beautifying the com-

bination farm and making the home surroundings more attractive. A combination plant of this kind may be made one of the most beautiful residential homes, and yet become most profitable in the support of a family that is interested in handling such a plant.

To be successful with such a plant, one must learn to handle the market eggs and the dressed poultry so as to send it into the market in the most attractive and profitable condition. Always sell your products at the time and in the way that will bring the greatest return. Capons might be made profitable. They can be handled more readily than any other kind of poultry. In the near future we shall have an illustrated article setting forth the mode and management for producing the capon in large numbers at the greatest profit—every portion, every condition and each feature of handling poultry and fruits, with the bees as well, should be made a study by some one or more of the family, who should devote their entire attention to the management of the plant.

There is no doubt in the world but that there is a great future in all the southern part of the United States for the profitable handling of plants of this character. The climate, the cheapness of the land, the possibility of living outdoors more months in the year, the opportunity for growing early fruits of all kinds, the early hatching of the chicks, and the much easier proposition of a winter fresh-laid egg product makes it possible for one to be most successful in these localities. It is always advisable wherever such a farm is located to have the whole enclosed with a strong fencing of some kind to protect it on every side from the interference of dogs, cattle and animals of every kind. The house should be so located as to have an outlook over the whole plant, and a few well-trained dogs—collies usually to be preferred—should be kept for the protection of the place. This kind of dogs may be trained to kill small animals of all kinds, even to rats. If trained so to do they will prevent hawks and crows from lighting on the land, and are watchful night and day for the protection of their home. All of this may be accomplished through the careful training of the dogs from youth. They will never interfere with the poultry and are of the greatest assistance in handling a place of this kind.

Roots and mushrooms may be grown on such a plant. Mushroom beds may be built beneath the squab lofts. Potato roots of all kinds may be stored during the winter beneath the squab

house. The floor of the squab houses may be elevated seven or eight feet from the ground, the fly-away to the south may reach from the ground to the roof, the pigeons flying into it from the loft. Beneath this loft may be a storage place for potatoes and roots of all kinds. A small stove placed in the center of the cellar with a long pipe running both ways to a chimney at either end of the building will carry the draught from the stove both ways. If the stove is not too large in comparison to the size of the cellar, such a stove will keep the root cellar at about 40° during the entire winter. This atmosphere beneath the floor of the pigeon house will make the room above sufficiently warm for the breeders to produce squabs therein during the greater portion of the winter months. Having examined a building of this character in which were kept more than a thousand pair of breeders, the one large base-burner stove placed in the cellar below the loft as above described, made possible the storage of many hundreds of bushels of potatoes and turnips, and some apples as well, and kept the loft above at a temperature in which squabs were produced during the entire winter.

All of these little features of success can be considered in the handling of a plant of this character. It is never advisable, however, to keep laying hens in an artificially heated poultry house. They seem to do better in the natural conditions of a properly constructed house than they do in an artificially heated one. Pigeons seem to do better in the artificially heated house than will poultry of any kind, but even they will not do well if the degree of heat is higher than 35° or 40°. Pigeon lofts may be kept heated during the entire winter, and the pigeons will prosper, but there must be great care shown in the changing from the artificial heat of winter to the natural temperature in the spring. If the artificial heat has been up to 50° or 60° and done away with and a cold spell overtakes them, it is apt to do great damage.

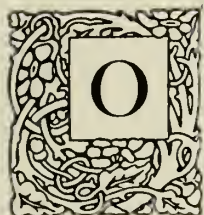
In the construction of such plants all the necessities for success should be considered in advance, the plant carefully laid out and planned, so that a small beginning may be made and gradually increased from year to year, so as to insure perfect harmony when the plant has been completed. In carrying out these plans the regular rules should be adhered to. When this is done, usually the completion of same brings most satisfactory results that prove profitable even beyond expectation. On the other hand, where too much of an outlay at the start is indulged in, quite too often disappointment and failure result.

One of the most important features for success in managing a plant of this kind is careful book-keeping. Each separate department should be charged with everything that goes toward its benefit and credited with everything it produces, whether it is sold to the market or used in the home. To do this a system of accounts should be carefully kept, so that at the end of each season every item for or against that department would be so plainly shown that the owner could tell at a glance which department paid the best, which would be most profitable to increase and also point out any shortcoming in the management of a department in a manner that nothing else can do.

The careful keeping of such accounts is most beneficial to the younger members of the family. It teaches them care and attention to the minute management of business. It teaches economy. It encourages thrift and prosperity. Every one even in his home should keep careful accounts of all expenses if for no other reason than to gain information that might be valuable to other members of the family in making future arrangements in life.



# Squab Raising on a Large Scale



OUR attention has been specially called to three features of squab growing, and we have been asked to reply to inquiries regarding them through the columns of THE FEATHER. The first states that there is on the way from Belgium five thousand pairs

of mated Homers to be introduced into a mammoth squab loft in the locality from which the inquiry comes. The writer being anxious to build such a loft for himself, asks our opinion as to the probable success of such a venture.

The second asks to be advised as to the wisdom of investing two thousand five hundred dollars with a friend in the purchase of the European varieties described in a recent copy of THE FEATHER. This purchase to be placed in a loft, prospectively to produce squabs for market and pairs for sale as breeders.

The third asks advice as to the most profitable manner of establishing a loft that would evenly produce at least fifty pair of squabs per week, to meet a gradually growing demand for same.

These three questions are so near a kindred one to another as to permit of a general answer. The five thousand pairs of mated Homers that are en route from Belgium will scarcely produce enough squabs within the nine months to pay for half the feed they consume. The reasons for this are most natural. Imagine their reaching destination by the time this paper is issued. Not to exceed ten per cent of them will be mated pairs. They may have been thoroughly well mated when they started on their journey, but the jostling about in baskets or coops en route will destroy all this relationship, and they will go into the lofts as completely unmated as if they had never been acquainted.

It will take at least calculation sixty days to have them partially well mated. More than likely the first of October will be upon us before the whole lot will be selected, paired and mated, and constant enough to begin nesting and the rearing of squabs. By then moulting will be at hand; following this the winter season, until nothing will be accomplished prior to next March to make this shipment of Homers prove profitable.

And, moreover, to jump into the management of five thousand pairs of Homers, mated for squab breeding, is a proposition calling for management only known to those of great experience. Those who have, and those who will continue to succeed with growing squabs and handling pigeons in large numbers are those, and will be those, who have gained their experience gradually by beginning in a small way and working up to the management of thousands.

As to the importation of large numbers of European squab-growers, the same methods should apply. The one in this country who has been most successful in these purchased a number of years ago twelve pairs of these pigeons. The results obtained are as follows:

All the pairs bred true from this stock have been paired for reproducing breeding stock. The odd males and females in each and all of these

have been cross-bred to Homers of the same color as the European variety—blue Runts mated to blue Homers, white varieties to white Homers, the color line in each maintained, so as to have the cross-breds of the same color as the full bred. As a result of this in these lofts, there are to-day about five hundred pairs of true-bred and more than a thousand pairs of cross-bred of the several most profitable varieties. Perhaps no one has made a greater success of squab growing than this individual plant, which has never been made known by name through the press of the country as have others less successful.

The lesson taught by this would indicate to the



BLUE DRAGON

one inquiring about the large purchase of European varieties, the sensible plan of purchasing one or two dozen pairs, and following the line indicated above. Make haste slowly with all of these expensive propositions. A twelve-dollar pair of European pigeons will grow from three to four pairs of squabs in a season; that will cost no more to rear than a pair of Homers. Twelve pairs would more than likely produce thirty-six pairs within twelve months. This forty-eight pair would stock a large-size loft. The second season, undoubtedly, the twelve pair would produce more within twenty-four months than the two thousand five hundred dollars gained, as against the immediate expenditure of two thousand five hundred dollars. Then, again, the handler would learn the peculiarities of the varieties, and occasionally sell a few to introduce them to the trade, and by the time he had learned the successful management of them, he would have a

sufficient supply for his trade, and would be well enough known throughout the land to have sufficient demand for what he produced to keep his loft profitably free of too much of a surplus. Whereas, on the other hand, the immediate investment of two thousand five hundred dollars might bring an overstock of unsalable product into your possession, compelling you to sell for market squab prices the product of these expensive birds, simply because, you are unknown as a producer of them, and people are very unwilling to purchase any more from unknown growers, fearing that they may not get from the amateur equal quality as that which would come from the experienced grower.

To produce fifty pairs of squabs per week for fifty weeks in the year would be absolutely impossible, unless a heated breeding house was used for winter breeding, and specimens introduced therein which had not produced during the summer months. The average product of a good working pair of squab-breeders would be six pairs within the year. Fifty squabs per week would mean two thousand six hundred in the year. Divide this by six and you will see that you must have four hundred pairs of breeders. Four hundred pair of breeders producing six pair each per year would provide a sufficient number, if they did this well. To average up the product so as to have an equal number every week in the year, one must mate up a fresh lot of hens about the first of October and keep these pairs in a coop, which might be heated, where they would produce during the winter months the same as in summer.

To gradually grow to such production, one should build their squab lofts with a view to enlargement. Start with a few pairs, sufficient to provide the present demand and work them along this plan for winter and summer production. Two years experience will prove valuable. As we gather from your letter that you hope to need twenty-five pairs a week the third year, by that time you will be in position to know just how to handle your breeders to produce at will. Do not attempt to grasp the whole proposition at once; gradually build your business to meet the demand. In no other way can you hope to succeed with such a proposition.

There are many statements, pro and con, as to the possibility of becoming wealthy by growing squabs. No one need ever hope to amass even a small fortune in this way. Squab culture, like bee culture, poultry culture and the growing of pet stock is intended for a business that comes within the possibilities of people of modest means and sufficient ability and determination to work for themselves rather than to labor for others. We know of some who have for an income not exceeding fifty to sixty dollars per month, to set out for themselves and cultivate poultry and squabs, and within three years make an income of from nine hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars, part of the labor being done by younger members of the family assisting the father. There are individual duck farms, and farms that combine ducks, poultry and squabs that have made several thousand dollars each year for their owner. This, like the growing of





PIGEON DEPARTMENT ALLENTOWN FAIR

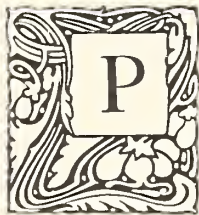
tunate if they cover expenses and are even with the proposition at the end of the first year.

We have been somewhat amused of late about some statements relative to poultry exaggerations in the "Nebraska Farmer." His manner of handling the proposition of poultry foods, incubators, brooders, grit, etc., is certainly amusing. One statement, that if the incubators and brooders produced as many chickens as they are credited with, there would be so many chickens for sale as to drive all the beef, pork and mutton as well out of the market, is particularly entertaining. He asks that poultry writers get down to the facts, discard exaggerations, tell the people the truth and not mislead them. We have often ourselves thought that this would be a good plan, but at the same time we can not lose sight of the great P. T. Barnum, who said that "People love to be humbugged."

Poultry or pork? is being discussed in the South. We do not think that this should call for any discussion whatever. The people who inhabited the earth thousands of years ago decided that pork was not the best of food. The hogs of that time were not desirable. The hogs of the present time are very much more desirable; but as desirable as the American pork may be, they do not equal in any way the flesh of poultry of all kinds for food. If the people in the warmer climates would turn from the fat meats so largely used to more poultry, they would have better health, more strength, vigor and energy than any one can possess in the warm climates where a great amount of fat meat is consumed.



## A Breeder's Tribute



PERHAPS no domestic fowl that has a record or pedigree can compare with the Dorkings. It is hardly worth while to go over the old Roman description of their domestic fowls which closely resemble the Dorkings, showing their origin, and by the Romans introduced into

England, as it is so well known. Centuries before they were bred to feather, as we fanciers call it, they were bred for the table and market fowls in the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, for the epicures of London, and were called after the counties which raised them, differing slightly in color, etc. One variety that claimed especial favor was called Dorkings after a village that shipped many fowls to the London market.

Much argument as to the original color has been occasioned, some claiming it to be white, but as a long continued breeder of these fowls, who has read all the literature about them, and breeding all three varieties, White, Colored, and Silver Gray, my experience leads me to believe the Gray, or what is now called Silver Gray, is most likely the original color. They breed truer to feather and size in this color. The Whites are smaller, with less Dorking form, often have color mixed in with the white, and the combs



ONE OF THE ARISTOCRATS

often revert back from the rose to the single comb as the other two varieties have. Most breeders

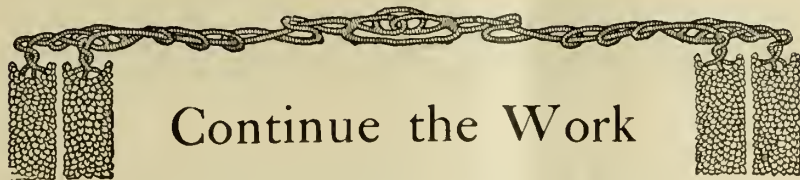
believe the Gray was the nearest to the ancient breed, although they are described as having white splashes. All Dorking breeders know the persistency of white cropping out where we do not want it, either in the tail, breast or wing.

A flock of Silver Gray Dorkings on a lawn is a beautiful sight. Their stately carriage, full forms and size, combined with color, make them at once the par excellence of poultry.

They are at home on a good range, as they are good foragers and require room. They well repay these conditions as they are then the best of layers, and are incomparable table fowls. It is not indispensable they should have a large range, as I have known some of the finest birds bred in very close quarters, but in that case they required more attention and higher feeding to get the very best results.

While many breeds of fowls have come and gone, the Dorkings have lived them out, and no doubt will continue to do so; their merits are of sterling value. The grand old Dorkings are the aristocrats of poultry. They seem to realize this themselves for they are like game fowls—ever ready to resent any intrusion of a stranger. However many changes of fancy may vary the fashions and varieties of fowls, the Dorkings will ever remain the same old grand fowls of the past and future.—HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, N. J.





## Continue the Work



THE heat of summer comes upon us, ambition and determination seems to recede. One can willingly and pleasantly perform during the month of April or May labors that seem quite impossible during July and August. These facts often lead to the destruction of large numbers of fowls that might become the prize winners of the coming show.

To succeed in growing exhibition stock, one must keep them going from shell to show-room. Nothing retards the growth, reduces the size and impairs the plumage equal to the scorching sun of dog days. If the poultry is not properly fed, properly watered, well protected from the direct rays of the sun and heat, if they are permitted to overcrowd during the warm nights and thus become debilitated, they will never reach that stage of excellence that makes the exhibition fowl.

Shade of some kind must be provided to protect them from the direct rays of the sun and sufficient room arranged for in the colony coops to avoid overcrowding which produces excessive heat and destroys health and vigor. Protection from the damp is necessary in the colony coop or roosting place of the growing chick. They must be sufficiently well fed to keep them growing. Any vermin must be absolutely destroyed. When natural shade is not at hand some shelter should be erected. The ideal place for growing exhibition fowls is under the protection of trees and shrubbery that casts a natural shade over them. The best possible conditions for rearing them is along the edge of a small woods, and near an open field, where they can roam over it at will. This provides an ideal growing place for them. Everything should add generally for their health and protection, but above all things protect them from the sun and heated conditions of a close coop during the summer.

If the growing stock or old fowls are overcrowded during the hot summer nights, it will more than likely destroy the possibility of their growing a perfect coat of feathers for the exhibition hall. Such conditions destroy the color cells from which the feathers are produced, weaken the constitution and reduce the possibility of growing a healthy coat of feathers. Such conditions reduce the size of the specimens themselves to such an extent as to make them undersized for exhibition purposes, all of which may be removed and obviated through careful care and attention for their welfare and comfort.

The most important period in the life of the young chick is the first four weeks of its existence. During that time it should be most carefully sheltered, nourished, fed and watered for a good start and quick growth. Following this is the heated term of summer. During this period they should have their freedom at the first peep of daylight, to roam over the fields and gather nature's food supply. They should be supplied with plenty of pure, fresh water at all times, and a good ration of solid grain. If

these conditions exist, and they have a shelter at night with plenty of room, they should grow to the ideal maturity. If the conditions are other than this, more than likely there will not be a great amount of success in finishing them for the exhibition hall. The finest coat of plumage that can possibly be grown comes when the conditions are as near to Nature as possible. A flock of poultry old and young that has the freedom of a wheat stubble field sowed to clover that has on its border the undergrowth of scrub oak and hazel, makes the ideal place for growing an elegant coat of winter feathers. A flock may be divided, one-half permitted to grow and thrive in this way, the balance kept on other accommodations not so favorable, and the greatest difference in their finish will be perceptible. Fine exhibition fowls are grown on small lots and in small poultry houses. Those who succeed with them in this way should be congratulated. Hundreds do succeed in this way and contribute in the care and attention of the fowls. On the other hand, many fail for lack of application. While Nature's ways produce the most beautiful coat of plumage, it also tends to produce a characteristic not always most advantageous, and that is that fowls grown in this semi-wild condition become very wild and excitable, compel careful care and attention to quiet them down, and make them fit for the exhibition pen. But if the fowls are properly grown to a fine maturity and cared for so as to have the finest possible coat of feathers they will be in fine condition for the show-room.

## California and Washington

There is located in San Francisco, or rather there was before the earthquake and fire, a gentleman, Rufus P. Jennings by name, who represented the California Promotion Committee. He continually sent out articles of unusual interest relative to the poultry industry in California. In one of these, termed "A Journey to Chicken Land," he tells of the grandeur of the cotton, corn and coal kings of the country, and gently smiles at their unimportance in comparison to poultry as king. If these articles might be stripped of their strong advertising features of the locality where competitive machinery is made, they would undoubtedly receive great distribution throughout the country. In his calculation he tells of the wonderful amount of poultry and eggs grown in California. He also tells of the chicken ranches and raising about Petaluma, and states that although so many eggs are produced three million dollars were sent East to pay for poultry and eggs during the last winter. Undoubtedly California is a great locality for poultry growing, but poultry can be successfully grown in every locality where proper attention is given to it.

Another, Storey Buck, special correspondent, of Spokane, Washington, issues a bulletin relative to a cock fight recently pulled off at Spokane. He pictures the Cochins and the Scotch Gray fighting a battle, perhaps not realizing how small the Scotch Gray really is in comparison to the Cochins.

# CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time.....	\$ .50
Three times.....	1.00
Six times.....	2.00
One year.....	3.50

### READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Golden Pheasant Eggs, 35 Cents Each, \$4.00 per 12. Pit Games, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 per 13. HIRAM S. MILLER, Springs, Suffolk Co., New York. 11-11

White Plymouth Rocks—Breeding Males Are of pure and unchanging whiteness. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Every setting duplicated at half price, that does not produce 12 chicks, Bronze Turkey eggs \$10 per dozen from the World's Champion flock. GEO. W. SALISBURY, Phelps, N. Y. 11-11

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$3.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular telling more about them. B. F. BRUBAKER, Mount Joy, Pa. 11-12

Barred Rocks.—A Few More Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our "all quality" matings (bred from our winners) \$1.00 per 13. \$6.00 per 100 in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J. 11-11

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. One day old, at 12c each. LEWIS D. ROWLAND, Box F, Dayton, New Jersey. 11-10

I Am the White Plymouth Rock Man. My White Plymouth Rocks are U. R. Fishel's strain direct. They are very fine in all sections. They are just what you want. No matter where you live or what you do you want some of my White Plymouth Rocks. Descriptive circular free. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Write to-day. COLESPRING POULTRY YARDS, Plummer McCullough, Prop., Mercer, Pa. 11-11

To Make Room.—Eighty Pure Bred Buff Rock and Rhode Island Red females at low price. Young stock later. Address, D. R. STOUT, McLean, N. Y. 11-12

Barred Rocks, America's Best "Utility and Beauty" Strain, prize winners and world's greatest layers. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Extra fine yearling breeders. 1 male and 4 females \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. D. MARVELL, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 11-12

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Barred Rocks.—The finest lot of chicks I ever raised. 500 to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. C. WINE, Mt. Sidney, Va. 11-12

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### LEGHORNS.

50c Per Doz; \$3.50 Per Hun.; Wyckoff's Strain. W. Leghorn Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn. 11-11

We Are Still at the Old Stand Breeding Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Our circular describes all. Send for it. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, Lebanon, Pa. 11-10

Buff Leghorns; Invincible Winners for 12 Successive years. Original Champion strain. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. 6c stamps for catalogue. GEO. W. KINZER, Box 50, New Holland, Pa. 11-10

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Pierson Strain, 1st and 3d Hen at Canisteo in strong competition. Single Comb White Minorcas, 1st and 2d Hen, Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Straight. ELVOY WILLIAMS, Addison, N. Y. 11-10

500 S. C. White Leghorns, High Scoring Stock. Heavy laying breeders. Stock, eggs and chicks for sale. C. A. STEVENS, Box 1, Wilson, N. Y. 11-11

Buff Leghorns.—Winners and Layers. Fertile Eggs, setting \$2; hundred, \$10. Stock at all times. Circular of "America's best" free. JAMES KUGLER, JR., Route 11, Frenchtown, New Jersey. 11-10

Our Matings of White, Brown and Buff Leghorns was never better. 15 sure hatching eggs \$1.30 eggs \$1.60. \$4 per 100. Some white stock for sale, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen. JOE CLEMM, Inn Lawn Poultry Yards, Luray, Va. 11-10

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Originator and Home for 14 years of the greatest layers on earth. Winners of 350 prize at leading shows. Eggs, \$2 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn. 11-11

R. C. White Leghorns For Sale.—One Pen of 7 hens and yearling cock at \$10. Also young stock in fall. PRICE & TOBIN, Troy, Pa. 11-12

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y.—Buff Leghorns exclusively. Cup winners in 1904 and blue ribbon winners in 1905. Breeding birds and young stock for sale. 12-6

Leghorns.—Single Comb White, Brown, Buff, Rose and white and Brown. Breeders and cockerels for sale reasonably. Fine Barred Rock cock \$1.50 MR. AND MRS. S. RIDER, Maryland, New York. 11-12

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### HAMBURGS

Black Hamburgs.—At Scranton, Pa., 1908, All firsts and \$5.00 special for best Hamburg in show. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. LAPP, Route 6, Allentown, Pa. 11-11

Black Hamburgs—Sacrificing My Breeders.—25 Hens, 3 males, including Wilkeharre, Hazleton, Allentown and Scranton winners. \$25.00 takes the lot. H. E. LAPP, Route 6, Allentown, Pa. 11-11

### WYANDOTTES

Stay-White Wyandottes, Satisfaction. Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. 11-11

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 11-11

Bred-to-Lay White Wyandottes.—I Have Them If you want them. Large and vigorous. Stand severe weather. Trap-nest system. Booking orders for eggs now. W. B. LINVILLE, Berwick, Pa. 11-10

Thoroughbred White Wyandottes, Exceptional laying strain. Bred for practical purposes. Stock and Eggs for sale. BOYER & CLAUSER, Zionsville, Pa. 12-4

Black Wyandottes Exclusively.—Eggs \$2.50 Per 15. Stock for sale. GEO. H. BOYD, 1511 G St., S. E., Washington, D. C. Phone connection. 11-10

Mapleside White Wyandottes Won First and Special Hen Madison Square Garden, '06. Class 51. 12 years careful study has produced an unequalled strain for shape, color, etc. Eggs for hatching. Get my booklet. CHAS. NIXON, Box 32, Washington, N. J. 11-11

Columbian Wyandottes.—Prize Winning Strain. My fowls were purchased direct from originator. Eggs for hatching, 13 for \$3.00; 26 for \$5.00. O. A. DeMAUD, Oxford, Ohio. 11-11

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only.—Have Bred Them thirteen years. Eggs that will hatch \$1 for 15. T. K. McDOWELL, Aylum Pike, Frankford, Pa. 12-5

Eldridge Hill Poultry Farm.—White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prize winners at Bridgeton, Newark and Scranton, 1906. We have the quality. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00, 45. W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J. 11-12

Say.—We Can Sell You Eggs From White and Buff Wyandottes that won first prize under T. E. Orr and Eugene Sites, at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 13. Each bird in our yards A. 1. Stay White or all Buff. M. KYLE, Box 500, Charleston, W. Va. 11-10

Partridge Wyandottes.—Have New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Erie, etc., winners. Exhibition, utility stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

Partridge Wyandottes.—At Scranton Show, Jan. 15, 1906, show second only to New York or Boston, my birds won first and third on cock, first on cockerel, first and third on pullet. Also cash special on cock for best Partridge Wyandotte bird in show. A few settings from my best prize matings, \$3.00 per 13. W. H. HAGEN, Scranton, Pa. 11-11

Buff Wyandottes, Winners Wherever Shown. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction or your money back. GEO. W. STROVENFAUS, Route 5, Holland, Mich. 11-12

Silvered-Penciled Wyandottes.—Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Breeding pens best ever. Choice males and females \$2.00 each. C. T. ANDREWS, Glastonbury, Conn. 11-10

White Wyandottes.—A Few More Very Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our snow white matings (bred from our Newark winners) \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100, in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J. 11-11

America's Best Silver Penciled Wyandottes.—Winners at Madison Square Garden and the New York State Fair. SUMMIT HILL POULTRY FARM, Box F, Aquila Station, New York. 11-12

Hacker's White Wyandottes. Free Range, High Quality. Breeders and exhibition stock for sale. Pens, trios, single birds. Everyone used right. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 11-12



## MINORCAS

Black Minorcas (Northup and Trethaway Strains); prolific layers of extra-large, pure-white eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. E. L. BEAM, Box 15, Stelton, N. J. tf

S. C. Black Minorcas; Banded Rocks—Young Stock for sale for the fall trade. CHAS. L. BLANTON, Falls Church, Va. tf

Black Minorcas Only.—Choice Stock For Sale. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. ROWLAND STORY, 187 Arlington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11-10

Thompson's Minorcas.—Rose and Single Comb. Have been bred and exhibited by me the past 14 years. Grand in size and color. Send for catalogue. C. A. THOMPSON, Melrose, Conn. 11-10

Rose Comb Black Minorcas (Northup Strain).—Eggs, two dollars per thirteen. Only limited number. Book your order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

Black Minorcas.—Bargain, Owing to Ill Health all breeders must go. 220 Cypher's Incubator, 2 Brooders, 3 cockerels, 20 hens, the best I ever owned. Eggs reduced. \$2.00 for 13. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. tf

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

## BANTAMS

Bantams.—Polish, White and Black Cochins, Black Red and Pyle Game. The winning sort. Beagle bounds—"the best ever." Two grand Old English Bulldog pups, cheap for quality. ZIM, Gloversville, N. Y. tf

Black Cochins Bantams.—Winners at New York, Rochester, Hartford, Trenton and Newark. My youngsters are better than ever. A few good ones for sale. JAMES B. N. FITCH, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 11-11

Won More First Prizes Pan-American on Golden and Silver Seabrights than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Eggs. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 12-6

Cochins Bantams.—One Trio of Whites For Sale, \$5.00, and one pair of Blacks, \$3.00; one extra Black cock, \$1.00. Prize winners. WHITE HOUSE POULTRY YARDS, Springvale, Pa. 11-10

Henry R. Minner, Hereford, Pa.—Partridge Cochins Bantams, Buff Pekin Bantams, Brown Red Game Bantams, quality extra. Also W. Wyandottes. All above \$3.00 for 13 eggs. 11-12

Buff Cochins Bantams From \$5 Per Pair Up. Have won 88 prizes at great Madison Square Garden Show, New York. CHARLES JEHL, Long Branch, New Jersey. 11-12

400 Head Bantams, 10 Varieties, \$2.00 and \$3.00 Per Pair. Birds that can win for you at most any show. Circular. HAL CARMAN, Petersburg, Illinois. 12-1

Bantams.—Black Breasted Red, Red Pyle, Birchen Games, and Buff Cochins. Birds bred to win in any company. Prices that will suit you. J. C. JOHNSTON, Box 335, Petersburg, Ill. 12-9

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price 25 cents. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Eggs For Hatching From My Bred-to-Lay S. C. R. I. Reds. Large, uniform, brown and fertile. \$1.00 per 13, \$6 per 100. GEO. H. MOHLER, Holmes, Del. Co., Pa. 11-10

Rhode Island Reds.—Winnings, Madison Square Garden, New York; Portland, Maine; Manchester, Concord, New Hampshire; Lynn, Brockton, Leominster, Beverly, Massachusetts. Eggs \$2 per thirteen. \$15 for hundred. WALKING HENNERIES, West Medford, Massachusetts. 11-10

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode I. Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

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Rhode Island White.—A Leader as a Utility breed. Winter layers. \$1.75 per 15 eggs of first pen. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Box 230, Harrisonburg, Va. 11-11

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Black Langshans.—Fine, Hardy Stock; Good Layers. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$6 for 100; packed to carry any distance. FRANK L. AHERN, Box 51, Laurel, Md. 11-11

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Light Brahmas Exclusively.—Bred From Best strains. Eggs \$1 for 15. H. E. HAYDOCK, Locust Valley, N. Y. 11-10

Light Brahmas, Exclusively.—Winning Many prizes at Ballston, Albany, Schenectady and Gloversville. Good layers, big birds. Stock for sale. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 12-2

The Diseases of Poultry, by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject. 248 pages and 72 illustrations. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10-12 pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Bantams. Little beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

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For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators, who naturally have the best. Illustrated catalogue, 10c to cover postage. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. tf

100 Buff Orpington Hens, in Laying Condition, at very low prices, if ordered at once, to make room for young stock. Weight 5 to 9 lbs. M. H. WINEBRENER, Walkersville, Md. 11-10

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Bradley's Houdans Always Win and Are Bred for utility as well as fancy. Write your wants. T. J. BRADLEY, Box A, Delmar, N. Y. tf

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## TURKEYS

Half-Wild, Half-Bronze.—Anxious to Raise Turkeys? Eggs from second lay at 35 cents each. \$3.50 for eleven. Stock sold. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 12-2

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

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Faverolles.—"The King of Utility Fowls." Also Lakenelders. Send stamp for circulars. DR. PHELPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. tf

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## PHEASANTS

Pheasants.—Pheasants Pay 500 per ct. Better than Poultry. Price list for stamp. Lowest prices. Eggs in season. Reliable Pheasant Journal, 50c. UNITED STATES PHEASANTRY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12-2

## DUCKS

Rouen Ducks.—World's Best.—A Few Fine Birds for sale. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Write. F. D. FOWLER, Carlinville, Illinois. 12-9

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## GUINEAS

White Guineas.—We Have a Choice Flock of Pure White Guineas and offer eggs this season at one dollar per fifteen. We are filling orders now. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Waterport, Orleans Co., N. Y. 12-2



## Color of White Fowls



LETTER has come to us within a few weeks propounding the following question: "Will you kindly inform me as to what the proper color of 'White Wyandottes' should be?" The writer went on to state that he had purchased at an exhibition a pen of winning White Wyandottes. They were pure white, flesh, skin and shanks very light in color. He had sold some eggs from these to a purchaser who berated him soundly as to the color of the chicks when hatched, also of the skin and shanks when the birds were matured.

Herein lies, we believe, the only antagonism between standard-bred exhibition fowls and utility or market-grown poultry. To have the perfectly pure, white-plumaged specimens for the exhibition pen a White Wyandotte must of necessity be deprived to a great extent of the rich, golden colored skin, meat and shank so much admired in this country. It is almost impossible to produce a perfectly white-plumaged specimen demanded by the present day sports in the show pen, from specimens that have the rich yellow shanks, beak and skin. Specimens of this kind and character usually show the cream tint of yellowish cast in plumage. The writer was not sufficiently well acquainted with these facts to realize what the customer meant when berating him for selling white-skinned fowls for Wyandottes. This was what he referred to when he asked what was the proper color for White Wyandottes.

The most successful poultry growers will not use any pure white male birds for producing market stock. Large, short bodied, short-legged, sturdy specimens, with yellow cast in plumage is what they look for. The breeding from pure white specimens has largely destroyed not only the yellow skin and shank, but detracted very much from the rich, brilliant red of the eye. We doubt very much the possibility of anyone being able to produce one half dozen cockerels in a season of any white variety that would be chalk white to the skin, and have the rich yellow shade of color in shank and beak, and brilliancy of color in the eye. We stated this in our articles on "Science of Breeding" many years ago. We expect to take this matter up again during the coming months, when we shall present through the columns of THE FEATHER "Science of Breeding," rewritten to date, setting forth the demands of producing for both the exhibition hall and the market stall.

In many varieties of poultry, the two are divided very distinctly, one from the other. The present overwhelming demand for white fowls in chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea-hens for market purposes has led to the unusual demand for them for breeding purposes. If one would produce the rich golden yellow of skin and shank, and meat as well, in white fowls, they must breed from specimens having more or less of the golden tinge in plumage. We know that quite a per cent of bad or cream-tinted plumage comes even from the whitest matings. At the same time none that come from these

unusually most remarkable white specimens ever have the rich golden tone of flesh and skin that is most desired at the present time with us in market poultry. The lighter the flesh and skin may be, the more pleasing are they to those who fatten and ship to the English market. White-skinned, white-meated poultry is in most demand there. These are strongly represented in the Dorking, Orpingtons and other breeds and varieties of market poultry. If we wish to cater to the golden preference of home trade, we must use the fowls that will produce that kind. If desirous of the other variety, select the fowls that will produce them.

To our friend, the propounder of the question, we say that White Wyandottes for exhibition must be chalk white in plumage to the skin. If to be bred most successfully for producing market poultry to please the fancy of the average American, the more cream or yellow tint they have in plumage, the better the results.

## The Round-Up

Gathered together in the large dining room of the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, the evening of May twenty-second, were over six hundred guests, there through the invitation of White's Class Advertising Company to attend what they term the Annual Round-up of the company. This gathering was composed of both men and women from all over the country, who are interested in class advertising along the line of agricultural products.

Mr. Frank B. White, the head of this organization, proved his ability and tact as an entertainer as well as a business manager in the methods presented for entertainment during the week.

A most attractive menu was served prior to the presentation of the literary program. The large gathering of congenial souls were welcomed by President White, who introduced Toastmaster Hon. T. D. Harmon, of the National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburg, Pa., whose ready wit and flow of enthusiasm always fits him for this position. Music of a high character formed part of the entertainment. The addresses were as follows: "The Story of My Farmer Boy," by Hon. W. V. Otwell, of Carlinville, Ill.; "The Lay of the Layman," Hon. F. D. Coburn, of Topeka, Kansas; "A Countryman's View of Advertising," Hon. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn.; "Educational Side of Advertising," Prof. P. G. Holden, of Ames, Iowa. Following this were short speeches and discussions at the end of which the guests dispersed to the first floor to intermingle one with another and talk of pleasant remembrances of by-gone days.

The following day the visitors from out of town were carried about the city of Chicago in large park conveyances to visit the great establishments of the city. All in all the entertainment was beyond anything of like character we have ever experienced. Surely Mr. Frank B. White and his associates in business are to be congratulated upon the successful building of a great business and the pleasing manner of entertaining their guests.





## Business World

**T**HE 5th Annual Summer School, devoted to nature and country life, will begin the first week in July at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Connecticut. This college has been one of the pioneers in the instruction of poultry husbandry and the advancement of the poultry interest in every way possible. The summer course is unusually attractive to those anxious to study outdoor life. Their little pamphlet relative to same is most interesting.

The Scranton Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its exhibit at Scranton the middle week in January. In the last week of May this organization gave an annual banquet, at which time they enjoyed a menu of alfalfa, bantam eggs, Rhode Island Red jelly and other delicacies of the fancy. Mr. Close, the Secretary, writes us that they had a wonderful time and expect to have an unusually successful show next winter.

The next annual meeting of the American Buff Wyandotte Club will be held at New York during the Madison Square Garden Show. This, with the challenge for the great display of Buff Wyandottes will undoubtedly bring together the greatest exhibit in these ever held.

There will be found in the columns of THE FEATHER a novel advertisement of the Pasteur Vaccine Company's Improved Rat Virus for destroying rats, mice and field mice. This novel preparation is one of the products of the great French Pasteur Company, who have houses in Paris, London, New York and Chicago. The great injury done upon the farm to live stock, grain, etc., should warrant everyone to look into the value of this highly spoken of remedy. Study the advertisement in our columns and send for full information about it, as there does not seem to be anything more likely to prove satisfactory in the destruction of rats and mice than this preparation.

Those who have not seen the new Prairie State Outdoor brooders have missed the treat of their life in poultry appliances. Mr. T. E. Orr, of Beaver, Pa., is so overjoyed with them as to write for publication of their wonderful value. Write for the catalog and learn of the new features connected with this machine.

Joseph Young, 35 Grand Street, New York, has a wonderfully well selected outfit of poultry supplies of all kinds. It is most convenient to drop in as you go through Grand street, or write him as to your wants.

The Pineland Incubator Co. have been kept so very busy this season by the output of their machines and chick food as to be almost overwhelmed with orders.

Those who have not as yet received one of Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers' books on Eggs, Broilers and Roasters should send at once

for one of them. Nothing of like character has ever been issued free for the benefit of those interested in poultry. Address him at 316 Henry St., Buffalo, New York, and ask for his two latest books.

Geo. L. Harding's Uncle Sam's Chick Food and Granulated Milk have become household necessities for poultry cultivation and the production of eggs.

The Walker-Bailie Poultry Yards, St. Augusta, Georgia, write us under date of June 7th, that they have received many applications directed to them through the illustrations in the columns of THE FEATHER. The poultry world is turning its attention to the beauty and real value of this publication.

The 3rd Annual Show of the Mobile, Alabama Poultry Breeders' Association will take place at Mobile, Alabama December 18-21 next. This promises to be one of the leading poultry exhibitions in the fall. Mr. Edw. R. Hayssen, the secretary, will be pleased to hear from all interested.

There will be held at Jackson, Michigan, December 4th next, the annual poultry show of that locality. This is a long established organization that has done well in holding poultry shows. Jackson is in the center of good poultry in the state. The best of judges always apply the awards at this show. Mr. C. W. Krooz is the secretary.

Mr. E. D. Crouch, a well known advertiser in the columns of THE FEATHER, calls the attention of our readers to his new advertisement in this issue. Poor health compels Mr. Crouch to offer his entire lot for sale. Everyone interested in fine Black Minorcas should take up this matter with Mr. Crouch at once.

Edward S. Schmid, the bird store man on 12th Street, near the corner of G, this city, was summarily aroused a few nights since by the wanderings of a live coon, which had escaped from its cage and was selecting the most choice tidbits among the canaries and other cage birds for his midnight repast. Schmid and his assistants had quite a chase through the building to capture Mr. Coon. On the morning after his troubles the owner of the store remarked that all coons do not look alike to him.

In glancing over a book published by F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Mass., we notice the handiwork of Editor Hunter. In this book is presented working drawings for numerous buildings, poultry plants and barns.

The Bird Company are well known to the poultry fraternity at large. Their efforts for better buildings and better appliances has been of assistance to poultry culture. Now that Editor Hunter has lent his aid for better buildings along their lines, both he and they are to be congratulated.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

### FANCY PIGEONS

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Burmese Hen, Polish Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pignics, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. tf

Fancy Pigeons.—White Homers a Specialty; also White Dragons. FRED HIBNER, 644 East Boundary Ave., York, Pa. tf

For Sale.—Pigeons of the Following Kinds: Jacobins, all colors; Black- and Blue-winged Turbits; Black, Dun, and Blue Magpies; Blue and Silver English Owls; White, Blue, Silver, Black, and any other color African Owls; Show Homers; Working Homers, and Red and Yellow Swallows. These birds will be sold very reasonably, as I am getting too old to look after so many. J. M. SKILES, Pigeon Hill, E. O., Pittsburg, Pa. tf

Dragons Bred From Imported Stock in All Colors. Homers and Dragon-Homer crosses for large squabs in all colors. J. H. WITMER, Abbottstown St., Hanover, Pa. 11-10.

Remember Before Placing Your Order for Homers, Carneaus, Mondaines and Maltese bens, send stamp for my low prices and circular. F. BURTT, JR., Englishtown, N. J. 12-3

Our New Colored Band is Perfect. No Disc. Combinations always visible. Colors permanent. Dozen 25c. Hundred \$1.50. WHITE & SON, Sandy Hill, N. Y. 11-12

Wanted.—Young Pigeons of the Following Varieties, must be able to feed themselves: Maltese hen, Runts, Mondaine, Runt Homers, Runt Maltese, Maltese Homers, Dragon Homers and Runt Dragon. EDWIN WICKERSHAM, 634 11th Street, Pottstown, Pa. 11-12

10 Pair of White Teal Pigeons.—Banded, Mated and working. Pairs will weigh 2 pounds and better. \$25 or best offer. R. PARKER, Williamstown, N. J. 11-10

Large Mated Homers, Lowest Prices, Producing Heavy squabs; fancy pigeons cheap; forcing squab—breeding, tell male from female, etc.; 35c. Catalogue for stamp. FRED SUDOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12-9

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### HOMING PIGEONS

Homing Pigeons.—I Have a Number of Fine cocks in Blue and Black Chequer and several pairs of mated birds (excellent breeders) that I will dispose of at reasonable prices. The above birds are pure-blooded Homers, and bred from reliable stock. Also a limited number of youngsters bred from the same strain. G. R. BAYLE, 1643 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa. tf

Guaranteed Mated Homers For Sale From the oldest and highest grade squab farm in America. Capacity of farm 14,000 birds. JOHN Y. CRAWFORD, Mt. Pleasant Pigeon Farms, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 11-10

Extra Large Seamless Banded Young Homers, 75 cents a pair. Make fine squab breeders. CASTLE HILL HOMING LOFTS, Wm. Askey, Prop., Lonaconing, Md. 11-11

175 Pair Young Mated Homer Pigeons For Sale at reasonable prices, that will raise large white skin squabs. CHAS. H. WOOD, Green Lawn, New York. 11-11

A Good Deal For Some One.—I Have One Pen of 32 pair guaranteed mated Homers two years old for \$60. Fine birds and all right; selling them to make room for a cross I am getting up. JAMES E. MILLER, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Reference, People's National Bank. 11-11

Guaranteed Mated Homers For Sale From Oldest and highest grade squab farm in America; capacity of farm 14,000 birds. JOHN Y. CRAWFORD, Mt. Pleasant Pigeon Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 11-12

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### HEAVY SQUAB STOCK

Heavy Squab Stock.—Giant Runts, \$7.50, \$10.00, and \$15.00 per pair. Maltese Hens, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per pair. Hen-Runt Crosses, \$5.00, \$7.50, and \$10.00 per pair. Guaranteed mated; prompt shipments. Business done on money back principle. Correspondence for business only—enclose stamp. OAKLAND PIGEON CO., Oakland, California. Dept. C. 11-12

### SUPPLIES

25 Years Feeding For Eggs.—The Principal Reason you keep hens and water-fowls is to have them lay. Whether you keep two or two hundred. Send me \$1.00 and I will mail you my formulas for feeding for eggs as Nature directs; also for the feeding of chicks and ducklings; also my preventative for Roup and Cholera; in fact I will become your adviser. Send stamp for circular to E. Arrington, 302 Duncan Ave., Jersey City, N. J. 11-10

Colored Leg Bands.—Band Your Poultry, Pigeons, in colors. Identify them at sight. Price List, samples for stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Beverly, Mass. Dept. F. 11-12

### DOGS

For Sale.—3 Choice Collie Females, Sable and White, 11 months. Also 16-month-old sable male. Full pedigree. C. W. PETTY, Hackensack, N. J. 11-10

### MISCELLANEOUS

All Breeds of Live, Pure-Bred Poultry, Pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, caviar, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large, 162-page catalogue. EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. tf

County Line Poultry Farm Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns again winners, Lockport, N. Y.: 1 entry Barred Rocks, 2d pen; Buff Leghorns, 2d cock, 2d hen, 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels, 1st, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen; Auburn, N. Y., 2d and 3d cockerels, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets, 1st and 3d pens. Send for catalogue of matings. Address A. G. BARLOW, Box A, Barker, N. Y. tf

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive sixty-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGHY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. tf

Closing Out Entire Stock, Must Sell at Once 200 S. C. Brown Leghorns, pen each Black and Buff Cochins (Hare) Dark Brahmas, White and Black Wyandottes, Dorkinga, Andalusians, six varietal ducks, bantams, etc. Send for list if you want exhibition stock at bargain prices. J. FRANKLIN HILLER, R. F. D. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y. tf

10 Best Varieties, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred Rocks, White, Golden, Silver Wyandottes, Spanish, Leghorns and Minorcas. Stock and eggs for sale. EMERY REIFENBERG, St. Johns, Pa. 12-4

Choice Homers and Fantails, All Colors, Bantams, Platin and Bearded Polish, Golden and Silver Schright, Black and White Rosecomb, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins. I. S. MILLER, Allentown, Penna. 11-11

Golden Wyandottes, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White Rocks. Eggs \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. WILL S. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa. 11-11

Eggs For Hatching From Buff Cochins and Anconas. Madison Square, N. Y., winners. \$2 Cochins, \$3 Anconas, per sitting of 13. H. MIER, 181 Springfield Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 12-1

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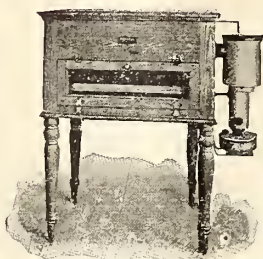
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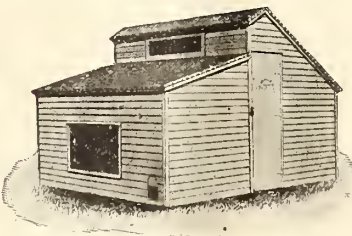
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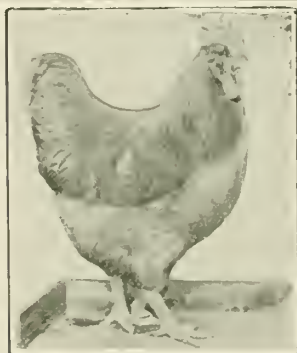
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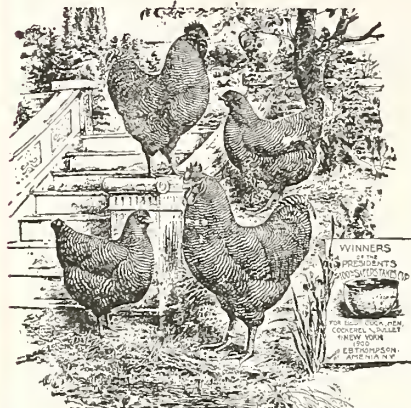
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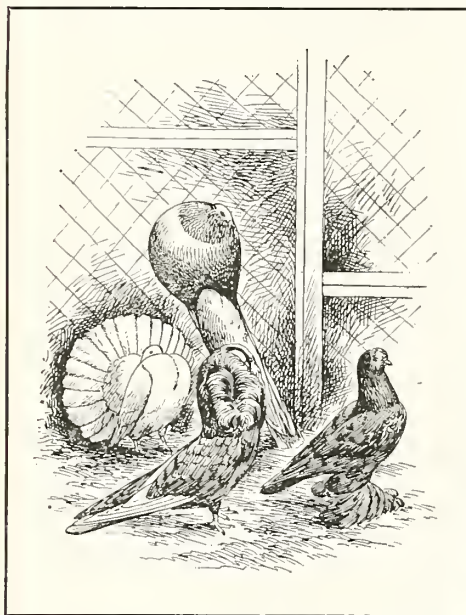
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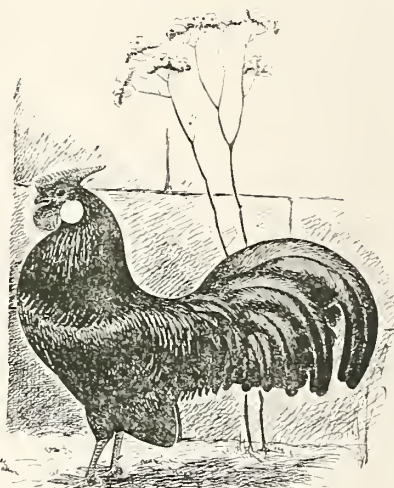
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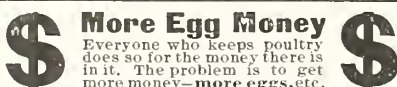
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Vol. XI, No. 11  
August, 1906



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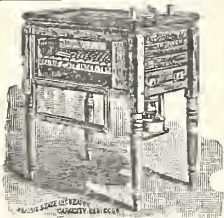
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Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

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6. Appendix—Documents relating to the presence of the French troops in Maryland and at Annapolis during the war of the American Independence.

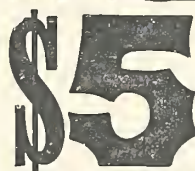
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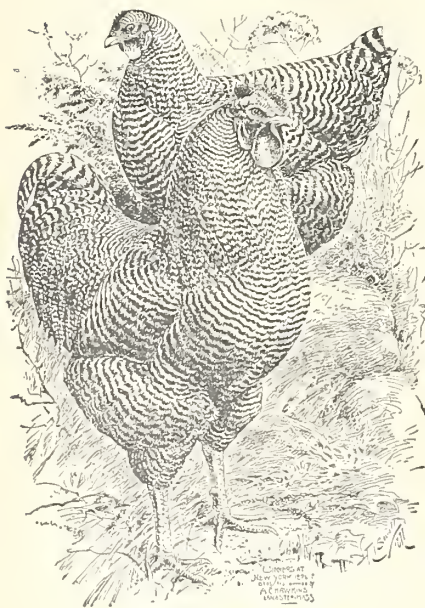
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Will be pleased to purchase fowls of all kind for you in England.

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4000 S. and R. C. B. and W. Leghorns, W. B. Wyandottes, W. Buff and Pencilled Ply. Rocks and Hovians. Range-raised on 300 acres. Every bird a Prize Winner, or the son or daughter of a prize winner. No County-Fair Records—186 Firsts, 68 Gold Specials, 12 Silver Cups, won at New York, Boston and Washington. Shows the quality of blood we are breeding, which has for years, and is to-day, producing prize-winning specimens in all sections of this country and many parts of Europe. "Like begets like." Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
J. FORSYTH, Owner. Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.



Winners at New York, from Life.





## Next Month

# SHOP TALK

## What Others Say



SEPTEMBER will open up a live issue among the fanciers, growing out of the many autumn fair poultry departments that offer such large cash inducements to those who are able to win the prizes. As you pass around over the country remember THE FEATHER.

Mention it to "might be" subscribers. Send us the names of those you learn of who are interested in having a nice poultry paper. Write us short notes telling just what happens at these many autumn poultry displays. Tell us of things that you would like to read if at home and not one of the visitors at the fair.

With the September issue will begin the preparation for winter shows. The contemplated matings for the coming season will be thought of. Remember that beginning with the September issue we go into the matter of scientific breeding of poultry and the proper selection and growing of fowls along utility lines. Do not neglect the opportunity that will be offered in the pages of THE FEATHER for the coming year for all kinds of fanciers and poultry breeders.

## The Best Yet

One interested in us writes to say that "THE FEATHER is the best yet. No magazine published in the interest of the feathered stock can equal it. You are moving along the lines of higher and better things. We need better and better efforts all the time to enhance our business. You certainly stand alone in the new plan of poultry magazine."

## Recent Issues

Continual praise has poured in upon us in admiration of the successful issuing of so many beautiful copies of THE FEATHER during the last six months. This is only a beginning of what may be looked for. The July issue was a great success. This number we consider much better. September we hope will be an improvement over all these. Don't imagine that there is any end to improvement. If you will assist us a little each day as you go along, we will try to reciprocate in lending our aid to a greater improvement and advancement in your business.

## Specials

To enable everyone to be a subscriber not only to THE FEATHER but to other papers, we offer to combine in a manner that must attract the attention of all. We will send THE FEATHER and THE

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE both for one year for forty cents; THE FEATHER and THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL both for one year for fifty cents; THE FEATHER and THE AMERICAN FANCIER both for one year for one dollar. What could be better than this? Here is the opportunity to have a number of first-class poultry publications for a very small price. We are also desirous of having agents and canvassers for our books, poultry publications, and everything which issues from this office. It is an opportunity for everyone anxious to take subscriptions or sell some quick-selling books to make some money thereby.

## Illustrations

We trust that everyone interested in the advancement of poultry will send us some handsome photographs of poultry of all kinds, turkeys, waterfowl and pigeons as well. Good photographs can always be used to improve the business. Fine illustrations of any kind help to advance and improve the opportunity for everyone interested in that special variety. For this reason we urge everyone to remember us when they see a nice photograph, send it along and we will try to place it in the columns of THE FEATHER in a manner that will do the greatest good to the greatest number interested in the cultivation of the feathered pets of all kinds.

## To Advertisers

Don't miss the opportunity presented for advertising your stock of all kinds in the coming issues of THE FEATHER. Don't miss a single issue of same. The subscription list is growing unprecedentedly fast. The new interest aroused speaks more than we can tell as to the advantages to be gained through having your advertisement in the columns of THE FEATHER. Send for our circular telling all about the advantages of advertising with us and the cost of same. Read what others have to say, who volunteer their suggestions of commendation in favor of our publication.

## From England

The Editor of the English BAZAAR pays the following compliment in a recent issue of their paper to THE FEATHER:

"I am frequently asked which are the best American poultry papers. To such querists I can strongly recommend THE FEATHER, for both poultry and pigeon

literature of a practical, up-to-date calibre it takes some beating. The June issue is just to hand, and, like its predecessors, is full of reading of interest to those who make a study of poultry from a practical standpoint, alike for the fancier and the utility breeder. The front page has a most lifelike reproduction of a Silver-Penciled Wyandotte cock, which should be seen by all admirers of this new and handsome breed, and the pages throughout are profusely illustrated with a variety of interesting subjects of an equally high standard with the letterpress. Like most American publications, THE FEATHER is issued monthly, by Geo. E. Howard, at Washington, D. C., U. S. A., price 5 cents per single copy, or 50 cents per annum, and I feel sure that English fanciers will find it a pleasing addition to their poultry and pigeon literature."

## More Eggs

Everyone who keeps fowls during the winter months is anxious to have more fresh eggs from them during that time. Send fifty cents for a year's subscription to THE FEATHER and a copy of our recently issued book, "The Egg Question Solved." This will tell you how to have more fresh laid eggs from your hens during the entire winter. This is a proposition in which everyone is interested. All should have a copy of THE FEATHER and this book as well. On another page will be found a complete list of all of our poultry books. Everyone must be interested in some one or more of these books. We send THE FEATHER for one year and any one of the fifty-cent books for seventy-five cents; THE FEATHER for a year and any one of the twenty-five-cent books for fifty cents. Now is the time to subscribe so as to have every issue during the coming year.

## Agents Wanted

We are desirous of having a local agent in every county and township in the United States and Canada. We can offer them THE FEATHER, twelve poultry books and other publications to sell, all of which are quick sellers and return a handsome profit to the canvasser. Everyone is interested more or less in feathered pets. Some one of our books in connection with THE FEATHER will most likely attract everyone you approach. Try this and see if you cannot make a success. If you have not seen the beautiful appearance of THE FEATHER you will scarcely know how attractive it is to everyone interested in poultry matters.

"The June number of THE FEATHER is duly received and you certainly are to be complimented on the appearance of the paper and the timeliness of the articles. The typographical effect and the general appearance is certainly a great improvement over what THE FEATHER used to be. Wishing you continued success, etc."—C. G. Brainard.

"I received a copy of THE FEATHER this morning and it is certainly a dandy. I congratulate you."—E. M. Santee.

"That is a neat idea, those pithy statements on the top margin of the paper. THE FEATHER is much improved by the use of the better quality of paper and fine illustrations."—Jas. E. Rice.

"We like the new appearance of the paper very much."—W. R. Graham.

"Have noticed the change in THE FEATHER. Are pleased with same. Would not consider ourselves competent to suggest any changes as we judge from the life of THE FEATHER and its steady improvement that its staff is fully competent to carry it to great success."—Wood & Freeman.

"I have enjoyed THE FEATHER greatly and think it an excellent paper."—Rev. Henry Ware Hale, Savannah, Ga.

"I advertised in the first issue of THE FEATHER and my ad has been in ever since. I have noticed great improvement in THE FEATHER, with which I am well pleased."—Rowland G. Buffinton.

"I take great interest in reading THE FEATHER and find that you have as smart a paper as there is on the market."—Milan A. Brayton.

"I received THE FEATHER for February. It certainly is great." L. W. Clelland, R. R. No. 2, Fairmont, W. Va.

"Please find enclosed change of copy of ad for July number. Think your paper is fine; it brings me lots of orders."—Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y.

"Enclosed please find 50 cents for which send me THE FEATHER for one year. I would like you to commence with the June number. I like the paper very much and wish you much success with it."—H. F. Dempsey.

"You are getting out an excellent paper, and there are enough people in this country interested in poultry to support a high class paper like THE FEATHER. Keep the good work going, and you will lead the world."—Sam'l H. Roberts.



## A Breeder's Advice

Editor THE FEATHER:—Your articles on squab breeding that have appeared from time to time have been not only interesting but have contained good, conservative advice. It is rare, however, to pick up a poultry journal containing anything on squabs that does not boom the business. These articles are invariably written by breeders who have birds to sell and they all dwell on the large profits of squab raising. The result is, many have invested money in pigeons which they will never get back.

As compared with poultry there is certainly a very poor showing for squab raising. A few who can work up a private trade and get full retail price, or have a first class hotel trade can make some money, but for the large majority, who sell to the markets and commission men there is no profit. Now I am speaking more strictly of the Boston market. For example. Last winter the commission men paid for a short time at Christmas \$3.00 to \$3.50, the rest of the season only \$2.50 to \$2.75 for nine and ten pound squabs. Fortunately I had a retail provision man that paid me \$3.60, but sometimes I had more than he could use and I disposed of the rest to the market men at about \$2.50. Through the spring and summer the market men have bought all the squabs they wanted at \$2.00. The same price for ten pounders as nine. Now at this rate there is absolutely no profit.

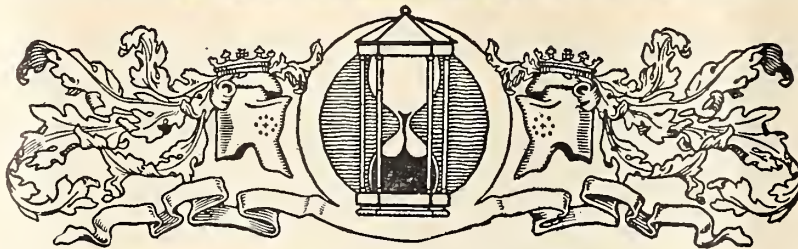
I do not know about the New York market. The quotations are higher there than in Boston, but I am told that after your shipment is graded to suit the buyer, there is a very much larger number of small sizes and culls than when they left the growers hands. In other words you are completely at the commission man's mercy and he takes the big end. As one man expressed it to me "The grower gets the commission and the market man takes the rest."

Now contrast this with raising eggs. Every egg your hens lay can be sold right at home or very near, for full retail price or close to it. In this case you control the situation. In selling squabs the other fellow controls it. Then again there are many vicissitudes between two pigeons eggs in the nest and two nice plump squabs a month later. There are mighty few lofts that will turn out eight good plump squabs for each pair; that will return twenty-five cents a piece. Some eggs fail to hatch, some squabs are undersized, so that the net result is not as profitable as it is usually pictured.

There are many attractive points to squab breeding, but I claim that one hundred hens will prove far more satisfactory than one hundred Homer pigeons. My advice to any one who is desirous of "learning this rich industry," as our Boston Squab Co. advertises, is, don't do it. It is a highly overrated business and is more likely to prove a failure than a success. If you really want to make money, try something else.—S. J. MILLIKIN.

## Station Changes

Professor J. Willard Bolte of the Experiment Station at Logan, Utah, will move to the R. I. Agricultural Experiment Station to take charge of the poultry yards and classes in poultry keeping. Dr. Curtice will retain direction, but will devote most of his time to station work. Mr. James G. Halpin, graduate of Cornell University, will be Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Michigan Agricultural College after July 1st.



# THE FEATHER

Volume 11

AUGUST, 1906

Number 11

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

T. F. MCGREW, Associate Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
Subscription, 50 cents a Year in Advance.  
Foreign subscription, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
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ADVERTISERS must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

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The HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 Twelfth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

## EDITORIAL



THE committee of the American Poultry Association to consider revising the constitution and by-laws of the Association are expected to meet in Detroit, place not yet decided upon, Tuesday morning, August 7th. We have been informed by the president and secretary of the Incubator Manufacturers' Association of America that they will meet at the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, on August 14th, one week later than the meeting of the constitution committee. We are unofficially informed that the Poultry Press Club will meet at the same time and place in conjunction with the Incubator Manufacturers' Association. It might be better if all these associations could join together and meet at the same time and place. Undoubtedly the gentlemen who have been so successful in the management of the large manufacturing business might lend their aid and assistance tending to an improvement in the association in which they are so much interested.

Undoubtedly we should be permitted to express great gratification at the many compliments that have poured in upon us relative to the great improvement, advancement and elegant make-up of THE FEATHER. We have always thought that a poultry magazine would sooner or later be called for throughout the country. The time has come and we feel that we have been equal to the occasion and hope that the coming issues of THE FEATHER will be more and more attractive, for it is our intention to keep them as near the lines as possible of a monthly magazine, keeping continually in view the fact that our interests are with the feathered tribes and everything of kindred nature that might be included with the poultry interest.

In support of this we are pleased to be able to state that the news-stand demand

for THE FEATHER has increased so rapidly within ninety days as to make us feel absolutely certain of our position. Eight to ten additional or supplementary orders have come within the last three weeks from one single locality. Whenever a magazine or a journal will tell readily from the news-stand it is assurance indisputable that the paper has a value proven by the demand of the purchaser for same in so many localities.

The full page advertisement of the Cornell Incubator Company should have the attention of all interested in hatching machinery. This company has made great strides forward in the last two years. They offer everything mechanical that can be used to advantage in growing young chicks.

Laying hens require meat or animal food of some kind during the entire year. Where they can range about over considerable land during the spring and summer months and find their own meat supply in worms and bugs, this is sufficient. When deprived of this privilege through confinement, a meat supply of some kind must be provided.

Grit, oyster shell, and charcoal are three very necessary adjuncts to poultry keeping. The grit grinds up the food, comes in contact with the shell, reduces it to a semi-liquid state for assimilation and distribution to the proper portion of the body for egg completion. Charcoal is the hen's medicine. It goes into the crop and sweetens and improves the condition of same, which prevents disease. Provide plenty of this at all times for your hens.

Always fatten properly for market the dressed poultry you would sell. Never send thin, unappetizing looking poultry to market. Always feed and fatten in advance of the killing time. This will double the price to be gained for the poul-

try, and thus add considerably to the profit. Poultry properly fed and fattened for market is worth double the price of poor, unattractive kinds.

The Ruralist states that there is no one thing that will start a hen to laying and keep her at it like a fresh-made nest now and then. We do not know what influence this could have over the egg production of the hen, but we do know that nice, clean nests preserve the value of the eggs the hens do lay. Fresh, clean eggs are worth double the price of soiled ones in the market.

Leg weakness is injurious alike to young growing fowls and mature poultry. The young chicks that grow too fast, that are not fed enough bone fattening food, that are neglected in their food supply, break down on their legs and become useless for any purpose. This may be guarded against by proper feeding, and providing bone and grit for the poultry. Bone forming foods should always be supplied to the heavier kinds, so as to make them properly and form sufficient bone and sinew.

Never overfeed any of your poultry. An excess of feeding is next to starvation in injurious results. When poultry is overfed, they become uselessly fat and unable to move about as they should. These conditions produce vertigo and death. Many fowls drop from the roost at night from the effects of being overfed. Internal fat produces heart-trouble, and kills as well. When a hen is too fat, she should go into the pot for the family table, yet all poultry should be kept in good strong, vigorous condition, with sufficient food to make them thrifty and attractive.

In the selection of an incubator, study both your wants and the advantages of the machine. Secure a machine that most nearly meets your demands. It is better to have two one-hundred-egg machines, than one two hundred and fifty-egg machine. Large machines should only be thought of where a number are kept, and the large flock reared. Better divide your eggs into two incubators than to have them all in one. Better be ready to start with one hundred eggs quickly than to delay three weeks longer for the balance to fill the machine. Study your needs as well as the machines when making the purchase.

Do not be led astray as to the value of milk as a food for poultry. "Cooked milk is the best for mixing of mash food. When thoroughly boiled and mixed into the meals, it makes the best possible food for the hens. Milk to drink is of no real value to the hen. This has been proven through many experiments. Milk is no better than water for a drink for the hens, and sour milk fed to them continues to be sour itself and to thoroughly sour every bit of food in the body of the hen. Milk of all kinds, sweet or sour, if thoroughly cooked, makes a good ingredient for mixing the mash. As a slop it had better be fed to the hogs.

Adjust your incubator and run it a few days empty before placing eggs therein. Be sure that the machine is adjusted all right before you go ahead and run the risk of destroying a large number of eggs. Make haste slowly is a safe proposition with an incubator. More success comes to those who carefully handle them than will come to the careless and hasty.



## Fall Fairs



SHORT time ago we were requested to write an article urging the State Agricultural Boards to do more for the interest of poultry at the fall fairs throughout the country. The misfortune of all this lies in the fact that too much of what the state does provide for this purpose goes to the traveling caravansaries which wander from the middle of August to the end of November, north, south, east and west, exhibiting a lot of fowls, not for the benefit of poultry, but for the valuable premiums that they can win therefrom.

Some of these traveling exhibitors carry a better line of stock, a higher grade, more attractive lot of exhibition fowls than are oft-times shown by the exhibitors near by, or from the same locality in which the fair is held. It is the wildest folly for anyone to decry the failure of the traveling exhibitor, or to make fun of, or to attempt to detract from the appearance of their exhibit. This is usually a part of if not the most interesting and most attractive feature of the exhibit.

The misfortune lies in the fact that for several years the greatest competition in exhibits has been amongst the show secretaries themselves, who have been overly anxious to have it reported that more thousands of entries had come to their exhibit than to any other.

Quantity in the shape of numbers of entries has ridden rough-shod over quality, until many of the displays have the appearance of a garden overgrown with weeds, through which here and there peeped a charming blossom. The cultivation, the consideration and the recognition of quality only would be far better for the education of people in poultry than can possibly be the counting of value through members.

We are pleased to see that the State of Missouri has taken hold of this matter in a way likely to benefit the state at least. Missouri did remarkably well for their state poultry at the St. Louis exposition. Although it was a terrible disgrace to see the quality of some of the stock that won the handsome cash prizes from the St. Louis state appropriation, yet many of them were fine specimens, able to win in competition with the world. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the State Fair Board, it was decided to give special premiums to be competed for by Missouri breeders only. The board selected such breeds as are most grown in Missouri, and will give first prize of one dollar, and second prize of fifty cents on old, young and pens. The State Poultry Association offers two dollars for first premium and one dollar for second premium for pens competed for by residents of the state only. This makes it possible for the first pen of fowls winning at the Missouri State Fair to win five dollars in cash, providing they belong to a breeder from the state. This holds good throughout the classes in a less proportion. This is the kind of encouragement that State Boards and local organizations should make prominent throughout their state. Do not debar

anyone from any place in the world from exhibiting in the regular classes of your Fair, but do encourage your home state breeders through this system of special prizes to be competed for by them alone. This will give you the advantage of having in your regular classes the large, attractive exhibits, and at the same time assure to your home people protection in the special prize list under the rule of competing only with their own statehood.

There is another matter of extreme interest to the States throughout the country, and that is securing competent judges to place the awards. A judge worth fifty dollars is much cheaper and much more to the credit of the Association than is the employment of one for five dollars, who is not equal to the occasion. Do not imagine that a fifty dollar quality can be secured at a five-dollar price. No one ever gains more than they pay for any expert judging in any of the classes. We have seen the five-dollar man, and the fifty-dollar man and the hundred-dollar man at work throughout all the classes. Usually the greatest credit is reflected to the organization that secures the most competent person for placing the awards in their classes.

And yet another very important factor in the fall fair proposition: the speedy application of judging the exhibit. There was one particular occasion last fall in which six or seven judges were appointed to pass upon the classes. It took them three days and a half to do the work, each judge handling less than five hundred birds.

Fair organizations complain most seriously of this. There being two sides to all these questions, the expert should be willing to consider his part and handle his side in the same good faith that the association is expected to display the other side of the proposition. If organizations, associations and exhibitors and judges would all work together for the better exhibit, better service and better management, it would add greatly to the influence of same when state authorities are called upon to lend their assistance. There is always complaint that there is too much expected for too little return all along the line in these propositions.

We are pleased to announce that the Great Allentown Fair will be held September 18th to 21st at Allentown, Pennsylvania. This is one of the most advantageous fairs for poultry display in the circuit. Mr. H. J. Schall, is the secretary, and Mr. W. Theo Wittman the superintendent. Allentown like Hagers-town is most attractive to the poultry fraternity.

One feature of interest to all poultrymen is the school for judges held in Indianapolis. Everyone interested in better judging should write to Mr. Theo Hewes, Indianapolis, Indiana, for full information as to the school for judges that is to be held there at a very early date.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

## Arkansas Maud

Maud Muller was the champion of the hay field where men of title abound. But the Arkansas Maud is a bird—we quote below from an Arkansas paper.

I have read the lays the poets sing,  
Of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring;  
But of all the lays of tongue or pen,  
There's naught like the lay of the Arkansas hen.

Long before Maud had raked the hay,  
The Arkansas hen commenced to lay;  
And before the milkmaid had stirred a peg,  
The Arkansas hen had laid an egg.

If Maud is in need of a Sunday gown,  
She doesn't hustle the hay to town;  
But she goes to the store and buys a suit,  
With a basketful of fresh hen fruit.

If the milkmaid's beau makes a Sunday call,  
She doesn't feed him on milk at all;  
But works up eggs in a custard pie,  
And stuffs him full of chicken fry.

Cotton of old was proclaimed the king,  
Then came the corn so plentifully seen,  
Gold and copper jingle and ring,  
But the American hen is surely queen.

But the corn must hustle,  
And the cotton must spring,  
If they hold their own  
With the American queen.

"Your magazine is a very valuable book for those who are interested in poultry and pet stock." F. F. Page, 53 No. 10th St., Harrisburg, Pa.



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Has reduced the price of eggs. Buff and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff, Silver Pencilled and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns and R. C. R. I. Reds, \$1.00 for 13. Eggs for Incubators from Buff P. Rock, Buff Wyandotte, Buff Leghorn and R. I. Reds, \$3.50 for 100. ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Somerset, Mass.  
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Box 116, Scituate, Mass.

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Hatch greatest number strongest chicks

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## Questions Answered

EITHER WAY IS GOOD.



AM away from home a great deal. I grow quite a number of young fowls. I can not always be there to feed them. Would it be a good plan for me to mix the bucket of corn and other grain and have the wife pitch it out to the poultry in the afternoon, or would you advise crate or feed-box feeding?—W. F. J., Richmond.

A. Some of the best poultry grown in the world is permitted to run continually to the feed-boxes for their own food supply. This is the way caged birds are fed; why not poultry, if they are once used to it? One of the most successful growers of Cochins had these large feed-hoppers in different parts of the range for the young stock, one hopper filled with dry bran, another with cracked corn, another with wheat. Finally, the cracked corn was changed to whole corn. The Cochins grown in this way were very large in size, and did remarkably well. For a ration in the self-feeding hoppers, we should advise cracked corn in one, whole wheat in another, and the third to be filled with a mixture of dry bran, some middlings, beef scrap and a little bone meal, this thoroughly mixed together, and the opening of the feed-hopper stripped across so that the fowls could get their heads between the strips to eat, but could not get their feet into the hopper to scratch for the meat and waste the other food. Of course the wife could throw the grain to the fowls, but greater success could come from the use of the feed-hopper than from irregular feeding of any kind. It is not well to feed the laying stock in this way for best results.

NOT SETTLED YET.

Q. I wish to stock my laying houses this winter with the best laying hens to be purchased. Which kind would you recommend? Would like to have about a thousand that would be reasonably sure to lay nearly two hundred eggs apiece during the year. Which breed or variety shall I select?—W. H. J., New York.

A. We do not think that there are any hens in the world from which you can select a thousand or twelve hundred that would be certain to average two hundred eggs apiece the next year. As to which are the best egg-producing hens, circumstances govern this. In egg-laying tests, quite a number of breeds and varieties have won the laurels. Any of the general purpose fowls or the Mediterranean breeds are fine egg producers during the entire year. Much, however, depends upon the manner of handling the hens. You should send twenty-five cents to this office for a copy of "The Egg Question Solved."

SHIPPING YOUNG CHICKS.

Q. Can you tell me whether it is possible to ship young chicks a day or two

old four or five hundred miles successfully. If so, how is it done, and can the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals confiscate them?

A. Young chicks a day or two old can be shipped several hundred miles or more very successfully. They are usually placed in a small box, the top covered with close woven wire, and the entire package encased in burlap, with plenty of chick food and chaff on the bottom of the box, the young chicks placed therein and sent on their journey. We have seen as many as two hundred of them shipped in one basket, and reach their destination in perfect safety. Some contention has been made by the S. P. C. A., but nothing tending to an absolutely determined effort against the practice has been met with to our knowledge. If the box is well warmed, the chickens placed therein, and the box shallow and well covered with burlap, they will keep comfortably warm. Whenever a chick is cold or in distress, it gives that peep or heart-rending cry that is immediately recognized as a signal of distress.

PERFECTLY NATURAL.

As a beginner in chicken culture I find THE FEATHER most interesting and helpful. Have been especially interested in your Question Department, and make bold to submit two questions, which I have not been able to solve satisfactorily, nor do I find the solution of same in the poultry books.

1. When thoroughbred Brown Leghorn hens become broody and persistently set like a common barn-yard hen, what is most likely wrong, supposing for the sake of the argument that the hens in question are unquestionably thoroughbred and of good strain?

2. What is the best way to break up broodiness and stop setting of any broody hen, when it is not best to set her and she is a valuable bird that you do not wish to eat or injure her by drastic measures?—S. R. C.

It is quite natural indeed for Leghorns of all varieties to occasionally become broody. It is more natural to the Brown Leghorn, it is thought, as they have way back in their origin some of the blood of Black Red Game fowls. I have known many White Leghorn hens to become broody. The best method of breaking up broodiness, as it is called, is to have a small enclosure or yard covered with grass with no boxes or coops of any kind therein. Confine the broody hens in this small enclosure with a male bird. This treatment is apt to break up the habit in a very few days. Another plan is to make a square box entirely of laths, like a cage for birds, with an open lath floor. Attach a rope to the top of this so it can be suspended in midair. Broody hens placed in such a coop for a few days and provided with food and water soon forget the habit and are ready to return to laying again.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

## Gleanings from the Press

A well known paper in the State of Kentucky is responsible for the statement that some eggs were found beneath a building that was built fifty-three years ago. It is stated that undoubtedly these eggs must have been deposited in the wall when the house was built. The eggs looked sound, but no test was made further than observation from the outside. We imagine if some of these shells had been broken there would have been a greater odor of sulphur than ever came from the Blue Lick Springs of that region. An egg fifty-three years old is much like the stinging end of a wasp, better handle it carefully.

The cow boys of San Saba, Texas, drive their turkeys to market. A number of cowboys were employed a short time ago to drive a flock of turkeys up the trail to Lometa. There were over eleven hundred turkeys in the flock. Only one turkey was lost on the drive. This gobbler flew off the Columbia River bridge, landed in the river and was drowned. The turkeys were shipped to market from Lometa. This carries us back to a scene in the western country where we witnessed a dozen men driving over the old National road a flock claimed to contain three thousand turkeys, and hauled in closed wagons accompanying the train were five or six hundred well conditioned geese. These flocks would rest at night in some enclosed field, where the turkeys would be hurriedly fed with corn and made ready to rest the night through. The geese would be taken from the wagons and permitted to graze and eat mixed foods, the owners of the flocks claiming that all this stock would improve in condition by the time it reached the river town to be sold.

The New York Tribune tells the following of a drummer who went into the country to sell an incubator. After continuing the argument with the farmer the final inducement urged was that the incubator would save so much time of the hens, which might be otherwise employed producing eggs. The farmer stated that the time of the hen was not worth anything to him, therefore the purchase of an incubator would be a useless expenditure. This same drummer found things so very different in the East where people make small fortunes out of poultry keeping that he related this circumstance all over the world. In localities where the hens' time is considered worth nothing, but little advancement or profit is made from hens.

A watchful Chicagoan caught a chicken thief through the use of a wire, hammer and tin pan. The wire was so arranged that it was impossible for the thief to approach the hen house without going against the wire. Once the wire was pushed a little, the hammer was disturbed and struck the pan in the bedroom of the farmer, who was awakened by same, dressed himself, went forth and captured the thief while at his work. The door of the house was locked, the police called and the burglar caught.

One man in New York claims to have produced the non-scratching hen. These hens have legs six inches long on the right side, but four inches long on the left. They are unable to wander any distance from the coop, owing to the inability to take steps of the same length with both legs, but instead walk around

in a circle. Another man in the same locality claims to have a brood of chicks which hop like sparrows instead of walking as is usual with young chicks. It is the intention of these two parties to cross mate these peculiar fowls next year in hope that they will succeed in having a variety that cannot pick up the garden, but will hop so fast as to steer clear of lice and disease.

## Poultrymen's Field Day

The State organization of Connecticut held during the last week in June a field day at Vernon, Connecticut. The members of the association from all over the State gathered at the home of Mr. Groesbeck, at Vernon, where they were addressed by Prof. Rice, of the Agricultural College, President Graham, of Storrs, Connecticut, Mr. Gammack and others. The full report of same would indicate a most enthusiastic gathering of fanciers and utility poultry growers of the State of Connecticut. Several matings of this kind will be held during the summer. Prof. Graham, president of the State organization, is doing a great work for poultry in that locality. Since he has become professor of poultry husbandry of the Agricultural College of the State, he has been doing wonderful work, which should lead to great improvements in poultry growing throughout that circuit.

"THE FEATHER is certainly the paper for all lovers of fine poultry. I anxiously await its coming every month."—W. E. Day, Box 432, Carmi, Ill.

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## Capons and Caponizing



THE capon has become a part of our regular food supply, the same as the turkey and several kinds of water fowl. It has been removed far beyond the circle of "exclusive delicacies" into the class of regular diet, has its regular position upon the menu of our

best hotels, and is most highly considered by all lovers of delicate poultry.

The name capon carries with it the highest expectations for quality, as the names "virgin cockerel," mongrel goose, and Long Island duckling. All these are considered the finest of their kind in table poultry, the prefix stamping upon them their superiority, which is not at all times fully realized when served, showing conclusively that each and all of them must be highly favored to fully meet the demands of those best able to judge of their quality.

No poultry meat is superior to a first-class capon; any wellgrown fowl is superior to a medium or undergrade capon. So much depends upon the quality of the meat that to be a success, "the capon" must be the best it can be grown, or it had better not be caponized. The advantage to be gained lies so largely with quality



READY FOR CAPONIZING

Fifty or one hundred capons may be housed together all winter, the same as so many hens; in fact, they are not even as quarrelsome as hens. The flesh of the capon is of fine grain and flavor. The caponizing of all surplus cockerels enables one to gain the highest possible price for them when sold.

Recommending to farmers the advantages to be gained from caponizing is all in good faith, but quite too often the warning of failure is omitted from the list. Capons that are poorly grown are no better than so many ill-formed chickens of any kind. Capons to be at their best must be fed constantly on a well-selected diet for increasing size and flesh. They must be sheltered from the cold, and be finished to a turn to sell at profitable prices. Those who can not grow fine table poultry of other kinds will most likely fail in the attempt to grow capons. The act of caponizing is heralded as a difficult operation. It is to the inexperienced, but not one half so difficult as it is to grow THE HIGHEST quality of market poultry. An English expert writes as follows in *Feathered World*:

"With experienced operators the losses attendant upon the operation are about five per cent. This includes all that die from the operation either immediately or afterward. The percentage of loss grows larger as one's experience is less. Some beginners lose as high as fifty per cent of the first batch. Such losses as this are due to bungling, and if such a person doesn't find his efficiency increasing rapidly, he had best induce someone else to do his caponizing for him.

"No doubt many persons who realize the advantages of caponizing are deterred from practicing the operation out of tender-heartedness, disliking to inflict pain in any dumb creature. In fact the practice is far from being cruel, and is not extremely painful. It is seldom indeed that the fowl gives voice to any outcry during the operation, and I have many times seen the bird peck at the flies that alighted near them. The most pain seems to be caused the fowl by the incision, and after that the bird seldom shows any evidence of pain whatever. When released, the fowls will eat greedily because of the long fast that preceded the operation.

"It must be remembered, too, that the birds escape much suffering through the operation. Their pugnacious dispositions are changed, and that period of nagging and fighting, attended with bloody combs and sometimes blinded eyes that all cockerels experience, is escaped by the capon on account of its altered nature.

"Caponizing instruments are manufactured by several firms, but the different sets do not vary much either in style or price. The description given herewith includes all necessary instruments. All sets include the following: A knife, for making the incision, a spreader for holding the ribs apart and the incision open, a hook for tearing away the inside membrane, a probe to push aside the entrains should they get in the way, an instrument for catching and removing the testicles, and a pair of forceps.

"The knife is merely a piece of well-tempered steel capable of being brought to a very sharp edge. The spring spreader is a steel spring so constructed that it may be inserted in the incision and will hold itself there and keep the incision open so that the operator may see what



PLYMOUTH ROCK CAPONS

obtained, that no effort should be made to unsex the cockerel. The capon is an unsexed cockerel; the operation has the same effect upon the cockerel that castration has upon any animal; it tames their disposition and encourages a strong, quick growth free from undesirable features. When properly grown, they are as delicately as a broiler, if ill-favored they are not at all desirable.

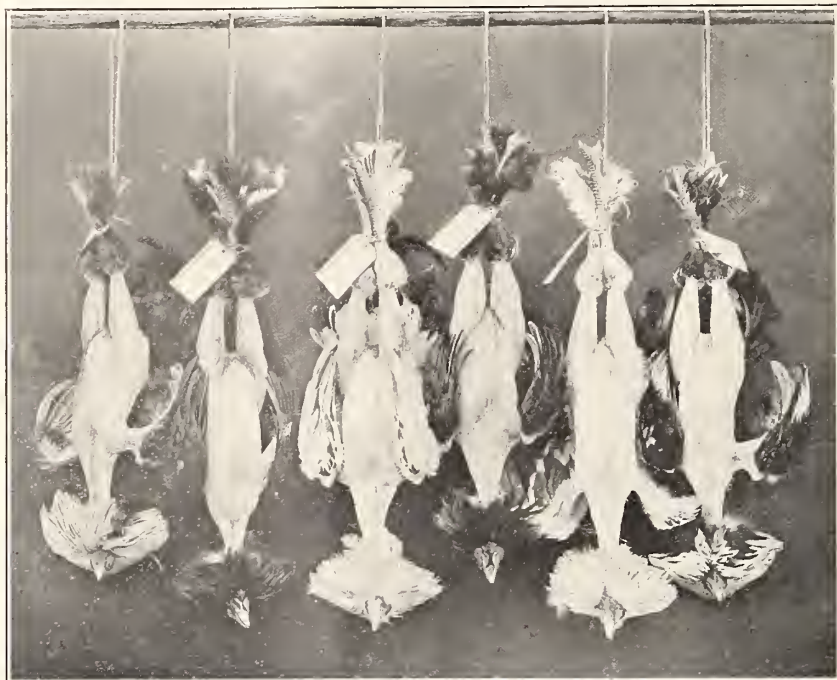
There seems to be a general impression that the capon is much larger in size than a cockerel at the same age. In fact, there is not much difference. However, it is almost impossible to carry over fifty or one hundred cockerels housed together all winter. When attempted, the result is continued warfare, turmoil and injury to quality. Herein lies the true cause of inferiority of the cockerel as compared with the capon.



A SLIP

he is doing. The small, steel hook is for the purpose of tearing away the thin membrane that appears as soon as the incision is made. The instrument for removing the testicles varies in different sets; perhaps the most used instrument is the canula. This is a hollow steel tube arranged for the insertion of a fine wire, which is so placed that its ends project from the large end of the tube, and the middle of the wire forms a loop at the other end. The end conveying the wire loop is thrust into the incision, and the loop is thrown around the testicle, then the wire loop is tightened by drawing on the end of the wire protruding from the free end of the tube, and the testicle is removed by twisting the tube. Some sets of instruments instead of having the canula, are supplied with the slotted scoop, an instrument with a small slotted spoon-





CAPONS DRESSED FOR MARKET

like blade. The edges of the slot are sharpened, and the spoon is slipped under the testicle in such a way that the slot catches the cord to which the testicle is fastened and cuts it, leaving the testicle in the spoon to be removed.

"Aside from the above instruments, it is necessary to have a basin of water, which should contain a portion of carbolic acid for antiseptic purposes, and some bits of sponge to absorb any blood that may be spilt.

"The operator should be supplied with some kind of stand to place the fowl upon—many operators use a barrel. This does very well if the bottom is supplied with holes to permit of the use of cords and weights to hold the fowl's feet and legs. It is best, however, to construct a table for the purpose on the following lines: It should be somewhat higher than the waist, so as not to require much stooping. The top should be about two feet in diameter, and should be so fastened to the stand that it may be tilted. This makes it possible to get the sunlight where you want it. The stand should also be fitted with holes through which the cords holding weights are placed. These are for the purpose of holding the fowl's wings and feet. A box or bench should be placed near the stand to hold the instruments and other paraphernalia. The cords and weights referred to are cords with weights of about a pound each tied to each end. These are passed through the openings in the stand and then over the fowl's legs or wings, and the weights then hold them down and prevent any kicking or flapping while the bird is on the table.

"The American and Asiatic breeds make the best capons. The Orpingtons, I think, would also prove excellent, especially in markets demanding a white-skinned fowl. The operation should be performed just before the combs of the cockerels begin to "shoot." At this period the birds are about three months old and weigh from one and a half to two pounds. Never caponize birds over five months old or weighing more than three pounds, as the operation would result fatally with so many that it would certainly prove unprofitable. Leghorns do not make good capons. They reach the age of caponizing before they are large enough to stand the operation, and even when successfully operated upon they do not reach the weight desired in our markets.

"The cockerels that you intend to caponize should be caught up and confined without food for at least twenty-four hours before the operation. This empties the bowels and causes them to be much less in the way. If the day set proves dark or cloudy, postpone operations for a day. Bright sunlight is absolutely essential to enable the operator to see the interior of the fowl, and the danger of any germ infection is much less on a bright day than on a dark, cloudy one.

"If the day proves bright and clear get out your instruments and table, and arrange them so as to be handy, and catch your first fowl. Place the bird on the table on its side. Locate the last two ribs by feeling with the fingers and find the place pretty well up towards the back. Pull out any feathers that are in the way and wet the surrounding ones and paste them to one side. Pull the loose skin to one side away from the point for the incision. Now, take the knife for the initial incision, hold the blade upright, and

stick the point between the ribs and through the flesh, and then pull it down, keeping it between the ribs all the time until you have an incision about one inch long. Care must be taken not to thrust the knife in so far as to endanger the bowels. Take the spring spreader and compress it, then insert it in the cut, and release the prongs making sure that they are firmly fixed and will not fly out at some critical moment. You can now see a thin, filmy membrane covering the intestines. This must be torn away with the hook. The bowels must be carefully avoided in the meantime, as an injury to them would prove fatal. Now, if your incision has been made in the right place, the testicles will be almost directly under the opening, being fastened up close to the back. I believe that the making of the incision is the real test of the success of the operation, as when it is in the right place the testicles can be readily found, but when the incision is made too low down or too far forward, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to locate them, and proportionately harder to remove them.

"When the testicles are seen, take your canula, adjust the wire loop, and insert the loop-carrying end into the incision and slip the loop around the testicle on to the attaching cord. Now tighten the loop by drawing on the ends of the wire protruding from the free end of the tube. Sometimes the cord can be severed by merely pulling on the wire, but this is not often. Do not try to break the cord by pulling with the canula, but twist it slowly from side to side, and after several motions it will come loose and may be removed. If it should fall from the canula when severed it can be removed with the forceps. If your set contains the slotted scoop instead of the canula, the method of procedure is just the same, except in the removal of the testicles. With the scoop the testicle is slipped into the scoop in such a way that the cord is caught in the slot. If the edges of the slot are well sharpened, the cord will be cut, leaving the testicle to be removed with the scoop. If, however, the edges are not sharp, it will require some twisting of the scoop before the cord parts and allows of the removal of the testicle.

"The operation given thus far is for the removal of one testicle from each side, requiring two operations to caponize the fowl. After



A FLOCK OF CAPONS



having removed one testicle as above it is only necessary to turn the fowl and repeat the process on the other side. Many operators, however, remove both testicles from one side, removing the lower one first. This is a slightly more difficult operation than the former, but as it requires only one incision it is easier on the fowl, and with experienced operators is a more rapid process.

"The beginner had best content himself with making two incisions to the operation, and if during any operation he should find a specimen in which both testicles are in plain view from one side, he may try the experiment of removing both from one side. If at any time during the operation any blood is shed, it should be absorbed with pieces of sponge, first wetted in water, containing some antiseptic and then squeezed dry. A small amount of blood spilled in the abdominal cavity is not liable to cause any subsequent trouble.

"After having removed the testicles, make sure that there are no foreign particles in the abdominal cavity; then remove the spreader and permit the skin to slip over the incision, which it will do if it has been properly pulled aside before the operation. The capon should be put in a quiet place for a few days, and should be given food and water immediately. He will eat greedily from the long fast that preceded the operation. In a few days he may be released, and should be treated much like any other growing chicken."

To be successful with the growing of capons, one must be prepared to house them with the coming of winter. The operation being performed during the latter days of August or during September makes it possible for them to remain out on the range and live in the colony houses up to the approach of cold weather. Following this, they should be housed much the same as laying hens. Many make use of old buildings that will be a protection from cold, rain and storm, and that have good dry floors. These floors should be covered with a deep litter of straw and the capons permitted to rest upon the straw during the nights. Either the roosts or the bed of straw upon the floor can be profitably used. If roosts are used, do not elevate them more than two feet from the floor. The jumping or flying from high perches to the floor is not good for them. Where the litter of straw is used, it should be shaken out every day or two with a fork, the straw thrown out in the sun to dry, the floor well swept and cleaned up and the bedding replaced when properly dried. Keep the capon continually growing upon a ration largely composed of wheat, oats, vegetable food and some corn. This builds up size and strength and prepares them for carrying the heavy carcass of meat when fattening time arrives.

The time for selling capons extends from Thanksgiving to Easter. The earlier hatched specimens are ready for the market at the first

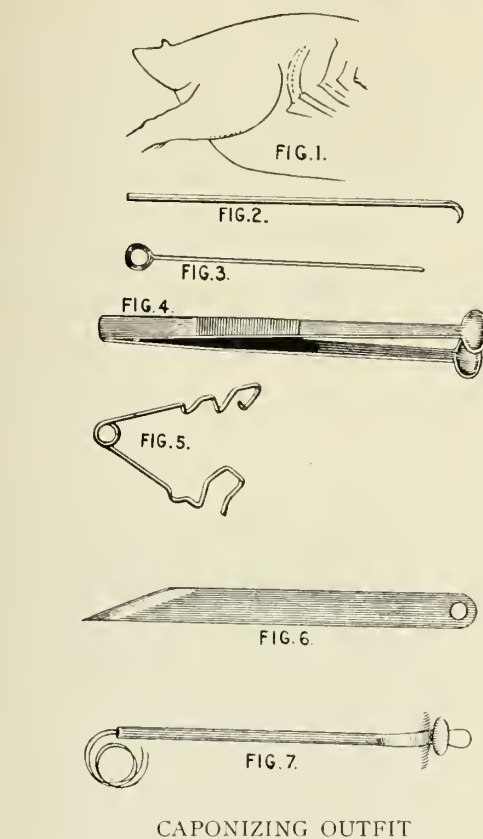


FIG. 1. Shows where incision should be made. FIG. 2. Steel hook with which the inside membrane may be removed. FIG. 3. The probe. FIG. 4. Spoon forceps. FIG. 5. Spreader for holding incision apart. FIG. 6. Knife for making incision. FIG. 7. The canula.

mentioned time; the later hatched cockerels may be sold during the latter weeks of March and early in April. They must be fed with reference to the selling time. Those best grown and ready for the early market should be separated from the others and fed rich, fattening foods for the last four or five weeks of their feeding. Mash food, composed of bran, middlings, oats, and corn, scalded with boiling hot milk is good for partial feeding—water will do for mixing when milk can not be obtained.

The secret of success with marketing the capons is to get them as fat and heavy as possible, and as soon as this condition is reached, kill, dress and send to market. A beautifully dressed, well-favored capon will sell in the better meat markets of New York and Boston at retail for from thirty-eight to forty cents per pound. Poor quality of capons are sold all over the country at retail from fifteen to eighteen cents per pound, showing in contrast the value of real quality. Many methods of feeding are suggested, the best of which is that of keeping them constantly growing and improving and building up in preparation of the four or five weeks of finished feed-

ing to make them most desirable for the market. Strong feeding with corn has a tendency to create more fat and intensify the yellow color of skin and flesh. Ground oats, bran and middlings has a tendency to produce the lighter colored, glossy fibered meat with not nearly so much fat. Capons sell by the pound; fine attractive appearance and heavy weight brings the price. To be successful in the production of capons, get the highest quality possible to obtain through care and feeding. The same cultivation that produces the best for market finishes the finest capons for home use.

Without doubt the making of capons is almost of as early origin as the hatching ovens of Egypt and China. The making of capons is said to have been practiced originally for creating foster mothers for large numbers of young chicks that were artificially hatched. Too many imagine that artificial incubation, caponizing and hand rearing of poultry is a new feature of poultry culture that might be credited to Americans. This is far from true. Capons in early days were taught to mother large broods of young fowls of all kinds, even ducks and geese were given to their care. The capons were taught to hatch the eggs themselves. This was done through the influence of strong draughts of ale that were administered to them, their breasts then being bared of feathers, and then placed upon a nest of eggs. When recovering from the stupor of the ale they were content to rest upon the eggs where they were kept oft-times numbers of weeks, the chicks being removed when hatched and more eggs placed in the nest for another turn at incubation. Some of them being taken from the nests, were given the young to brood and care for.

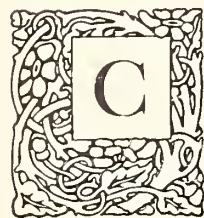
Large broods were raised in this way through the foster care of the capon. Later this same method was applied to turkey hens. At one time the use of the turkey hens in this way was carried on to an almost cruel extent, one writer stating that hundreds of them were kept so long upon the nests hatching brood after brood, until some of the turkeys would lose the use of their limbs and had to be removed and replaced upon the nest by hand. This cruel custom has become unnecessary since the incubator has come into more common use.

We are told, however, the use of the capon for rearing flocks of chickens and ducks is still continued in many parts of Mexico. The caponizing of fowls is regarded as a job for old women and children to look after. It is considered too simple to even call for minute consideration. All fowls not needed in some Creole districts are caponized just to get them out of the way. They are so easily herded, easily cared for, easily kept from mischief and readily fattened for food when needed. We in this country look upon caponizing as an arduous task, while in fact it is as simple almost as the tying of stock of any other kind.





# Movable Brooder Houses



CONTINUOUS care of numerous broods throughout the season upon limited space, and in a locality where one is likely to be bothered with cats, rats or other vermin that carry off the young chicks, is often quite annoying. A sample of this was brought to our at-

tention a short time ago, when a friend turned a brood of partly grown bantams at large in the small enclosure back of his home—almost under his eyes a large rat came forth from its hiding place and grabbed one of the young chicks and killed it.

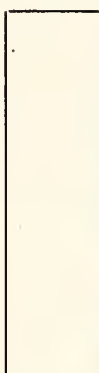
To successfully grow a number of young fowls in any locality where dangers of all kinds, including rain or windstorms, sudden changes of weather, or other possible destruction may find refuge under a neighboring barn or within reaching distance, or where the felines are kept and cherished by those who imagine that the dear pets of their household could never do a wrong, calls for certain protection during the absence of the one in charge. To gain such protection that will give satisfactory results and yet protect the chicks more consideration should be given to the construction of brooders, brooder coops, yards and other necessary attachments most useful and necessary under all circumstances, and more particularly where such dangers exist.

The English experimental farms are paying, perhaps, more attention to some of these matters than any others with which we have come in contact. To illustrate this, we give to our readers a copy of the illustration, recently published in *Feathered Life*, showing the portable

the shadows of the trees, and where good drainage and a fine supply of green food is to be found. These trucks need only be a square axle, with the wheels bolted in, one at each end. The brooder placed on these can be pushed about at will into any portion of the yard or farm where it is desirable to have it placed. When this brooder is in position, protecting yards may be thrown around it to protect the young chick from

possible for the young fowls to escape from the enclosure, or for any outside danger to approach them.

These same portable houses could be used during inclement weather by building about them an open shed for a covering and as protection from the elements. The front of the open shed could be closed in with a sash, outside of which might be stretched a wire cloth to protect the



THE CONTINUOUS BROODER, WITH PORTABLE PENS IN FRONT

all kinds of dangers which might overtake them. The only danger not provided against in this manner is the rain storms, but young chicks yarded in this way soon learn to run to the protection of the house or brooder so soon as the rain begins to fall.

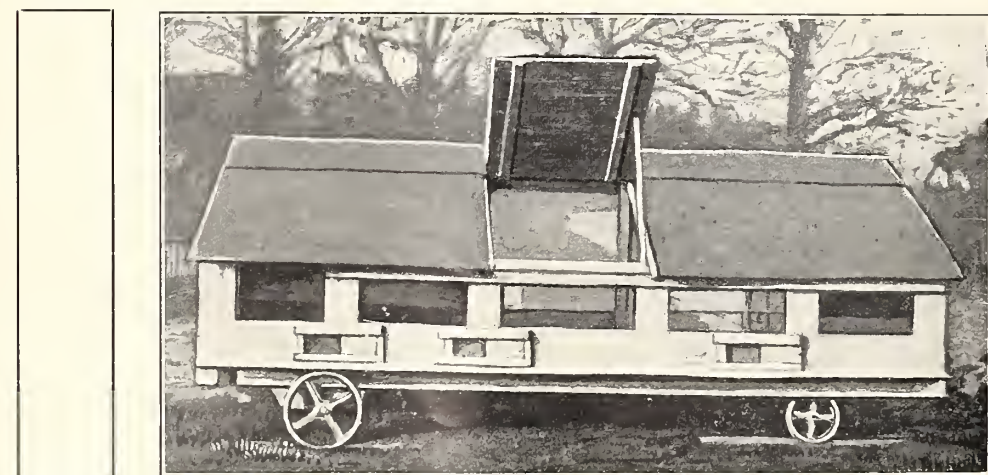
The other illustration shows the continuous brooder with portable pens in front. These pens are open, all about being covered with wire cloth sides and top, which gives most perfect circula-

tion of air and protection even from hawks and crows. If this kind of brooder houses and yards were used to a larger extent, they would not only save the loss of many chicks, but they would lend their aid toward beautifying the yards in which they are placed. Surely they have a much more attractive appearance than many of the slipshod rougher appliances often used which lack so much in construction as to furnish only partial protection. Undoubtedly, such construction as is illustrated here would make it im-

possible for the young fowls to escape from the enclosure, or for any outside danger to approach them. These same portable houses could be used during inclement weather by building about them an open shed for a covering and as protection from the elements. The front of the open shed could be closed in with a sash, outside of which might be stretched a wire cloth to protect the young within the house when the weather was dry and warm enough for the sash to be removed, even though the ground outside might be too damp and cold for the young chicks to venture upon it.

In consideration of improving the hen yards, such appliances may well be used with the double purpose of safety and attractiveness. Small, or rather short, square iron or wooden pegs can be driven into the ground so as to fit closely into the corner of the enclosure or fence so that the angle when placed against the corner edge of the post would press and hold same in position, even against a considerable blast of wind. If anchored in this way, even large-sized dogs or children could not push the enclosures about and move them out of position. When the brooders themselves are placed in position, they have sufficient weight of their own to hold them intact. Almost any of the present day out-door continuous brooders could be so arranged as to meet the necessity of this occasion, only making it necessary to construct the special fencing, which can be built after the knock-down fashion or folding-up plan which will allow it to be closely packed when not in use.

The colony coop system can be managed very much in the same manner. By placing the colony coops upon the sled-runners or wheels enables moving them to the most desirable place. These can be enclosed with the portable fence if necessary to confine a colony within bounds. These yards need not be overly large; the possibility of moving both coop and fencing makes it easier to move them about quite frequently, than to have the enclosure so large as to be expensive and in the way. A small colony or brooder coop could be built for the back yard when only a few are grown. It is not unusual to have a small colony house of this kind with a fence attached so that both fence and coop may be moved together, removing two features that add to the labor of their care; the one lightens the construction, the other the convenience in moving about.



PORTABLE CONTINUOUS BROODER

continuous brooder used at the University College Poultry Farm.

This brooder is constructed somewhat like the out-door brooders used in this country. The illustration presents the construction more plainly than we could if we might use pages in an attempt to describe the appliance so successfully used by them. This brooder is constructed so that it may be placed upon the movable truck and carried to any part of the farm and placed in a new position where it will be protected by



When they are properly constructed, they can be moved along from one spot to another with but little exertion, thus providing a better grazing spot every few days, and while the young chicks range upon the newly selected spot, the grass may be growing and renewing ground conditions upon the spot from which the coop has just been removed.

Nothing could be handier than such appliances where bantams are grown. Broods of bantams can be so easily grown and cared for in this way as to add to the pleasure of their care by simplifying same and the certain assurance that they carry with them safety and protection to the young broods entrusted to their care.

We saw, a short time ago, a new model of the movable out-door brooder attached after this fashion to a portable runway. Seventy young bantams were grown in it until large enough to be turned out to care for themselves. There seemed to be much less trouble in caring for them in this way than one would imagine possible, when their small, delicate make-up is taken into consideration. If the young bantams are carefully guarded and protected from the injurious influences that often come to the annoyance of the fancier of these little feathered pets, who must leave his charge soon after breakfast and not be able to return to care for them until near sundown. With such a guardian placed

over them, a full food and water supply at hand from which they can help themselves, they will continue to thrive and do well, even though they may not have the care from the hand of the management oftener than once a day.

If the coop and yard appliances give perfect protection a much greater number will be grown than could possibly be if they were left at their will to wander about with the mother hen, or to go to and from the brooder to the open ground about same. All of these inexpensive appliances are worthy of consideration, and may well be adopted in all localities where a desire prevails for the best of standard bred poultry. Inexpensive appliances safeguard the young stock.

## Game Bantams



THE Game Bantam, as recognized in the American Standard, consists of eight varieties. Of these, the Black-Breasted Red varieties are by far the most popular. The only other bantam that equals them in popularity and that are so generally kept are the

Buff Cochins Bantams. Without question, there are more Cochins Bantams and Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams than there are of any of the other breeds and varieties.

Several writers have their own theory as to the origin of Game Bantams. The majority of fanciers, however, agree with Mr. Entwistle who gives Mr. John Crossland, of Wakefield, England, the credit of having produced the first of the Game Bantams of quality. Mowbray, in his early writings, states that there has just been obtained a new variety of bantams extremely small and smooth-legged, as are the Game fowls. The records as early as 1850 describe beautiful Game Bantams of very small size, weight considered, but no mention is made of their possible origin.

With Game Bantams, as with the large Game fowls, form, type and station are of the greatest value. The game type, as it is termed, is distinctively their own. No other fowl has the same carriage as the Game fowl and what are known at this time as the exhibition type of Game Bantams are quite different from any other style of fowl. They are tall, upright in carriage, the head rather long and narrow, very slim neck, especially at the front where it joins with the head, broad at the shoulders between the wing butts, and body shaped quite like an egg, the large end at the shoulders and tapering down to the tail. The best of the present are so delicately bred as to scarcely show any wattle at all and but very little comb. This may be caused by the continual dubbing of fowls.

One of the most beautiful features in the formation of the Game fowl is that they should have very long shanks and thighs upon which the bird is placed in an upright position. Neck should be long, slim and tapering; when standing or poised in an exhibition position, the eye should be almost directly over the hock joint. Specimens that have short legs, short heavy necks and a like carriage should be excluded from the game classes entirely.

The Black-Breasted Red variety of bantam, like the Game fowl of the same name, should have the richest of black red markings, and be



SPANGLED OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAM COCKEREL

distinguished by top color of a rich red; with breast, under-body color, and thighs, perfectly black. The standard description for a Game of this variety calls for head, neck and saddle of a light orange, free from black stripes; shoulders black, except the shoulder coverts that cover the space between the wing-bow and back, which should be red; wing flights black, wing-bow red; greater and lesser wing coverts, glossy black, forming a distinctive bar across the wing; primaries black, except the lower feathers, the outer web of which should be bay; that part of the outer web of the secondaries which forms the wing-bay should be bay-color; the remainder of the feathers black; tail, black, with lustrous sickle feathers and coverts.

Proper coloring in the female calls for a light golden hackle, with a pale stripe through the middle of the feather; the back a golden brown, finely penciled with darker brown; a salmon breast which shades off to a lighter color; under part of the body ashy brown; the primaries of the wing a pale black or dark brown; tail a pale black, except the two top feathers, which should be powdered with light brown. In describing the color of an exhibition Black-Breasted Red Game hen, the fancier would state that she ought to have a beautiful, clear, golden-brown color; a salmon breast, and under body of an ashy color. But the specimens usually selected for the prizes have more of a light brown, or grayish brown top color, penciled or marked with a shade of the same, that is just a little darker than the ground color. The greatest demand, however, is for

regularity or evenness of color for station and carriage.

It is claimed in England that there has been some Duck-Wing blood mixed with the females of the Black Red variety to lighten or brighten the shade of color which many describe in England as grayish brown. The hackle and saddle color of many of the males is a bright golden orange. In fact the English seem to prefer a much lighter shade of color upon all their Black Red fowls than do the fanciers of this country.

One of the most important features, and one that has been considerably neglected of late, is the size or weight of the Game Bantam. It is very unfortunate to see an award given to a bird, either male or female, that is over standard weight, even at a fall fair, or at an early autumn show. The standard disqualifies a Game Bantam cock that weighs over twenty-eight ounces, or a hen over twenty-six ounces, but two ounces less than these weights would disqualify a cockerel or a pullet. Whenever prizes are given to specimens that exceed these weights, even in the slightest degree, an unpardonable injury is done to the breed. Bantams should be kept bantam size and weight. Every one should insist upon this, as it is of the greatest importance both to judges and exhibitors.

Brown-Red Game Bantams are identically the same in form and style of markings as the Black Reds, the only difference being that where the coloring of the Black Red is a rich or bright red, the Brown Red should have orange or lemon color. Our standard describes the Brown Red as lemon color. If we should compare true lemon color with the top color of any of the Brown Red males, we should find that they are much darker than the true lemon. While this is being somewhat improved from the old-time deep orange color, it is not yet light enough for a lemon shade.

We would prefer the orange top color for the Brown Red variety, but so long as the standard declares for the lemon shade, they should be bred lighter in color than those seen at the present time. The black breast of the male should be evenly laced with the lemon or orange color to conform with his top color. The breast lacings add beauty and attractiveness to the specimens, but whenever they are too heavy, or splashed in the center of the feather, they are less attractive than a solid black breast. The female of this variety is black, excepting the hackle of the neck, which is lemon color with a very narrow stripe, and the breast feathers, which are black, evenly laced with the lemon color.





SILVER DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS

The Brown Reds, like the Black Reds, usually reproduce their true color. The Brown Reds have not been bred as delicately nor finely as the Black Red variety. Another distinguishing feature is the purple, or "mulberry" face. This includes the comb, face, wattles and ear lobes. The shanks of this variety are dark or nearly black. In mating the Black Red Variety, it is often necessary to introduce Wheaten blood, as it is called, to improve the color. The Brown Reds seem to hold their color strong and true, and do much better when bred distinctly alone, than when any other blood is intermingled to improve them. Brown Reds will produce from the same mating both males and females that fully conform to the standard demands.

In this country we have two classes for the Duck Wing Games—the Golden and the Silver. The greatest difference in these is in the top color of the male bird. The Golden Duck-Wing male has the top color lemon or orange, almost as dark as the Brown Red, while the Silver Duck-Wing should be silvery white without any tendency to orange, straw color or yellow. One of the most beautiful of all the Game Bantams is a true, even colored Silver Duck-Wing male, that shows the distinctive features of black and white in the plumage. In the Brown Red and both the Duck-Wing varieties, the division of color is identically the same as in the Black Reds, the only difference being that the Silver Duck-Wing has the silvery white top color, and the Golden Duck-Wing has the lemon or pale orange top color.

The females of the Duck-Wing varieties are almost identical in color, except that the Golden Duck-Wing female should be a little darker in the shade. The Golden is described as being a slaty gray, finely penciled with darker gray, while the Silver Duck-Wing is a silvery gray. In other words, those that are the lightest and clearest of gray, lightly penciled or stippled, with a darker brown, are classed as Silver Duck-Wings. Those that have the darker, slaty-gray color with darker pencilings, are classed as Golden Duck-Wings. Nothing is more beautiful of Bantam kind than a well-finished, finely shaped, delicately-colored Silver Duck-Wing pullet.

These are not so popular as some of the other breeds, but they seem to be growing in public favor, especially in the exhibition hall during the past few years.

The Red Pyle variety is quite difficult to produce in the proper shade of coloring that is demanded of the best specimens.

The male should have pure white breast and body color, where the Black Reds have black. Top color, head and neck, should be bright orange or light red; no striping whatever in

hackle or saddle; back and other markings, red or crimson, the saddle conforming to the shade of color of the hackle; body, pure white; tail, pure white; shanks, yellow. No longer does the standard permit a Pyle Game to have willow shanks; they must be yellow. The female of this variety should be pure white excepting the breast, which is salmon.

While the above is the standard of perfection with the Red Pyle Game, it is quite unusual to find them so true and pure in color. Nearly all of the males show some slight marking of dark color in the plumage, and the same is true of the females. This comes from the use of Black Red blood as a cross to enrich the top color of the males. Wheaten-bred Black Reds that have yellow shanks are usually used for this purpose. The truer and purer the color of the Pyle, the more desirable it is. Nothing ought to be more despised than the faded light colors in this variety that are often termed White Pyles. There is no such thing among bantams as a White Pyle. Those who use the term merely push forward weak-colored specimens of this variety without standard authority. Such have been bred from Pyles that have almost lost the brilliant color of top plumage, essential to their beauty and desirability. The wild sports, as they may be called, both from



PAIR BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS AND PYLE HEN

the Pyle and the Birchen, have been used for building up the present variety of White Game Bantams.

We now have pure white and pure black Game Bantams of excellent quality. The Whites are more finished and attractive than the Blacks. As stated above, the Whites come as sports from the Pyle and the Birchen. By selecting pure white plumage and yellow shanks, a strain has been produced that almost equals in quality any of the Game Bantams. The great drawbacks with the Black Game Bantams at the present time are their deficiencies in station and in length of shank and thigh. They have not been bred up to that elegance of carriage and station necessary to Game Bantams of good quality. The color must be pure white throughout for the white variety, and pure black for the metallic lustre throughout, for the black variety.

The Birchen, the newest of the Game Bantam varieties, differs from the others only in having the silvery white where the Brown Red has lemon or orange color. The breast of the male is laced with the same silvery white; the female is black throughout with white lacing on the breast. The lacing both in male and female often extends well down under the body between the

thighs. It is better that it should not go so low upon the body plumage. The neck of the female is silvery white, with a very light stripe of darker color in the middle of the feathers. The Birchen Game Bantam has a purple face. It is the counterpart of the Brown Red, as the Silver Duck-Wing is of the Golden variety. The Brown Reds have a dark or orange color, where the Bircchen have a silvery white top color and markings. The different colors in the bantams have been produced by crossing one or more of the varieties.

The Bircchen were evolved originally by crossing the Silver Duck-Wings with the Brown Reds, and then selecting and mating for color. In pairing off the several varieties, the Brown Red and the Birchen would stand as the lighter and darker of the same, as the Golden and Silver Duck-Wing do for the lighter and darker of the Duck-Wing varieties. The Black Red is the original and true variety, the Pyle having been produced by intermingling the Black Red with the White Game Bantams.

The beauty of all these varieties of Bantams depends largely upon their quality. The Game Bantam of inferior quality has no value whatever, while the really meritorious specimen is highly esteemed by all bantam fanciers. No other bantam sells for the price that have been given for the Game Bantams. They must have quality in all sections, in shape as in color, or they are entirely outside the Game Bantam family.

In addition to the regular varieties of game bantams so well known, there are the old English, the Malay and the Cornish Indian Game Bantams. Of these, the Black-Breasted Red Malay Bantam is recognized in our standard. The demands for them are the same in color and shape as for the large Malay fowls, the weights being the same as for Cochin Bantams. We scarcely believe that there will be any of these reduced to the demanded weights for some time. At the same time some very beautifully shaped market specimens have been shown. This is equally true with the Cornish Indian Game Bantams. They are small Indian Game fowls of bantam size, and some of them are quite as beautiful in shape and color as the large Cornish Games themselves.

The revival of the old English Game fowls in England has aroused wonderful activity in the production of bantams from these several varieties. Some very beautiful specimens of the Spangled variety in bantams have been shown in the past two winters in this country. We learn that in England, they have these of the pale red,



A GROUP OF THRIVING SILVER DUCK-WINGS



spangled, with white, also Black Red of the old English Game type. The Old English Game was the early day exhibition Game fowl, as well as the Pit Game breed. They belong to the same class and family of fowls as do all our pit game fowls, and bringing these back into exhibition notoriety and creating several varieties of Old English Game Bantams has brought them very prominently before the public in the exhibition halls of England.

Some breeders of this country have imported them, and we shall not be surprised to see the several varieties of Old English Game Bantams become very popular with us in the exhibition pen.

The Wheaten colors in Game Bantams are highly valued when they are needed for special matings. The Pyle Wheaten hen has a breast, very pale fawn, at times almost cream color, with thighs and upper part of body light buff or lemon color. The back and wings are the color of old wheat, primaries white; secondaries, upper web wheaten; inner web, white. They have a white tail, the upper feathers edged with a wheaten color; legs and feet, yellow preferred.

The red wheaten has golden hackle, fawn or cream-colored breast, light buff thighs and upper part of body, back and wings pale cinnamon; primaries, black; tail, black; upper feathers pow-

dered, with the Wheaten color, legs and feet, willow.

The Duck-Wing Wheaten hen has the hackle and head color of white, or white slightly striped with black; breast light fawn, back and wings, pale cinnamon; primaries, black; tail and legs, same as the Red Wheaten.

There have been bred a very few miniature Aseel Games that have been termed Aseel Game Bantams. Most of these are entirely too large to be accredited to the bantam class. The same is quite true of some of the other types of bantams that have been made use of for many years among the Pits Game breeders, and selected for dwarfing to please a passing fancy.

## The Value of Tumblers



FOR years we have given almost undivided attention in the line of pigeon work to the growing of squabs for market purposes. We did this, knowing that there were thousands of people throughout the land who would be glad to become well acquainted with

the possibility of profit and the practical knowledge demanded for the successful growing of squabs.

The Homer or Homing pigeon is the prime favorite among all for growing squabs for market. Many who grow this kind do not know that the variety of Homing pigeons used for squab producers are of the same family as those which are used for flying. The Antwerps, the Homing pigeon, the original racing pigeon of Belgium, is bred as fine in shape, form, color and markings as are any of the high-class exhibition pigeons. Besides being grown for the exhibition hall and being known as the exhibition Homer, they are grown in large numbers for the purpose of flying races that have become so popular throughout the old country. All of these are of the same manner of breeding, with the exception that the exhibition or show Homer is bred for finished lines, and perfect plumage. In addition to this, a much shorter face with a slight appearance of wattling is favored on the exhibition Homer. All of this breed are valuable as squab producers. Only the most perfect of them are used for producing exhibition specimens. There are even two styles of these, some preferring the more elongated beak. Whether the short or longer style of beak is selected is not of much importance, providing, size, shape, color, eyes and carriage are well balanced and well-selected.

Of the Tumblers as a high-class, toy exhibition pigeon, there can be a great deal said. They are bred in so many different kinds of form, general make-up in color as to make them the most attractive of all toy pigeons. There are the smooth-legged, the feather-legged, shell-crest and smooth head. Among all of these, none are more beautiful than the small short-faced varieties.

In the successful days of Mr. Gaddess, the Tumbler expert of Baltimore, the Almond variety was much more popular than it is at present. We presume that he had more high-class, true-colored Almonds than was ever possessed in any one loft. In addition to this, he had the



ALMOND TUMBLER

Kites, Yellows, Bald-head and Beards of a quality nearer to perfection than any of their kind we have ever seen.

The Almond Tumbler in their family takes the most exalted position from the fact that they are most difficult to produce and most attractive when of the highest character. Probably but few varieties have ever brought the prices that have been given for them. There are a number of fanciers engaged in the production of Tumblers of some kind, but few of whom have ever been able to produce any number of meritorious specimens of Almonds. We scarcely know of a variety of pigeons that might be made more attractive than the Almonds and their sub-varieties.

Then again, there is the inside variety, a small-size Tumbler which may be carried to the hearthstone of the family and placed upon the rug and induced to fly a few feet into the air and turn several backward somersaults in their attempts to get back to the floor. These are most pleasing and attractive and especially favored by women and young people, who love to see them perform their athletic tricks near the hearthstone on a winter night. These are not safe to be flown outside. They can scarcely fly more than three or four feet from the earth before they are compelled by some intuition to take the back somer-

sault flight which lands them at the starting point very quickly.

Then we have the Muffled Tumblers, Oriental, Rollers, High-Flyers, Tipplers, and numerous other varieties of the Tumbler family, and one of which are readily handled and can be produced of good quality.

A flight of well-trained Rollers or High-Flying pigeons which soar into the sky and then settle back toward Mother Earth through a system of back somersaults and flights attract the attention of neighborhoods often for miles around. Those who have not witnessed the evening flight or exercise of a large well-trained flock of high-flying Tumblers scarcely know the real pleasure to be obtained from them.

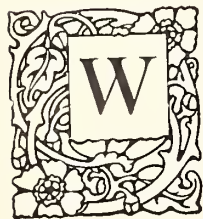
In addition to being most attractive through the peculiarity of their distinctive features, they are highly prized when of fine quality for exhibition purposes. We doubt if any variety ever brings a larger entry than do the many varieties of the Tumbler family which come together where the Tumbler clubs meet each winter.

For table purposes, for home consumption of squabs, or for pigeon pie, nothing could be better or more attractive than the Tumblers. Those which may lack in color or markings can be used for the home table. It is most desirable in growing pigeons of all kinds, to cull closely as the young leave the nest. They will show their color and markings sufficiently plain at that age for one to decide whether they will be desirable for selling, exhibition or breeding purposes. Whenever they lack in any of these, it is by far better to sacrifice them for table purposes at once, rather than to keep them until they are older. Four or five weeks of age is the most practical time for using them as squabs; they are plumper, more delicate and palatable then when older. Every one who grows pigeons of any kind for the fancy should train themselves to this one method of using for sale or home consumption every kind and variety of pigeon that may be grown by them. Fan-tails, Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Owls and every known kind make splendid squab broilers at this age, providing they have been properly grown so as to be well finished, plump and delicate.

Many imagine that only the young of Homers or larger varieties are fit for squabs, this is, however, an error. The young of all pigeons are equally delicate as squabs. It is only a question of condition. If well grown and plump the young of the Tumbler is the equal of any in everything but size.



# The Quality of Eggs



WHAT is in a name?" might well be joined with "What is in an egg?" The actual facts are that the greater portion of the egg is water. Following this in the yellow some fat, in the white, albumen or protein. While the chemical analysis of each and every egg would show about the same elements, it is possible to have different kinds and qualities of water, fat and albumen. The seventy-five per cent of water may be gathered from the pure springs or running brooks or it may come from the slough holes of the barnyard. One would scarcely care to quench their thirst with the latter, but would seek long and earnestly, if in need of same, for the pure, crystal fluid from the mountain spring.

While eggs may be of the same constitutional construction, one can readily grasp from this the possibility of the seventy-five per cent of water being ill-flavored. The protein may come from meat, wheat, oats or other grains permanently strong in this feature. That gained from the grain must be sweet and pure. If tainted meat is fed, it is likely that the protein in the albumen will bear the trace of same. No matter from whence the fat is procured, if it comes from an unwholesome, ill-favored source, it has its influence over the flavor of the eggs. A test of this might well be tried through feeding fish or onions to the laying hens, either of which will flavor the eggs within forty-eight hours after eating it. Gum camphor, assafoetida, or any ill-flavored food will destroy the flavor of the eggs laid by hens that have consumed any of same.

These facts should be a guide for selecting feed and water for the laying hens. The finest flavored eggs come from the hens upon the range that feed at will from all kinds of product. What flavor must come to the eggs of hens that feed on putrefaction to the extent of having limberneck, the result of eating putrefaction. It is only necessary to take a close whiff of eggs that come from barnyard-fed hens to detect the flavor, not attractive to a delicate person. The flavor of the egg is governed entirely through the food and water.

The contrary to this statement appeared recently in the pages of the *Farmers Sentinel*, of Wisconsin. That both sides may be presented to our readers, we copy same below:

"The difference in the color of eggs seems to be altogether in breed instead of the feed. We have at present in our flock Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, and some Leghorns. All receive the same feed and care, but the eggs are not the same in color. Plymouth Rocks lay larger eggs than the smaller breed of hens, the shell is darker in color (sometimes almost red), the yolk is a deep orange color. The Leghorns, Minorcas and other small breeds lay snow white eggs, and the yolk is a pale lemon color. As to the difference in the flavor, we have never been able to detect any. There may be people blessed with more sensitive palates, but to us an egg is an egg, all tasting alike when fresh.

"However, we would recommend the richer looking eggs of the Plymouth Rocks for lemon pie, custards, etc., and the lighter colored eggs for white cake, cookies, etc., not because the difference in the color of the egg makes the

things taste better, but solely for the looks. Like the woman who always used brown sugar because when she sweetened things because she wanted them to "look sweetened," so with the lemon pie, custards, etc., you want them to look rich as though they had eggs in them."

Do not proceed to dose your fowls upon every provocation. If ailing, first of all, discover the cause for the ailment, and if possible remove it, and the remedy will follow. There is no excuse that can be offered for the promiscuous dosing of poultry for ailment not understood, when the cause might be apparent if sought for.

Ducks, geese, waterfowl of all kind, if reasonably well housed and properly fed, should have laid by the first of May their full complement of eggs and be in process of incubating them soon after. Pekin ducks are of the non-



FINE SPECIMENS OF GAME BANTAMS

sitting persuasion. All kinds of geese become broody and hatch their own eggs. All ducks other than Pekin have a tendency to brood their eggs. If encouraged in this by supplying nest-boxes and leaving therein a few of the eggs, they are almost certain to show the disposition and willingness to hatch them.

Goose eggs, duck eggs, turkey eggs and guinea eggs may all be hatched in the incubator. Carelessness or over-anxiousness is a dangerous habit to cultivate when running the incubator. Keep contented and determined to have things right within the machine is the secret for success. Above all things do not permit the temperature to get too high, nor too low. Regularity at about 102 1-20 is the best; irregularity at any degree of heat the very worst. Do not permit the eggs to chill prior to placing them in the machine nor while in the machine or under the hen. Keep them at a temperature near 60° prior to incubation. Adhere to an evenness of temperature as near as possible.

The law-makers of Iowa have declared for two-ounce eggs. This means twenty ounces per dozen. If this same was the ruling power throughout the United States what would become of the breeds and varieties that produce the eggs that do not average over 1 1-2 ounces each.

The cultivation of the larger size females in each and every variety is the only way to overcome having too small eggs. Sooner or later legislative authority throughout the whole country will declare for the heavier weight. Everyone should cultivate the larger size. It is just as feasible to have eggs from Leghorns or any other kind to weight two ounces, as to have them of the lighter weight. Careless methods has permitted the undersized females, the badly selected strains and the poorly constructed varieties to lay the small eggs. It is just as well to take warning in advance, and to get ready for the coming laws that will regulate the market weight for eggs.

Egg production should be the essential feature of poultry growing. About two ounces seems to govern the average size or weight for eggs. Under this size they sell for lower prices in the market. A case of thirty dozen eggs which weighs over sixty-five pounds is quickly claimed in the New York market. This allows full five pounds for the case, and guarantees a little better than two pounds to the dozen for the eggs. Seldom are such cases offered for sale. When they are, they bring a premium. A fowl might have the finest plumage known to its kind, and at the same time produce two hundred eggs in a year, provided proper attention has been given to the egg production. No truer statement was ever made than that good laying hens are born not made. No matter how good she may be born, however, if properly cared for and fed, she will not live up to her creation. There are three positive demands for the higher egg production: These are being bred, fed and housed for the best egg production. Without union of all these, it can not be obtained. Either one absent, the chain is destroyed, and the best results may not come. Undoubtedly the inheritance of laying qualities is most valuable, for without it, the best of care and feeding of that hen would not bring equal result in egg production as would the same attention to a well born one. For this reason, the breeding must be placed first on all occasions.

It is never best to depend upon the eggs produced by hens that have been overworked for months for winter egg production. The best eggs from which to hatch the young chicks are the eggs produced by hens in their second year that have not laid much during the winter months, but which have proven themselves to be wonderfully fine egg producers as pullets. Such should always be preserved for the mating pens that are to produce the eggs for hatching. This is a feature of the poultry yards that should always be provided for in advance.

The best pullets for producing eggs the coming winter will be those hatched during April and May from eggs laid by hens that were superior egg producers as pullets. Winter egg producers must come from hens that produced a full complement of eggs during the winter season—you may call it a habit if you will. Whether or no a habit or an inheritance, it must be an admitted fact that those which show an inclination to lay in the summer and not in the winter will not produce the best winter egg-producers. The hens nearly two years old having an egg record throughout the winter are the ones to depend upon.





## Origin of Poultry

In the June issue we announced that there would be published in THE FEATHER, beginning with September, a series of articles that would contain the fullest information pertaining to handling poultry of all kinds. In the same issue we promised to present a partial history of the origin of poultry as an introduction. We would call special attention to the fact that all these papers are copyrighted for the full protection of author and publisher.

Each issue, beginning with September, will contain an article on "Science of Breeding," covering the production of standard bred fowls for exhibition, another on the home and farm handling for meat and eggs. Each issue will contain valuable information for both the fancier, the farmer and the town or village grower. No interest will be neglected; land and water-fowls, turkeys and squabs will each have their warranted share of attention.



WE have been taught to accept as an absolute fact the statements of the naturalists that all pigeons came from the wild Bluerocks that are so prevalent through many sections of the old world. We are told in a manner and with an emphasis that carries with it absolute dictation, that all poultry have descended from the one jungle fowl commonly called Gallus Bankiva. Following this comes the discovery of another jungle fowl quite similar, named after the naturalist who discovered them, Gallus Sonneratii. The great naturalists of the world thought they had discovered in the variety of the elephant called the mammoth the largest animal. Following this came the great lizard, and now we are presented by the naturalists of the New York Museum of Natural History with something greater than any of these,

these slight changes by centuries, and yet we can scarcely imagine the vast expanse of time that must intervene between the actual existence of the Jungle fowl and the development from it to the present Asiatic type. Fifty years have made scarcely any change whatever except in the length and fullness of plumage, and the development of more beautiful and attractive colors. It is true that the English fancier still clings to the upright, more extended conformation, nearer to the original as they came from China, while we have developed something more of a reclining position and less of the extended conformation. However, when the carcass is plucked for the table, there is so little difference in any of them as to make it almost impossible for the expert to select the different breeds and varieties from each other by the shape and appearance of the carcass.

Another step is the consideration of the creation, if you will, of all the feath-



JUNGLE FOWL

which they have been compelled to call "rex" for want of a better name to place the specimen—greater than any previously discovered.

We might willingly accept the statement that the jungle fowl as presented, as yet found in the jungles of India, and as bred in both the above mentioned types in this country is the ancestor of the several types of game fowl; but the imagination could scarcely carry us to the point when we could accept as a fact that the great Asiatics, the poultry of China, should look upon the little jungle fowl as their ancestor. Consider the evolution of the Asiatic fowl since introduced into this country a half century ago, think of the few changes that have been developed by the most careful and painstaking fanciers of the world, and average

ered tribe. We discover surprises equal to those that have come to the naturalists of the present day in the realization of undiscovered greatness, as mentioned in connection with the New York Museum of Natural History. Let the naturalists of the world tell us from whence came the great Kulm fowl of centuries ago? From what origin came the great Shanghais and Brahmas and Langshans? Some of the originals of all these were, like the Kulm fowl, with no feathering whatever upon the shanks, while others showed the developments of the shank and toe feathering to a slight extent when they came to us from China. The plastic condition of the conformation and changes has been cited from the fact that bantams can be created almost at

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE]

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Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:  
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Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

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Barred Rocks, America's Best "Utility and Beauty" Strain. Prize winners and World's greatest layers. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. One mother hen and one year-old and 25 chicks \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. D. MAIRVELL, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 12-1

Golden Pheasant Eggs, 25 Cents Each, \$4.00 per 12. Fit Games, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 per 13. HIRAM S. MILLER, Springs, Suffolk Co., New York. 11-11

White Plymouth Rocks—Breeding Males Are of pure and unchanging whiteness. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Every setting duplicated at half price, that does not produce 12 chicks. Bronze Turkey eggs \$10 per dozen from the World's Champion flock. GEO. W. SALISBURY, Phelps, N. Y. 11-11

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Barred Rocks.—A Few More Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our "all quality" matings (bred from our winners) \$1.00 per 13. \$6.00 per 100 in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J. 11-11

I Am the White Plymouth Rock Man. My White Plymouth Rocks are U. R. Finkel's strain direct. They are very fine in all sections. They are just what you want. No matter where you live or what you do you want some of my White Plymouth Rocks. Descriptive circular free. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Write to-day. COOLSPRING POULTRY YARDS, Plummer McCullough, Prop., Mercer, Pa. 11-11

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Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Barred Rocks.—The finest lot of chicks I ever raised. 500 to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. C. WINE, Mt. Sidney, Va. 11-12

Buff Rock Specialist.—Fine Breeders in Cocks, Cockerels, hens and pullets. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each, bred from my New York State, Springfield, Rochester, Boston, and Madison Square winners. Exhibition birds cheap. OREN HANES, South Colton, New York. 12-1

American Beauty Strain, Barred Rocks.—125 Cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each; 100 pullets \$1.25 each. Farm raised, yellow beaks and legs, barred to the skin. Some show birds. PARKIN SCOTT, Ashland, Va. 11-11

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50c Per Doz; \$3.50 Per Hun.; Wyckoff's Strain, W. Leghorn Eggs. New Illustrated catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn. 11-11

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Leghorns.—Single Comb White, Brown, Buff, Rose and white and Brown. Breeders and cockerels for sale reasonably. Fine Barred Rock cock \$1.50 MR. AND MRS. S. RIDER, Maryland, New York. 11-12

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brington. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-11

### HAMBURGS

Black Hamburgs.—At Scranton, Pa., 1906. All firsts and \$5.00 special for best Hamburg in show. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. LAPP, Route 6, Allentown, Pa. 11-11

Black Hamburgs—Sacrificing My Breeders.—25 Hens, 3 males, including Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Allentown and Scranton winners. \$25.00 takes the lot. H. E. LAPP, Route 6, Allentown, Pa. 11-11

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Stay-White Wyandottes, Satisfaction. Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa. 11-11

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatbam, N. Y. 11-11

Thoroughbred White Wyandottes, Exceptional laying strain. Bred for practical purposes. Stock and Eggs for sale. BOYER & CLAUSER, Zionsville, Pa. 12-4

Mapleseed White Wyandottes Won First and Special Hen Madison Square Garden, '06. Class 51. 12 years careful study has produced an unequalled strain for shape, color, etc. Eggs for hatching. Get my booklet. CHAS. NIXON, Box 32, Washington, N. J. 11-11

Columbian Wyandottes.—Prize Winning Strain. My fowls were purchased direct from originator. Eggs for hatching, 13 for \$3.00; 26 for \$5.00. O. A. DeMAUD, Oxford, Ohio. 11-11

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only.—Have Bred Them thirteen years. Eggs that will hatch \$1 for 15. T. K. McDOWELL, Asylum Pike, Frankford, Pa. 12-5

Eldridge Hill Poultry Farm.—White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prize winners at Bridgeton, Newark and Scranton, 1906. We have the quality. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00, 45. W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J. 11-12

Partridge Wyandottes.—Have New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Erie, etc., winners. Exhibition, utility stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

Partridge Wyandottes.—At Scranton Show, Jan. 15, 1906, show second only to New York or Boston, my birds won first and third on cock, first on cockerel, first and third on pullet. Also cash special on cock for best Partridge Wyandotte bird in show. A few settings from my best prize matings, \$3.00 per 13. W. H. HAGEN, Scranton, Pa. 11-11

Buff Wyandottes, Winners Wherever Shown. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction or your money back. GEO. W. STROVENFAUS, Route 5, Holland, Mich. 11-12

White Wyandottes.—A Few More Very Choice Cockerels at low prices. Eggs from our snow white matings (bred from our Newark winners) \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100, in any quantity. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J. 11-11

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Hacker's White Wyandottes, Free Range, High Quality. Breeders and exhibition stock for sale. Pens, trios, single birds. Everyone used right. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. 11-12

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Black Minorcas (Northup and Trethaway Strains); prolific layers of extra-large, pure white eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. E. L. BEAM, Box 15, Stelton, N. J. 11-11

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Rose Comb Black Minorcas (Northup Strain).—Eggs, two dollars per thirteen. Only limited number. Book your order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALBERT FLETCHER, JR., Warrenton, Virginia. 11-11

Black Minorcas.—Bargain, Owing to Ill Health all breeders must go. 220 Cypher's Incubator, 2 Brooders, 3 cockerels, 20 hens, the best I ever owned. Eggs reduced. \$2.00 for 13. E. D. CROUCH, Twinning, D. C. 11-11

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-11

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White Guineas.—We Have a Choice Flock of Pure White Guineas and offer eggs this season at one dollar per fifteen. We are filling orders now. THE IDEAL EGG FARM, Watertort, Orleans Co., N. Y. 12-2



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Bantams.—Polish, White and Black Cochin, Black Red and Pyle Game. The winning sort. Beagle hounds—"the best ever." Two grand Old English Bulldog pups, cheap for quality. ZIM, Gloversville, N. Y. tf

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Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Best Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am. breeding from two 10-12 pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Bantams. Little beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

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For the Best Orpingtons, Any of the Ten Varieties, you must send to their originators, who naturally have the best. Illustrated catalogue, 10c to cover postage. WM. COOK & SONS, Box 17, Scotch Plains, N. J. tf

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Bradley's Houdans Always Win and Are Bred for utility as well as fancy. Write your wants. T. J. BRADLEY, Box A, Delmar, N. Y. tf

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Half-Wild, Half-Bronze.—Anxious to Raise Turkeys? Eggs from second lay at 35 cents each. \$3.50 for eleven. Stock sold. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 12-2

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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## DUCKS

Rouen Ducks.—World's Best.—A Few Fine Birds for sale. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Write. F. D. FOWLER, Carlinville, Illinois. 12-9

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Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dutchess, Eubessie Hen, Polish Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pignoles, Fantails, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Blondinettes, Swallows, Magpies, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. tf

Fancy Pigeons.—White Homers a Specialty; also White Dragons. FRED HIBNER, 644 East Boundary Ave., York, Pa. tf

For Sale.—Pigeons of the Following Kinds: Jacobins, all colors; Black and Blue-winged Turbits; Black, Dun, and Blue Magpies; Blue and Silver English Owls; White, Blue, Silver, Black, and any other color African Owls; Show Homers; Working Homers, and Red and Yellow Swallows. These birds will be sold very reasonably, as I am getting too old to look after so many. J. M. SKILES, Pigeon Hill, E. O., Pittsburg, Pa. tf

Remember Before Placing Your Order for Homers, Carneaus, Mondaines and Maltese hens, send stamp for my low prices and circular. F. BURTT, JR., Englishtown, N. J. 12-3

Our New Colored Band is Perfect. No Disc. Combinations always visible. Colors permanent. Dozen 25c. Hundred \$1.50. WHITE & SON, Sandy Hill, N. Y. 11-12

Wanted.—Young Pigeons of the Following Varieties, must be able to feed themselves: Maltese hen, Runts, Mondaine, Runt Homers, Runt Maltese, Maltese Homers, Dragon Homers and Runt Dragon. EDWIN WICKERSHAM, 634 High Street, Pottstown, Pa. 11-12

Large Mated Homers, Lowest Prices, Producing Heavy squabs; fancy pigeons cheap; forcing squab—breeding, tell male from female, etc.; 35c. Catalogue for stamp. FRED SUDOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12-9

German Pigeons.—Offer Maltese and Hungarian Hen Pigeons, reliable and prolific breeders, large and heavy birds, free on board mail steamer in New York and Boston in lots of 5 pairs, \$25; 10 pairs, \$45; 20 pairs, \$80; 40 pairs, \$150; and 100 pairs, \$250. Hen Pigeons my specialty. Satisfaction certain. Send money order. H. UNZELMANN, Ottostrasse 32, Hamburg, Germany. 12-10

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



## Origin of Poultry

[CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE]

will. Nature has willed it almost to an absolute certainty that the largest per cent of influence as to size and character rests with the female. The making of bantams is accomplished through the selection of the very smallest females, and pairing them with the smallest males possible to obtain, and by breeding two generations in twelve months, and curtailing the size through the hatching at the beginning of winter and rearing during the cold months without much care and protection.

As an example of this, the writer, within the space of six years, reduced through nine generations Dark Brahmas to Dark Brahma Bantams that were shown within the standard weight. These were all grown through selecting the smallest females and then reduced in size by rearing the young during the winter months. This entire family was disposed of, and within four years from the time of their passing into other hands, we scarcely think there can be one descendant found from that family that could go into the show room at maturity and weigh in under standard weight. The dwarfing through unnatural methods does not prove anything for or against the early or original creation of the ancestors.

Several incidents of the early history of the world are cited to prove the presence of poultry at that time. Calumella, in thirty-five, records in the Agricultural History the presence of a type that would indicate the existence of more than one breed at that time. The flaggons dug from the ruins of ancient Pompeii show the existence of the Peafowl and Game cock in beautiful form. These birds are found inscribed upon the sides of these flaggons. If there had not been well authenticated breeds in existence at the time of the Crucifixion there would scarcely have been recorded the fact that the cock crew thrice, as one of the followers showed a willingness to desert his Master. All of these statements are as familiar to us all as the alphabet, yet but few of us realize the fact that there is a possibility of actual records being in existence at the present time that would carry us far beyond the years of record in both the Old and New Testament. If the time may come when the intelligent influence of the world will bring forth the Chinese masters from themselves and make possible the publication of the facts contained in their records, we may learn that many thousand years before the existence of Christopher Columbus the Chinese discovered and populated this country of ours, sowing the seed from which has grown the Esquimeau, the Indian of North America and the other unaccounted-for nations of the Western world.

Surmises, thoughts and imaginary statements influence but little to the real facts and matters of true existence. Fortunately, or unfortunately perhaps, a friend of mine spent a number of years in China. He was a most devout Catholic, and became more friendly with one of the eminent Divines of the Celestial Empire. They were privileged to visit the places of retirement of the Chinese scientists or religious sects, somewhat in conformity to the Jesuit organization of

this country. The eminent Divine, a most profound Chinese scholar who had given great thought and consideration to the records of the Empire, gave it as his opinion to my friend, that the records in concealment there dated far beyond any of the records of the Bibles that were so dear and sacred to the Church. But the one point of interest to my friend and myself was the fact that the records show the existence of the large flocks of the Chinese fowls in the possession of this brotherhood more than four thousand years before the beginning of the Christian Era. These records go to prove that part of the possessions of this brotherhood for many ages beyond the Christian Era was their flock of poultry, their hatching ovens, and the money gained by disposing large amounts of these products for food outside the Brotherhood. Here is a fact that tells us that these unusually large fowls were known and recorded as existing in the tablets of the Chinese Brotherhood more than seven thousand years ago.

As we study these facts and gather the information from many sources, and realize the vast difference of conformation and general make-up of the several breeds and varieties, we had better admit of a more extended creation as the groundwork of the vast multiplication of breeds and varieties than to attempt to satisfy ourselves and the world that the one fashion for all these was the little Jungle fowl.

To take up the existence and the possibilities of the Jungle fowl, we can go to Morristown, New Jersey, and there see a large number of these small Jungle fowl, bred in their purity, crossed with other Game Bantams and other types of fowls. All of this we can see, and study the influence therefrom. These little Jungle fowls carry the true Black-Red type, the same as we see it in form and color with the present day Game fowls and Game Bantams. Side by side with these we see the Sonneratii Jungle fowl, the color of which is very much like the present day markings of the Silver Laced Wyandottes. We are also told that these were originally found in both the silver or white color, and in the golden or yellow color, but there has never been any line descendant in any of our poultry that has naturally come down with the color and lacing of the Sebright Bantam and the Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Sir John Sebright laid the foundation for the Sebright Bantams more than a century ago. One of his originals had markings quite like the present day Bantam that bears his name. Yet, with more than a century of care, of consideration, of study as to the proper matings to produce the excellent color and markings, there is as little certainty in their production as in the possibility of the manufacture of diamonds from pure carbon. If within a whole century of the greatest care there can not be any more certain establishment of the quality of the Sebright Bantams than we have had, what might we expect from an effort to create a Mammoth Brahma from a little Jungle fowl?

[TO BE CONTINUED]





## Business World



R. U. R. FISHEL, of Hope, Indiana, makes a special offer of a grand lot of exhibition White Plymouth Rocks. In this offer are many of the noted prize winners of the world. The noted cock bird, winner of first at the St. Louis World's Fair as cockerel, is in this

list. His picture accompanies the circular. Everyone should send immediately to Mr. Fishel for one of these catalogs, which is a galaxy of world-renowned winners in White Plymouth Rocks, turkeys and fox terriers.

In a recent letter from Chas. A. Cyphers, he states that they have had a wonderful demand for his three books, "Poultry Feeding for Profit," "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters," and "Incubator Catalog." These three books will be sent to any poultryman desiring them, who will address Mr. Cyphers at 49 Henry Street, Buffalo, New York. One could almost learn to become a first-class poultryman from the study of these books, and as they cost nothing, every one should have them. The part of the letter that attracted us most was the statement relative to the Model Poultry Company, an organization for educational and cooperative work in rearing poultry. This is a stock company, in which anyone can have an interest for a very small payment. An interest in it enables one to become a full member of the cooperative working system of the company. This plant is to be like the working model in the building of a house or ship. Those who fall in line with the work are sure to gain much benefit therefrom. Send to Mr. Cyphers for a prospectus of this company as well as the other books.

Our readers undoubtedly have noticed the full page advertisement of the Cornell Incubator Company in our last two issues. These people have had such wonderful success in the season just closed as to induce them to carry on the campaign during the entire summer months. Those who delayed their purchases last season were disappointed. We imagine that the intention of the Cornell Incubator people is to take orders, get them ready and pack them away marked and ready for delivery at the proper time. Write them for their new catalog and their new plan for providing all of their hatching machinery another season. When there is only a little to do at home in the poultry line is a good time to plan for the coming season. Try this and see if you are not convinced of the force of the argument.

George H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y., in writing us recently, mentions that he is now selling off a part of his Single Comb Black Minorca breeding stock to make room for a fine and large flock of youngsters. Mr. Northup has long been considered headquarters for Black Minorcas of the best quality that the world can produce and anyone who is interested in these wonderful layers of large white

eggs should improve this opportunity to secure some of this fine stock while it can be had at a low price which is much lower than the same quality can be obtained for from Mr. Northup's yards at any other time of year. The good reputation of Northup's Minorcas always takes them off quickly whenever they are offered for sale.

People in Brooklyn and adjacent there-to, as well as mail order customers will be glad to learn that Mr. Chas. M. Smith, the well-known bantam fancier has established a poultry and pigeon supply-house at 39 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Call upon Charlie or write him and secure one of his beautiful catalogs just from the press.

The York County Fanciers' Association of Dallastown, Pa., will hold their next winter's show November twenty-sixth to December first. Mr. Jacob Eberly, the secretary, assures us that they are certain to have an exceptionally fine show. Mr. Geo. O. Brown will be the judge.

The fanciers adjacent to Philmont, New York, have organized a poultry, pigeon and pet stock association, and will hold a show during the week of December fourth next. All fanciers in that locality should join with these people and make this association a great success.

T. F. Potter & Co., Downer's Grove, Illinois, are quite extensively engaged in manufacturing poultry house fixtures. Those interested in useful, attractive and inexpensive interior fittings for poultry houses should send to them for one of their new illustrated catalogs on this subject.

The Acme Wafer Thermostat is the only thermostat on the market that has stood the test of time and usage. Their patented valve and filler is the key note to its wonderful efficiency. All of their regulators are equipped with this wafer making them sensitive to a fraction of a degree, controlling the temperature automatically and requires but one adjustment. When used in connection with their Acme Automatic Lamp, they give you a combined damper and flame regulator. This lamp will effect a saving of one-half the oil, time and labor. It's perfectly safe. Equipped with their Acme Burners and Mineral Wicks, which require no trimming. Every annoyance usually found in ordinary incubator lamps is cut out.

The new catalogue just from the hands of the printers, gives full description, prices, etc., of their large and complete line of supplies. Also contains the complete Illustrated Plans, enabling any one to build the Famous Peerless Incubators and Brooders, so clearly described and illustrated, a boy of ten years old can follow them. They are free, together with their catalog. Address, H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill.

Feed Reeves Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVES, 187 Washington Street, New York.

### HOMING PIGEONS

Homing Pigeons.—I Have a Number of Fine cocks in Blue and Black Chequer and several pairs of mated birds (excellent breeders) that I will dispose of at reasonable prices. The above birds are pure-blooded Homers, and bred from reliable stock. Also a limited number of youngsters bred from the same strain. G. R. BAYLE, 1643 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-11

Extra Large Seamless Banded Young Homers, 75 cents a pair. Make fine squab breeders. CASTLE HILL HOMING LOFTS, Wm. Askey, Prop., Lonaconing, Md. 11-11

175 Pair Young Mated Homer Pigeons For Sale at reasonable prices, that will raise large white skin squabs. CHAS. H. WOOD, Green Lawn, New York. 11-11

A Good Deal For Some One.—I Have One Pen of 32 pair guaranteed mated Homers two years old for \$60. Fine birds and all right; selling them to make room for a cross I am getting up. JAMES E. MILLER, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Reference, People's National Bank. 11-11

Guaranteed Mated Homers For Sale From Oldest and highest grade squab farm in America; capacity of farm 14,000 birds. JOHN Y. CRAWFORD, Mt. Pleasant Pigeon Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 11-12

200 Pairs Mated White Show Homers, \$2.00 to \$3.00 a pair. 1 pr. Black Mottled Inside Tumblers, \$3.00 a pair. Large Red Pied Pouters, \$3.00 a pair. 5 pr. Black Pigeon Pouters Imported, Hammonds strain, \$3.00 a pair. 10 Pair Pedigreed Homers with record 100 to 500 miles in the day, \$2.00 to \$5.00 a pair. Colored Mated Homers for Squab Raising, \$1.50 a pair. EUGENE STODDARD, Prop., Oriole Pigeon Lofts, Hagerstown, Md. 11-11

High-Class Homer Pigeons for Squab Raising, more money in squab raising than any other business. Secure the best breeders, at the lowest prices, from the WEISSPORT SQUAB CO., Weissport, Carbon County, Pa. 12-10

For Sale.—A few thoroughbred Homers for Squab breeding, of prime breeding age, and large size. Cheap for quick sale. W. L. DUBOIS, Silver Spring, Md. 12-1

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated. It is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 12-11

### HEAVY SQUAB STOCK

Heavy Squab Stock.—Giant Runts, \$7.50, \$10.00, and \$15.00 per pair. Maltese Hens, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per pair. Hen-Runt Crosses, \$5.00, \$7.50, and \$10.00 per pair. Guaranteed mated; prompt shipments. Business done on money back principle. Correspondence for business only—enclose stamp. OAKLAND PIGEON CO., Oakland, California, Dept. C. 11-12

### SUPPLIES

Colored Leg Bands.—Band Your Poultry, Pigeons, in colors, identify them at sight. Price list, samples for stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Beverly, Mass. Dept. F. 11-12

### FERRETS

6000 Ferrets. Some trained specially for rats. Book and circular free. LEVI FARNSWORTH, New London, Ohio 12-4

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Beautiful Angora Kittens, the marked ones at \$3.00 each or \$5.00 a pair. One white female at \$5.00. Stamp for particulars. MRS. J. FRANK HOTTEL, Maurertown, Va. 12-1

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For Sale or Exchange. Four fine Belgian Hare breeding does for Black Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds. D. N. REIDER, Hyndman, Pa. 11-11

For Sale—200 S. C. White Leghorn Hens, 1 year old "Wyckoff Strain." M. K. STRAND, Herndon, Va. 12-1

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All Breeds of Live, Pure-Bred Poultry, Pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, calves, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large, 162-page catalogue. EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. 11-11

County Line Poultry Farm Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns again winners, Lockport, N. Y. 1 entry Barred Rocks, 2d pen; Buff Leghorns, 2d cock, 2d hen, 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels, 1st, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen; Auburn, N. Y., 2d and 3d cockerels, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets, 1st and 3d pens. Send for catalogue of matings. Address A. G. EARLOW, Box A, Barker, N. Y. 11-11

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive sixty-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 11-11

10 Best Varieties, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred Rocks, White, Golden, Silver Wyandottes, Spanish, Leghorns and Minorcas. Stock and eggs for sale. EMERY REIFENBERG, St. Johns, Pa. 12-4

Closing Out Entire Stock, Must Sell at Once 200 S. C. Brown Leghorns, pen each Black and Buff Cochins (Hare) Dark Brahmas, White and Black Wyandottes, Dorkings, Andalusians, six varieties ducks, hantams, etc. Send for list if you want exhibition stock at bargain prices. J. FRANKLIN HILLER, R. F. D. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y. 11-11

Choice Homers and Fantails, All Colors, Bantams, Plain and Bearded Polish, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Rosecomb, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins. I. S. MILLER, Allentown, Penna. 11-11

Golden Wyandottes, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White Rocks, Eggs \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. WILL S. SHIFFER, Milton Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa. 11-11

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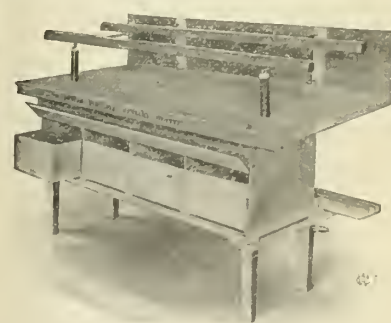
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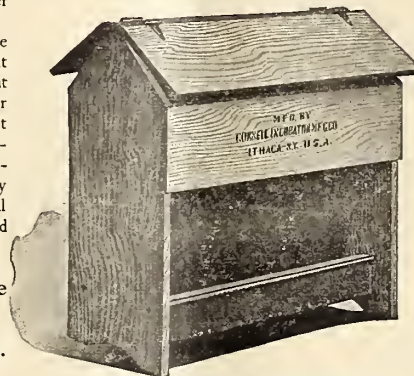
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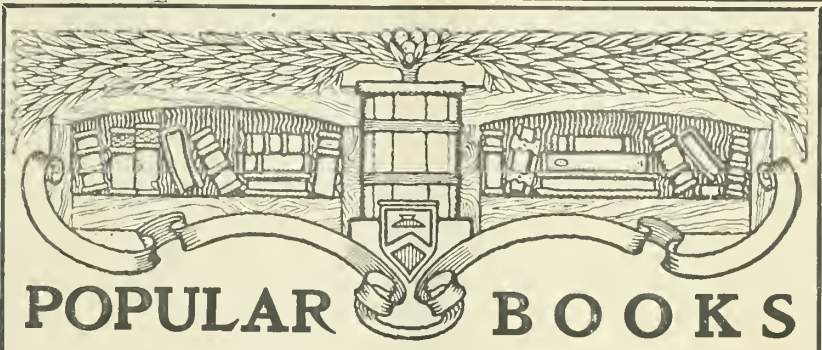
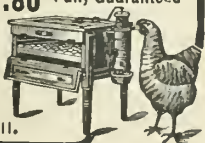
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THE Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published on this important subject, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating of all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.

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ANOTHER book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Noy's latest production "Pocket-money Poultry," which has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry House, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Testing Time, Etc.

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TO BE successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry-house sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way of raising poultry.

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THE Feather's Practical Squab Book," by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather Library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper and is profusely illustrated.

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THE most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market is the book entitled "Money in Squabs," and contains the following: Introductory, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Diseases of Pigeons, etc. This book is profusely illustrated.

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#### Wyandottes

THIS valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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#### The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book

THE Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendar paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

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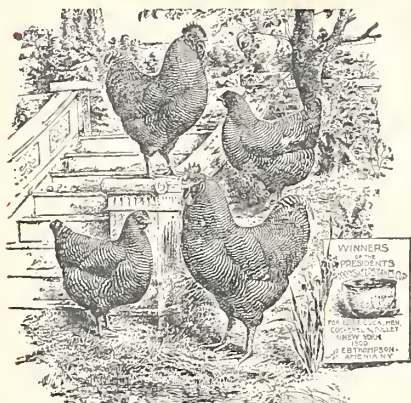
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition—pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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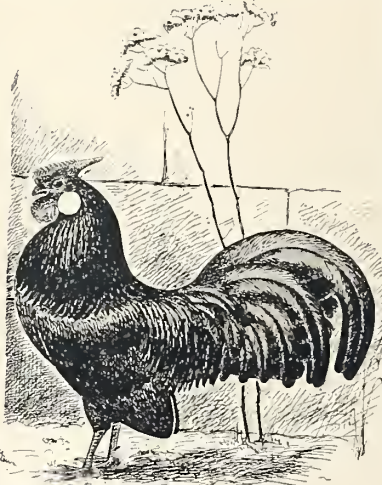
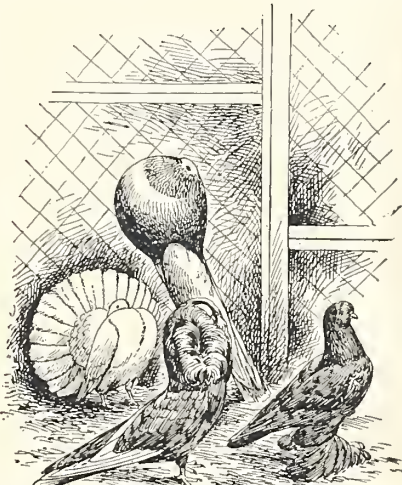
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. XI, No. 12  
September, 1906



## Superb Winning Pigmy Pouters at the Great Madison Square Show.



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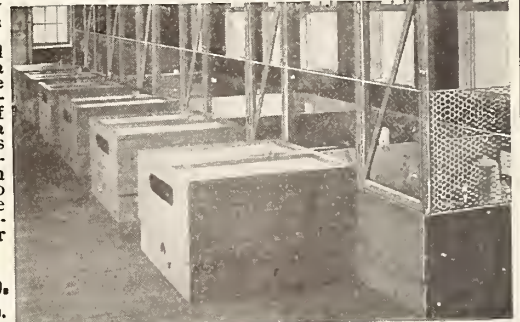
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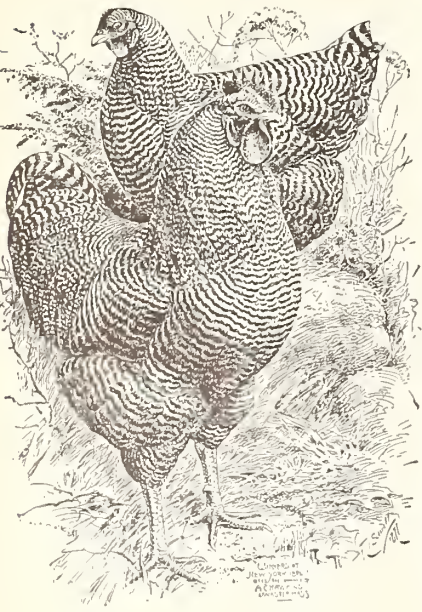
Yorkshire, England

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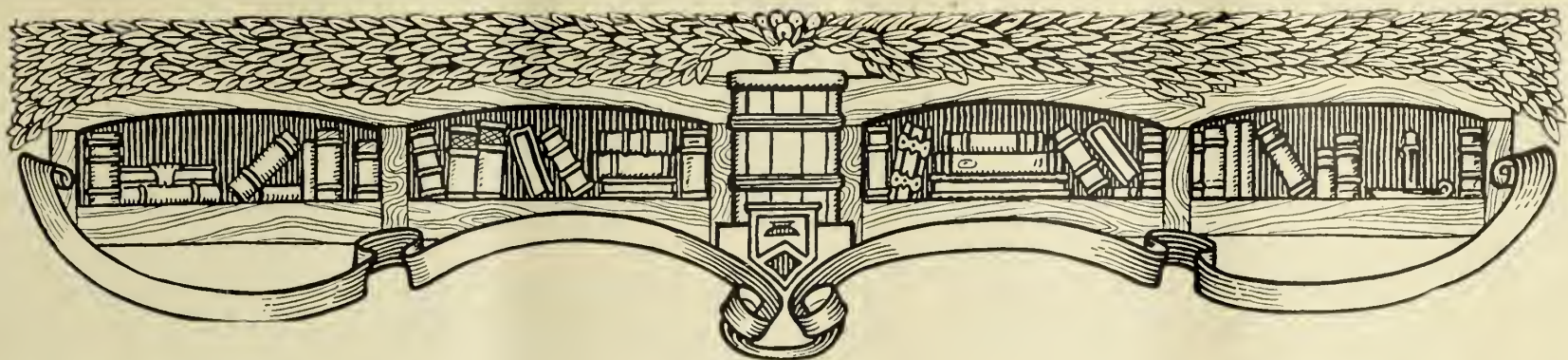


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First Cockerel at New York.





## Our Purpose

**W**E promised in the June issue the commencement of a new series of articles in the September FEATHER, the first installment of which is presented for the consideration of our readers in this issue. For the past seven months we have endeavored to give to the poultry public a sample of what can be done in magazine work relative to growing poultry of all kinds. We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at the hearty appreciation at the hands of our readers, who have sent us many expressions of congratulation and promises to aid us in this new work.

One of the most pleasing features is the willing assistance given us in increasing the subscription list. Hundreds of agents are taking part in this work, and we are anxiously looking for hundreds more, as we wish one or more active agents in every county in the United States. Send to us for our circular relative to the agency work. The new FEATHER is one of the easiest propositions to handle in the subscription line for every one who sees it wishes to be a subscriber. Show this copy to your friends and ask them to join us as a reader of THE FEATHER.

## Our Illustrations

The following friends have contributed to the illustrations in the last three issues of the paper: *American Agriculturist*, Chas. H. Eckert, Theo. Wittman, J. H. Robinson, Max Abel, New York Experimental Station, *Feathered Life*, Lee Pitchlyn, Rock Hill Poultry Farm, James E. Rice, and Dawson Bros.

The cover pages have been made by artist Graham from photographs taken by himself and some of our friends. The quality of all these is excellent. We have communications from lecturers saying that they had used some of them to illustrate quality of birds for the show pen to those seeking information along these lines. We would not discourage ideal illustrations of any kind, but we believe that the greatest good can be done in presenting illustrations of this kind rather than the exclusive ideal pen sketches. We have more and better for the future. The group of Wyandottes on our cover page is photographed from a farm flock, not from ideal or exhibition specimens.

## Contributions

We solicit from any one interested in poultry good photographs to be used to illustrate poultry, pigeons and pet stock of all kinds. We should like to have these as near 4x6, or a little larger, as we can get them. They must be well ex-

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ecuted, clean, good, first-class prints that will bear reducing and make the finest illustrations. We give credit to those who furnish these pictures and make use of them for the best illustrations. Any of those who furnish the original photographs may secure from us at cost the half-tones of illustrations after being published in our paper.

## How You May Help Us

Exhibit sample copies of our paper among your friends. Show them to the news agents in your locality and ask them to secure them for sale from their regular supply agents who furnishes them their periodicals and magazines. Men-

tion the fact that we are looking for agents in their locality, that we have a fine lot of poultry books for sale. Tell everyone of the beautiful cover and inside illustrations which are our special features. This kind of assistance is most valuable. We do not ask anyone who is not pleased with the publication to forward its interests.

## Special Offers

We repeat the several special offers made on this page during the last few months. These offers only hold good to those sending their subscriptions direct and in no way should interfere with the regular subscriptions taken. *The Relia-*

*ble Poultry Journal* and *THE FEATHER*, both for one year for fifty cents; *The American Poultry Advocate* and *THE FEATHER*, both for one year for forty cents; *The American Stock Keeper* and *THE FEATHER*, both for one year for one dollar; *THE FEATHER* and any one of our fifty cent books for seventy-five cents; *THE FEATHER* and any one of our Twenty-five cent books for fifty cents.

## Business Opportunities

Those who offer their products for sale in an attractive manner in the pages of an attractive magazine are sure to gain profitable returns. We have the most attractive poultry magazine published. Our readers are those fully able to purchase to the extent of their pleasure. We offer our columns to all desirous of publishing to the world what they have for sale. Consider this as an invitation to come with us at once.

## Advertising Rates

The advertising rate in *THE FEATHER* is ten cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$1.40 per inch per insertion.

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**For Classified Ad Rates in THE FEATHER:** Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time 50 cents; three times \$1.00; six times \$2.00; twelve times \$3.50. Additional words at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. **PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**

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We are pleased to announce that we can give the very low clubbing rate of One Dollar for both *The American Stock Keeper* and *THE FEATHER*. *The American Stock Keeper*, of Boston, is devoted to dogs, poultry, pigeons and pets, and is, in fact, the only weekly dog paper in the country. This and *THE FEATHER* make a fine combination, and we are fortunate to be able to offer this rate to our subscribers. Everyone sending us a dollar and mentioning the fact can have *The American Stock Keeper* and *THE FEATHER* both for one year for One Dollar.

"Your journal is a dandy. Wishing you continued success," Jesse E. Bailey.





WITH this issue we open the most active campaign along all lines that has ever been undertaken by THE FEATHER. We fully recognize the fact that THE FEATHER today is the most beautiful, most attractive and most instructive of all papers issued along these particular lines.

The past is only an inkling of the future in store for our readers, and we hope that each and every one of them will call the attention of their friends to the attractiveness of the paper and show it to them.

Hundreds of letters come to us each week praising the policy adopted. All seem more than pleased with the new branches and departments, the articles on how to beautify the homes, the poultry yards, and the growing of stock on the village and town lots, all of which features are attracting the greatest of attention. All this adds to the profit of our advertisers, who are receiving many orders from these small growers induced through the policy of our columns.

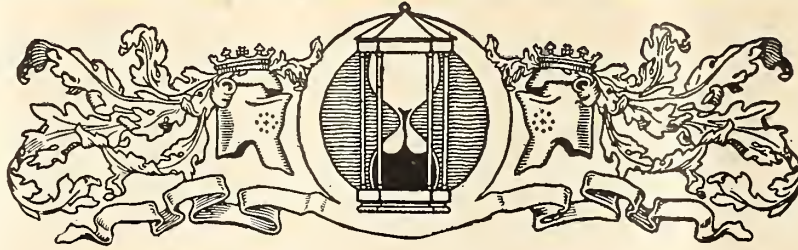
To aid in this good work we ask that each and every one of our subscribers and advertisers send us one or two finely executed photographs of groups of fowls, poultry yards, pigeons and live stock of all kinds. We much prefer these group pictures to the individual photographs of a particular specimen. We reserve our front page for this special work, which has become the ideal of true poultry. We have letters telling us that lecturers all over the country while on their tours are making use of these front pages to illustrate the quality to be striven for.

We request that each and every one of our subscribers should ask the news agent in their locality to send for a sample copy of THE FEATHER, relative to placing same on sale among their other periodicals. They are selling wherever they go, and we trust that our friends will have enough interest in this matter to mention it to their newsdealers in their respective localities.

The committee appointed by the Cincinnati meeting to revise the by-laws and constitution of the American Poultry Association held their meeting at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, from August seventh to fifteenth inclusive. Two of the committee were unfortunately detained at home. We have not space left in our already nearly completed issue of this paper to give the report of this meeting. We are pleased, however, to note the following facts:

The plan recommended will provide for voting by mail for the officers of the association; each and every member of the association will have the opportunity to vote for the president, secretary-treasurer and the executive board. The three officers of the association, with nine others, will constitute the ruling power of the association, if these new by-laws are accepted. Some changes are recommended as to the membership of the association. Annual membership will cease. All present memberships will be provided and cared for. In the future life memberships, club and associate memberships for life will have the voting power.

The duties of the secretary-treasurer will remain the same as present, he to give his entire time to the business of



## THE FEATHER

Volume XI

SEPTEMBER, 1906

Number 12

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor

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the association and to be paid fifteen hundred dollars for so doing. He is also to have a stenographer, whose salary will be ten dollars per week. This makes an annual expenditure of two thousand dollars for the furtherance of the business of the association. This is none too much, providing the proper person is selected for this office. As the new constitution will require the entire time of the secretary and the executive board have the ability to remove him at any time for cause, this should pave the way for a good, first-class business occupation for the secretary-treasurer management of the association.

As we have strongly claimed, no business succeeds at the present time other than through the concentration of business methods. We are glad to be able to announce that the members of the committee have seen fit to establish such an organization.

We imagine that the editor of the Boston semi-monthly will proceed to find fault with this kind of an organization. He seems to have been the man who invented the two hundred egg hen and the use of alfalfa, notwithstanding the fact that the editor of this paper thought that he had something at least to do with bringing to the front these two propositions. The position taken by the Boston editor reminds us of a story of childhood days. When in a country store we heard a man tell of all he knew, which was a lot for those days, when an old farmer listening to him marched out and as he went was heard to say, "Guess Bill's the man who invented Heaven."

We had the pleasure of spending an hour at the home of Mr. A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., where we saw the greatest lot of youngsters that we have ever come across. Mr. Hawkins cultivates poultry along nature's own laws. They have full range over hundreds of acres of fields, woodlands and underbrush. Flowing streams of water, grass covered fields, shady woods and yards furnish them a choice of range. We were told by a poultryman who had traveled

for three weeks hunting exhibition stock, that he had found more promising Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes of all kinds on Mr. Hawkins' farm than he had seen elsewhere this season. We regret that circumstances prevented us, visiting other localities, but only having an hour at this time we were limited in our calls.

Rev. C. E. Petersen, the Houdan breeder, has moved to West Pembroke, Maine. The illustrations in this paper show some of his specimens.

That bunch of hot air that settled on Mt. Clemens in August came near queering that famous summer resort.

No one could see the cover page of either the April, May and June issues of THE FEATHER without being carried away with its beauty and attractiveness. These are the work of Louis P. Graham, the poultry artist, poultry breeder and successful poultry fancier. More and better work of this kind is in store for the readers of THE FEATHER.

The illustrations in our recent issues were made from photographs furnished by Reverend Peterson, Michael K. Boyer, Walker Bailey Poultry Yards, Biltmore Farm, Miller Purvis, J. H. Robinson, the new Book of Poultry and our own camera.

Miller Purvis, editor of *Poultry*, and Mr. Theo. Hughes, of *Inland Poultry Journal*, write in most complimentary terms to us with regard to the recent issues of THE FEATHER. It is a pleasure to be able to contribute something out of the ordinary toward the pleasure and profit of the entire poultry interest of the country.

Nothing weakens the poultry so much as does the presence of insect vermin upon their bodies. It is a constant plague and pest to them. When their bodies are infested with body lice and the poultry houses with red mites, the poor hen is beset day and night by the blood-sucking

vermin that continue in their work until they have destroyed the very life of the fowls.

Many contributors to the Agricultural press have plied the question continually, "How can money be made from the keeping of poultry?" The best answer to this is the same that must be given to the same question relative to every branch of business "Get to the top, climb the rounds of the ladder out of the reach of the average in the line." Whenever people keep hens in such a bad condition that they lay but few eggs, and these eggs are then carelessly handled and sold at a low price, the hens are kept at a great expense and considerable loss. The same is true of all kinds of farming. When badly done, it proves disastrous, when properly done, most profitable.

Eggs and dressed poultry of all kinds, when of the best quality, brings higher prices in the commercial centers of this country than any other place in the world. There is no use whatever to look for a market abroad for these products, when the real remedy is the production of eggs and dressed poultry of a much better quality. People read of prices ranging from twenty-eight to thirty cents per dozen, and wonder why their eggs bring so little when sold. The reason rests entirely with the quality of the product. We have seen in the butter and egg markets of large cities, side by side, large flat baskets filled with eggs ranging from sixty cents to nineteen cents per dozen. Any one able to pay the price would always select the finer quality, the very appearance of which, in contrast with the lower grades being the chief inducement. This is the real test of quality. In many localities the sixty cent eggs sell much more readily than do the lower priced ones.

The greatest drawback to success in handling poultry is the discouragements that come during the first year or two in the business. If a man starts a business of any other kind, he realizes that he must have some capital to carry him through until the tide turns in his favor; but people seem to think that they can go into the poultry business Saturday afternoon and get up Monday morning with a profit in their pocket. There is no success in poultry growing, outside of the beaten path of continued attention and perseverance. No other business can possibly run itself more poorly and no business responds so readily to proper care and management.

Wherever anyone succeeds with barnyard fowls, they would grow rich from standard-bred poultry. Just try it, those of you who are doing well enough with the common kinds, and see what a difference there will be between one hundred and fifty eggs per year from each hen and seventy or eighty from the old kind.

Pullets in their first winter are the best egg-producers. The older the pullets are when winter begins, the more continuous will be the egg-supply. Eggs from young pullets are not the best for hatching. Hens two years old are better for producing eggs for hatching than pullets. Immaturity is not conducive to strength and vigor in the off-spring.

"Your paper is O. K. and we look forward to its contents each issue." East View Poultry Yards.



## What Others Are Doing



STORY is going around of a Shepherd dog which waited with a few sheep on the hills of Scotland for three weeks for his master. One would be surprised at this and wonder why the dog did not die of starvation or destroy the flock of sheep.

Neighbors who noticed the faithful animal guarding the sheep that were feeding on the hillside provided him each day with a supply of bread and meat, the dog going to the brook near by for water. No one knew to whom the sheep and dog belonged. Later, when a Scotchman recovered from an injury in a hospital, he asked for his dog and sheep and was told that they must be on the hill side nearby. The owner with the dog was driving the sheep many miles across the country to his home, when he fell, was injured and taken to the hospital unconscious. The faithful dog seemed to realize what had happened, and kept the sheep well in hand. This illustrates the great value of the collie dog to all breeders of live stock. We know of one that was trained to watch over a farm of thirty-five acres where bantams, squabs and fruit was grown. This dog would not permit a hawk, a crow or a blackbird to step upon the land. He would attack other dogs that would come on the place and would bark at birds of all kinds that attempted to bother cherries and other small fruits. Another one would drive one mating of fowls into their pens at noon, and push the gate shut with his head, waiting the coming of the master to close same and give freedom to the other pen of fowls. Collies can be made of great value to the poultry farmer.

It is stated that during the heated terms or dry period in Australia many bee-keepers feed sugar syrup and rye flour to their bees, the rye flour furnishing the protein that is not available from the sugar syrup. Protein has worked wonders throughout the world. Protein for bees, poultry, milk production, strength and vitality, seems to be the most profitable discovery of the age; it was always present with us, but not thoroughly understood.

Cotton-seed meal is attracting attention as a valuable poultry food. The people of the South have used it more or less for years. It is just beginning to be used in other localities. Some use a mixture of corn meal and wheat bran, wheat middlings, flour and cotton-seed meal of equal parts, this is made into a very thick, dry mash and then fed. Cotton-seed meal is rich in the requirements for an egg production. Too much of it is not a safe food, however, for poultry or milch cows at certain periods of their life.

The craze for raising waterfowls has spread through Michigan and Wisconsin. Thousands of them are being raised each year with chicken hens for mothers. As soon as the ducks and geese are old enough to take care of themselves without the mother hens, they are turned into fenced enclosures, where there is water and plenty of grass and small open sheds

for their use. Here they are left to grow, being well fed. So soon as the feathers are fit to pluck, they are plucked once, and then allowed to grow another coat of feathers, which is usually complete and ready to pluck about the time they should be fattened and sold to market in the fall. In this way a great deal of waste lands can be made use of. In some localities nothing but the geese are raised on these lowlands. The feed of the ducks grown in this way is usually made of a

tinge again deepens. It does not indicate impurity, as it may happen in the best of flocks. It is believed by some that it results from some Buff Cochin ancestor of generations back, but exposure to the sun in probably the cause. There is no remedy for straw color that will give permanent results, but breeders that desire to show white birds find that by keeping their birds in the shade, the straw color is less pronounced. Young birds do not show the straw so plainly as do the old birds, it seeming to be the result of long exposure to the sun, as the old feathers are much deeper in the straw color than the new ones."

Throughout England the establishment of fattening sheds in neighborhoods where a great deal of poultry is grown is becoming more extensive every year. Our article in a recent issue on poultry fattening in Chicago attracted world-wide attention. If the farmers of this

make war on scaly legs and remove the cause, all poultry would thrive better and have better health. The condition that produces scaly legs produces lice, mites and ill health. Authority tells that it costs about fifteen cents a pound to raise a broiler for market. This is a very low estimate for the average. Scarcely, if ever, can one produce from a hundred to a thousand broilers at a pound and a half each at the outlay of fifteen cents a pound. These statements are misleading. What is meant by them is that fifteen cents will buy enough food in the raw material to feed a broiler into weighing a pound. This does not include heat, care, labor, and attention. At the same time, some of those most successful in the production of broilers have been able to grow, finish and prepare them for market at the cost of from twenty to twenty-two cents each. "It does not cost half as much," says Professor Johnson, "to improve a flock to the highest value point as is gained in remuneration therefrom." In other words, a hundred dollars spent in the betterment of a flock of fowls will bring two hundred dollars in return from sales received as a result of the improved quality of same.

In reply to some questions asked as to the care of ducks and geese, the reply was made that they never have cholera, roup or gapes. Neither hawks nor crows seldom ever bother them. They will lay quite as many eggs as do the hens, the eggs hatch better, and sell for more to the baker than will hens' eggs.

In *Farm Journal* we see the following: "The turkey hens prefer to select their own nests. It is natural for hens to roost on the pole. The feathers of white fowls may be clipped from the breast and the fluff thoroughly well washed and dried, and made use of for pillows." We published recently an article on the profitable selling of feathers to a large feather purchasing house in the west.

No kind of fowl on earth suffers so much from the results of unsanitary conditions and neglect as the little turkeys. Turkeys are easily grown if reasonably well protected from filth and vermin. Nothing of fowl kind is so quickly destroyed by these pests as the little poult, once it has passed the danger line, unless it is the little guinea chick. These, the turkeys and the pheasants are all most susceptible to insect vermin, gapes and

The Chicago poultry press seems to be jolting each other pro and con as to the management of the Chicago poultry show and interference of the double header. It is always most advantageous to get gay on every proposition. There is no reason why a show in Chicago should not be as profitably well run as is or can be those in Boston or New York. The same cooping facilities can be used, the same management can be installed, the same system of judging may be employed. Too much economy used in securing these is sure to prove disastrous, or at least unsatisfactory all around.



HOUSTAN FEMALE.

Photo from Rev. C. E. Petersen.

mixture of one-half corn meal, one-half wheat middlings, to which is added some beef scrap about fattening time. This same will do very well for the geese at the same period. A better mixture, however, is one-half corn meal, the other half equal proportions of wheat middlings, ground oats and flour. This mixed into a dry mash and fed. Often rice flour is used in place of wheat flour.

The *Farm and Fireside* is responsible for the following statement: "Straw Color on White Birds. The straw color noticed on Light Brahmas and some other white breeds cause much annoyances to those who enjoy the pure white of the plumage. The straw color gets deeper as the bird approaches the moulting period, and when the new feathers appear, they are very white and free from straw, but as the months roll around the

country would establish these small fattening stations, they would add largely to their profits. We hope to illustrate in the near future one of these local fattening plants, as taken from one of the English papers.

If no one would ever use a scaly legged hen for hatching and rearing a brood of chicks, much of that miserable disgusting trouble could be done away with. The little parasite that builds up the growth and makes the scaly shanks is a very industrious little rascal if permitted to work on undisturbed. The thorough application of kerosene or coal oil to the shanks of scaly legs arrests the growth. Painting the roost with liquid lice-killer destroys these little parasites. If there was no filth or no possibility for these little parasites to thrive, there would not be any scaly legs. If everyone would

## Encourage the Children

Give the boys a chance with poultry. When the girls show a disposition to handle poultry, encourage them as well. The young folks would do well with poultry if permitted to have the income from same. Every woman, also the sons and daughters should have the opportunity of making an income for themselves from poultry. Never discourage them by taking from them the profit of the labor bestowed upon poultry keeping.





## How to Breed Pyle Leghorns

**P**YLE Leghorns are a new fowl in this country. We illustrated them in the pages of the May FEATHER. Since then we have clipped the following from *Pigeons and Poultry*, written by Mr. Nutter:

"It is with much pleasure we accede to the invitation of our friend and well-known Poultry expert, the Rev. J. N. Williams, to write a short article on Pyle Leghorns.

"This variety has, during the last three or four years, made great strides in the old country, and it augurs much for the welfare of the breed when so great an authority as Mr. Williams becomes enamoured of its beauty and usefulness. Their beauty is undoubted. Just fancy a flock of these birds of the same colors as Pyle Game, but with the additional attractions of large, evenly serrated combs, white kid-like earlobes, beautifully furnished tails, and sprightly carriage. You have here a sight fit for the gods.

"The variety was originated about twenty years ago by Mr. Geo. Payne, and was brought about by crossing the Whites and Browns. So they have no alien blood in them, but are pure Leghorns. They afterwards got into the hands of a few fanciers who did not use much endeavor to make them popular by setting forth their useful qualities. Now, however, many new fanciers have taken up the variety, and it is coming to the front in a very satisfactory manner. It is also evident that our fancier cousins in the Antipodes and across the 'herring pond,' are going to do likewise if the number of birds we have sold for exportation is any criterion to go upon.

"Perhaps a few particulars of their points and hints for breeding may be of service to your readers who wish to take up the variety. The following will give some idea of the color to be aimed for in the male bird. The hackles should be orange, the feathers towards the bottom being white in center, with a gold lacing. The back and wing bow should be a rich claret, wing bar to be clear white, and as clean cut as possible. The secondaries should be bay on the lower webs, and white on the top webs, the bay alone showing when the wing is closed.

"The breast, under parts of the body, and the tail to be white, as pure in color as possible. It will be noticed that the colors are practically the same as in the brown Leghorns, only substituting white for black. The hen's color is as follows. Neck hackle should have a rich golden lacing round each feather, with a white center; breast a rich chestnut, shading off to a paler tint on thighs; rest of body as clear a white as possible. It is somewhat difficult to get the wing bow rid of ruddiness when the breast is deep in color, still it can be done with proper mating. The head points and lobes of both sexes are, of course, similar to other Leghorns. Size should not be lost sight of, but the sprightly carriage of a typical Leghorn must be retained at all cost. It

would be a calamity if the Pyles were to be sacrificed to size at the expense of type, as our whites have been.

"Now that we have got a fair idea what a good Pyle is like, a few tips as to how such birds are to be produced may be of service. For our cockerel breeding pen, we must have the sire as perfect in color as possible, with strong, upright comb, evenly serrated with wedge-shaped spikes, nice sized, good quality lobes, and perfectly free from white in face. He should have a well-furnished tail not carried too high. His hens should be of good size, well up on the leg, and having evenly serrated combs, with plenty of substance at base, which will probably make them stand upright. They should not be too dark in breast, but if they are ruddy on wing-bow and on flights they will be all the better.

"For producing good pullets we must follow slightly different lines. The sire we would look for would be one which had a marbled breast, and is warm in neck hackle color, but somewhat pale in his wing bays. If his comb is inclined to fall to one side so much the better, but it must be large and evenly serrated. He will be also likelier to sire good colored pullets if he is bred from a good pullet strain. His mates should be as near the standard as possible, and be of good size, with neatly carried and folded combs.

"If your birds are getting too pale in color, it is advisable to use a brown male occasionally in your pen. This will put some color into the birds, just as the Black-red does in the Pyle Game, and at the same time it tends to keep up their hardiness and fecundity. Of course the cross may cause a small percentage of brown chicks in odd cases.

"There are many breeders, however, who do not like double matings, and to these we may say that good birds of both sexes may be bred from one pen only by selecting a standard colored male, or one which is only slightly marbled on breast. His mates should be as before recommended for cockerel and pullet breeding respectively, about half of each sort. We ourselves have carried out this plan, and it has proved its worth by producing the challenge cup pullet for four years in succession at the club show, and also two challenge cup cockerels besides other winners of both sexes at the International, Crystal Palace and Dairy Shows, etc.

"We understand the Pyle Leghorn is not much bred by our Canadian friends. We can not help saying that they are missing a good thing. They are tip-top layers of large eggs. They are small eaters, very hardy, and as for their beauty, we need only quote a paragraph from a recent issue of that excellent paper. *Pigeons and Poultry*, viz: 'Pyle Leghorns are indeed most handsome birds. A perfect specimen in cockerels indeed takes the cake over all kinds of Leghorns, just as it does in Game and Game Bantams.'

There never was in the history of poultry

such a contention for supremacy among the breeders of poultry. Those who foster a certain breed or variety, that can rush into print with special numbers or issues of poultry papers, and have the exclusive use of the whole issue of the paper in which to laud the excellence of the individual variety, do so from the fact that they are very enthusiastic in favor of their pets and desirous of having a great reputation built up for them throughout the world.

This is commendable from the dual point of business and faith in the individual value of the fowl; yet, with all this, the true test of value and popularity comes from what may be gained in the open market for the sale of their eggs and meat as a food and the number of eggs that the fowls will produce.

A short time ago we published in the columns of the FEATHER a list of the great egg-laying contests of the world. In this list the Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, two varieties of ducks had each won the honor in contests, proving that in every breed and variety there is a great money value, if those who have them understand how to handle and care for the hens to produce the large egg yield.

To begin at the foundation of breed or variety value, we must go to the exhibition hall and study popularity and values there. The greatest interest always centers with the Plymouth Rock display. No other one breed or variety has ever received equal attention in or out of the show-room that has been bestowed upon the Barred Plymouth Rocks; yet not in a single instance of late years has the Barred Plymouth Rocks won an annual yearly egg-laying contest, yet at the Maine Experimental Station the greatest egg producers of the world have come from that variety.

Next in popularity to these in the exhibition hall are the White varieties of the Wyandottes and the Plymouth Rocks. Outside of New York the balance of the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes would take precedent. Of late years, at New York, the Orpingtons have stood fourth or fifth in public favor and admiration. Close up to these are the Brown and White Leghorns. In Boston, the Brahmas would take about the third position in popularity with Dorkings about equal with the Orpington classes. Localities seem to have differences of opinion even as to the popularity of the most popular of all our poultry.

Drifting away from the exhibition hall to utility values, in New England the Light Brahma or Rhode Island Reds, the Wyandotte and the Plymouth Rocks are prime favorites for egg producers and market poultry. In Connecticut, New York State and New Jersey, adjacent to the New York markets, Leghorns are kept for the production of eggs having the white shells, the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes for market poultry. As you drift further West, the Plymouth Rocks grow in favor. It has been estimated that the State of Missouri had a Plymouth Rock chicken for one of all other kinds in the State; in other words, one-half of all the fowls in the State of Missouri are said to be Plymouth Rocks.

Go further West into the State of Iowa, and the Leghorns seem to be the most popular. All of this proves that individual opinion, local demands and the training of the keepers of the poultry has much to do with the selection and the success gained therefrom.

Every breed and every variety of fowls is most valuable and may be made the superior kind of the locality under proper

management. A Leghorn is not intended to produce a capon, nor is the stately Brahma supposed to produce the small white eggs so much admired in the New York market; but for the capon, a soft roaster, a winter roast or market poultry of any kind, the Brahma, all varieties of Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes are highly favored, and the Mediterraneans selected for producing a fine supply of eggs having the white shells.

Breeds have their individual characteristics. The Orpington fowls are very much like the Plymouth Rocks as to general make up; the greatest difference between them being the white skin so much admired in England, under which is the pinkish white flesh. All of the Orpingtons have the white skin, and are what are called the white-meated fowls, while the Americans are the yellow-meated fowls. The American fowls have the yellow shanks and skin, the Orpingtons, some of them, the white shanks, others the very dark-colored shanks, all with the white skin and meat. These are the great differences existing between these three breeds of fowls.

All of the Asiatics, the American fowls and the Orpingtons produce the eggs with the tinted shells, all the Mediterraneans, Polish and Hamburgs produce eggs having the white shells. These are the distinguishing characteristics in these several breeds and varieties, and any one may feel assured that they will gain success through the selection of any of these, providing they select to meet the purposes or the demand of their home or local markets.

Do not try to force onto your customers a Plymouth Rock if they prefer an Orpington; do not hope to be able to sell a white-skinned Orpington in a market which absolutely refuses to purchase anything but the yellow-skinned poultry. Cater to your surroundings, take the best possible care of the fowls you select, gain a large egg yield from them, and always have fine poultry to sell from them.

## The Hagerstown Fair

We are just in receipt of the information from the management of the Hagerstown Fair that there never was so brisk a demand for catalogs of the poultry department. Many special prizes, cups and other attractive presents are offered in the poultry and pigeon department. The judges will be the same as of former years, except that William Minnick will judge the Games and Geo. Ewald will assist in judging the pigeons. Ribbons in place of cards will be offered as souvenir awards.

Superintendent Betts will be most ably assisted by the long time attendant, W. F. Spahr, the wheel horse of the clerical management of the poultry display of the Great Hagerstown Fair.

The dates are October ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth. The usual features will be there to attract the poultryman. Everyone will be welcome and the grand Round Up of the Hagerstown Fair for 1906 promises to be greater than ever.

"We take THE FEATHER and must say it has greatly improved this season. I consider it the most popular poultry journal I know of now. It has a grand and superior appearance."—Mrs. A. S. Hewes.

"THE FEATHER is a first class paper and I wish you every success with it."—Horace Havemeyer.





## Questions of Importance



ON THE 16th of August Mr. Henry Powden, of Laurel, Pa., sent us the following communication:

"By my neighbor, Mr. John Tragresser, I am told you were in a position to give me some information regarding a disease which has several times almost annihilated the whole flock. Lost three hundred or more last season and one hundred or more geese, ducks and chickens alike. As far as I can understand the trouble is limber neck. Stock seems well, heads red—some laying. Hens with free range of one hundred and seventy-five acres. Those in coops at night and those out of doors are alike affected. Heads get too heavy and drop; in twenty-four to forty-eight hours it's all over. Have found them dead in the morning when they went to roost looking thrifty. Went to the expense of getting fresh blood from people who disowned having any similar cases, yet the two-thirds grown chicks go just as all others. Running water from natural flowing springs, same as my family use for drinking. Excuse me if I am encroaching on your time, but I can ill afford such loss."

To which we replied as follows:

"Your poultry is evidently afflicted with what they call 'limber neck.' This is what they call 'ptomaine poisoning.' The birds get something into their crops that paralyze the nerves, which influences the brain and causes the turning and twisting of the head. This is known as 'limber neck.' We will send you a marked copy of THE FEATHER containing information relative to same. Your range must be in some way wonderfully affected with dead animals of some kind upon which the poultry feast. There is nothing in the world so injurious to poultry as putrid meat. Dead chickens lying about, dead ducks, dogs, animals or fowls of any kind, if the meat of same is eaten, causes this trouble if the meat is in a putrid condition."

Under date of August 22nd he answers as follows:

"Yours of the 18th inst. at hand. Please accept my sincere thanks for the interest you have shown in thus fully answering so promptly. I would like to inform you further about my losses. Four years ago I found poultry going as at present. Then some eight nice shoats (all kept confined in a plank floor pen) went the same way as the poultry. We pulled and fed some grass—one pig recovered so I had two at slaughtering time out of ten. (One pig remained within same pen as the sick.) Next, two head of horses and two mules went, by harvest time, as well as eight heifers and a cow. Since then I have lost no horses or other stock, but a calf and a ewe and a few small lambs from some other causes in the early spring. Now, where the putrid flesh would come from

to create ptomaine poison I can't imagine. Angle worms would be scarce now compared with earlier in the season when ground is fresh plowed. A veterinarian said 'It's a weed that poisons your stock.' Then the dogs took sick, one died, the

ous of a speedy answer to some questions which are troubling me greatly.

"Just at present a baffling ailment is decimating the flock. It began about nine days ago, when a number of choice cockerels and pullets were taken sick without warning. A post-mortem examination made by a veterinary, showed the lining of the craw to be yellow and some inflammation in the intestines, with mucous patches in the stomach. The veterinary thought it looked like cholera, although all the symptoms were not present and he seemed unable to tell anything definite. Our chicken houses are clean and in good condition. Since the outbreak of this trouble they have been disinfected and sprayed with whitewash and carbolic, and the ground sprinkled with chloride of lime.

"The symptoms are: Great weakness and inability to stand; they make no ef-

all your troubles with the fowls comes in the wake of one similar to this we received from Laurel, Pennsylvania. Evidently your poultry has been poisoned with something in the corn fields or thereabouts that created the ailment. Just what it is I could not say. If the old fowls have been running in the same locality where the young ones go, would be at a loss to understand why the old ones were not troubled in the same way, but if the old ones have been shut up away from that locality, that might solve the problem. Evidently the trouble is much like cholera, although if they had real cholera the combs and wattles would turn white. We wish that you would investigate this further and see if you can throw any further light on the subject. Perhaps the very hot weather and the drinking of stagnant water might have caused it. See if you cannot locate



FLOCK OF YOUNG PEKIN DUCKS MATURING FOR BREEDERS AT T E EARL FARMS, GEO. W. KINZER, PROPRIETOR

other we fed rolled oats and milk and gave 'nux yomica' in small doses. He recovered. He had a slighter attack last summer when a few doses of same medicine brought him round all right. A fine twenty-seven pound gobbler died since I wrote you—all my Black Minorca pullets are gone—find from three to ten every morning dead or dying.

"I believe the trouble is caused by a Miasma or a weed. Cannot see the chance for flesh poisoning.

"I write this in the hope of inducing some one of more ability and greater chances to find the cause, that we might guard against or remove it. There are other farms similarly affected in this section."

In the same mail came the following letter from Virginia C. Himlet, of Cedar Grove, Frankford, Pa.:

"Enclosed is fifty cents in renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper which has been a great help to me in my poultry raising. I am also enclosing a stamped envelope, being greatly desir-

fort to walk with that squatting motion observable in cholera; there is always mucous to be found in the mouth. One of the first symptoms is an inability to pick up food. Throughout the disease, their combs retain a healthy color. We have cured a number by dosing them at the start with olive oil and later mixing Home Cholera Remedy with water and pouring it down their throats, and giving them boiled milk to keep up their strength. For six days none of the larger ones have been affected, in fact throughout the time the hens and cocks seem to have been immune. Now the young ones about three months old are suffering in great numbers.

"Would growing corn to a field of which the flock had access just before the outbreak of this ailment act as a poison?

"If you will answer promptly and can throw any light on the matter I shall be more than grateful."

To this we replied as follows:

"Your letter of August 23rd, stating

or throw some light on what may be the cause of the trouble."

August 29th we received answer as follows:

"We received your answer to our note of the 25th, with sincere thanks for your promptness. In the note we described the symptoms of an ailment which was troubling our chickens, and which showed some signs of cholera.

"Having found out the cause, and thinking that your other inquirer from Laurel, Penna., might be helped by our discovery, I am writing at once, and hope this may be of some assistance to others who have chickens affected as were ours.

"A breeder of fine stock told us that he had exactly the same trouble one summer, and said that it was caused by ptomaine poison. The dead bodies of chicks lie in the long grass or in the corn fields, as in our case, and are found by the rovers of the flock and pecked at. The poison from a carcass of that sort is necessarily deadly, and according to our authority the symptoms are exactly



those described in my note of the 25th, inability to stand, efforts to pick up corn and failure to come within an inch or so of it, mucous in the mouth, etc. Since that time we have shut the chickens up, to give any unburied bodies a chance to decay away entirely, and have not had one sick chicken on our hands.

Our treatment has been olive oil with laudanum, and boiled milk and whiskey to keep up the strength, and we have saved a good many by dosing them promptly."

These two instances are only four of the many letters of like character that have reached us within the last two months. If any of our readers are able to give information or to assist in the solving of the problem, or furnish a preventive or remedy for same, will they kindly send their communications to this office.

## Poultrykeeping for Profit

Editor FEATHER: While much has been written and said regarding the profit in the keeping of poultry, perhaps I may be permitted to add yet a little more. I am not one who has had experience with fancy stock nor made any effort to compete in the higher breeds of poultry, but to show what can be done on a small scale and without much effort I would like to give the following for the benefit of your readers.

I went over from 1905 to 1906 with eighteen fowls, seventeen hens and a cock, ordinary Barred Plymouth Rocks, about half being pullets and the balance a year old. They began laying in November, 1905, and for my own satisfaction I kept a record beginning January first, 1906, and up to August first, I had taken in 1315 eggs, losing two of the hens during the time, one in March and one in May.

My expenses altogether for the stock during that time was \$10.15. I sold the eggs for \$13.87, leaving a balance in my favor of \$3.72. During all the time mentioned I gave my daughter, who has the care of the house free access to the supply and she used them freely, and I figure that had I been obliged to buy eggs to supply her wants they would have cost me about forty dollars for the period as eggs reached forty and even forty-five cents in the early part of the time. I sold some as high as forty, but most of them sold at thirty cents.

If such results can be obtained with a few fowls, it seems to me that it proves there is money in handling poultry. Of course, I recognize that the percentage is greater with the small number.

I have no doubt that there are among your readers many who can probably make a statement of their affairs that will exceed the figures given so far as egg production is concerned. I have only attempted to give an ordinary case where there was no effort made to cultivate the finest breeds, these fowls were just kept in the ordinary way with reasonable feed, ordinary way with reasonable feed.

In the cold weather I gave a warm feed of meal and bran mixed in the morning and later in the day a feed of mixed grain. I have fed but twice a day.

Chas. E. Smith.

"You will see by enclosed that my ad. does not expire until April. I shall surely renew, for I consider your paper the best medium for results of any I advertise in, and I have tried several of the leading ones."—C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y.



## Facts Worth Noting

BY REV. C. E. PETERSEN



ALMOST every day our mail includes communications from prospective customers stating that they do not care to pay fancy prices, as breeding and not exhibition stock is wanted. It is really a matter of pure conjecture to know what is wanted, as birds not fit for exhibition may be the very birds that in breeding will produce

men. Birds for breeding may be merely average fair stock of a certain variety, that will breed true to breed characteristics, fit only for market purposes. So we see, that as far as the terms go they do not mean much.

To my way of thinking a bird fit for exhibition should be a specimen in every way up to standard qualifications, with a fair chance of winning in good company, and not a bird that barely escapes being disqualified by the judge, providing he



HOUDAN MALE

the birds fit to show. As to fancy prices? Well that will depend with whom you are dealing.

I have had customers tell me that they did not want to pay a fancy price, and yet were willing to pay as high as twenty-five dollars per trio, not a fancy price for good stock, I am sure, yet for all that what a very many people would call an outrageous figure. No breeder of reputation will sell breeding birds that will produce winners for a song, in fact a pen of birds so mated that they will produce birds fit to exhibit, will in most every instance cost a snug sum of money and they are worth it.

A bird fit to exhibit may mean simply a bird that the judge cannot disqualify, otherwise it may be a very ordinary speci-

thinks it worth his while to stop long enough to look at them. Birds for exhibition should not only be representative of their respective varieties of breeds, but specimens of more than ordinary merit that show the skill of the breeder, and gives to the interested public an idea of what fine poultry is like.

Birds from a high grade strain are never cheap, in the way that some buyers use the word, they cannot be bought for one dollar per head; nor for two, and no sane person will expect it.

It has taken some men the half of a lifetime to perfect their strains, with an expenditure of energy, money, and brains, not less than have been expended in other fields of agricultural improvements, and it is not to be expected that after all this

work that a man should dispose of extra quality for nothing.

Let us divest ourselves of the idea that a hen is only a hen and not worth much anyhow, and come to the conclusion that the hen of to-day is not the same grade of a hen that we had a hundred years ago, but a much better hen than this world ever knew before, in size, egg production, and fineness of meat, and added to that, beautiful in form and feather. This improvement has cost the country millions of money, but all the outlay was worth the while, as the result of it has brought the hen into the front rank of factors that stands for modern progress.

The annual production of eggs is now a score of billions, and after supplying the needs of factories, tanneries, bakeries, and other trades, they are becoming a substitute for high priced meats, besides entering more generally into the everyday food of the people.

Poultry products have now climbed to a place of more than half a billion dollars in value; and so the hen competes with the wheat crop for precedence.

And am I not stating a fact, when I say that the poultry fancier, so called, is directly responsible for these results. It was through his efforts that selection and breeding for improvements originated, and through him another factor came into existence, namely, the Poultry Show, which became a means of making the general public interested in the breeding of fancy fowls.

All this may seem irrelevant to our first proposition, but it means simply this, that the common hen, is common no longer, except in this, that wherever the sun shines, she has become the benefactor of both rich and poor and for both pleasure and profit.

## Rockville Fair

The opening of the season at Rockville, Maryland, brought together a remarkably fine display of poultry. Among the most noticeable quality were the Brown Leghorn and Rose Comb White Leghorn pullet, Black Langshan, and the Bantam classes.

This vicinity is the home of the Brown Leghorns. Dozens of them of remarkable quality were shown; the competition being quite as keen as is usually met with at the best winter shows.

Messrs. Chriscaden, Booth and Pitchlyn won high prizes; Mr. Roland C. Booth won second cock, first and second cockerel, first hen, first pullet; first and second pen went to Mr. Lee Pitchlyn on some beautiful specimens. There were near four hundred bantams shown. Prominent among the exhibitors were Samuel H. Steinmetz, of this city, Chas. T. Cornman, of Carlisle, Pa., and other regular exhibitors.

At the close the owners of the greater portion of the exhibit scattered in all directions, to be at several points, including Wilkesboro, next week. Mr. Calvin Hix, of Rockville, Maryland, the superintendent of the poultry department, deserves great credit for his management of same, and is to be congratulated on the remarkable quality of his Buff Leghorns.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Painesville, Ohio, Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in Painesville, January ninth to the fourteenth, 1907. This will be a score card show. Mr. D. J. Lambert will be the judge.



## The Egg Producing Ability



THE editor of this magazine prophesied a number of years ago the coming of the 200-egg hen, not thinking at that time that even this would be exceeded. Of course, we fully recognize the fact that there would continue to be thousands of hens that would only produce according to the amount of care bestowed upon them, but feel assured that through careful selection, mating and feeding for best results, many, many flocks would exceed the one hundred and fifty egg limit, and thousands of them exceed two hundred eggs per year.

Prof. Gowell, of the Maine Experimental Station, believing this possible, commenced a number of years ago building up an egg producing strain of Plymouth Rocks. In a bulletin issued from the Maine Agricultural Experimental Station in June of this year were the following statements with relation to the upbuilding of such a strain:

"In 1898 the Maine Agricultural Experimental station designed and constructed fifty trap nests and put them in use by the pullets kept that year. From time to time the work has been extended until now two hundred trap nests are in use by a thousand hens.

"By the trap nest it is possible to know the exact daily work which each hen is doing. At the end of the year those that had laid one hundred and sixty eggs or over, were selected and saved for breeders. They were bred to males whose mothers had laid two hundred or more good eggs per year. No female has been used in the breeding pens for six years, whose mother did not lay at least one hundred and sixty eggs in her pullet year. No males have been used as breeders unless their mothers laid above two hundred eggs per year. The breeding pens are now filled with birds of both sexes, that have six generations of mothers and fathers before them, that were bred under these rigid rules of selection. The stock commenced with in 1898 had been laying about one hundred and twenty eggs each per year for several years, as shown by the flock records. During the last two years, the hens have averaged one hundred and forty-four eggs each, during their pullet year. There seems to be reason to conclude that the producing capacities of the hens have been increased by about two dozen eggs per year. Perhaps this increase is not all due to selection and breeding. The dry feeding and open aid housing, doubtless, has contributed to the improvement. But reason about it as one may, the fact remains that not a drone or small producer backed only by beauty of form, feature, or color has had a place in the breeding of these birds in any one of the last six generations.

"The purpose of this work must not be misunderstood. The attempt is not to produce a stock of birds that shall average to produce two hundred eggs per year. If by continued work a family of birds can be permanently established that

with reasonable treatment, will yield twelve dozen eggs each per year in flocks of one hundred, it will be a matter of great consequence to the poultry industry. These yields are already being obtained in the Station flocks. There is no reason why the stock should not yield as well in other hands but in order for succeeding generations of birds to do so, it will be necessary to at least use male birds whose breeding has been based on performance.

"During only one season, and then with but two small pens, have birds as closely related as first cousins, been bred together. Line breeding is followed; the matings being only with distantly related birds. The birds are vigorous, of good size and able to stand up under hard work. They have good, large, yellow legs and yellowish beaks. They are well feathered and barred, but they are not bred for the fanciers or the show room, although there are many fine specimens in the yards.

"As evidence that the function of heavy egg yielding has become fixed in the stock, attention is called to the fact that many male birds have been sent out to farmers and breeders in this, and other states, with which to improve the egg yields of their flocks. The many voluntary statements, from the purchaser telling of the early and heavy egg yields from the pullets gotten by these cock-

some one who makes breeding stock by trap nesting a specialty.

"There are one or two concerns that advertise to teach how to pick out the pullets that are to be good layers, and how to pick out the hens that have laid well. The price for the system is ten dollars by one of the concerns, with a bond of one thousand dollars to keep the secret. The warm friends of both systems tried them on some pens of trap nested birds at the Station with known records, and both parties went away sorrowing at the results of their work. Their systems were unknown to the writer, but it does not matter, for both were completely valueless as applied here.

"Two others came to show that it was not necessary to use trap nests. One claimed to be able to tell the laying capacities of the pullets by the position of the pelvic bones; while the other was sure he could tell the yields for the coming year, to within eight or ten eggs, by the length and shape of the toe nails. Another was sure that large combs are infallible indications of great egg laying capacities.

"There are eighty birds in one yard at the Station each one of whom has laid from two hundred to two hundred and fifty-one eggs in a year. So far as can be discovered, they differ from each other sufficiently to upset any theory of selection thus put forward. One feature is common to all these hens. They all have strong constitutions."

These facts from so responsible a source may well be considered and used by all those anxious to have a strain of heavy laying poultry. No success without considerable labor is ever achieved. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and it is quite as easy to succeed along the lines of more eggs from the average hen as it is to have but few.

Again, in connection with the egg production, we have just at hand the July issue of the Australian Hen, in which is recorded the result of the duck laying competition, conducted under the management of this poultry journal at Sidney. Sixteen pens of ducks were kept in separate yards, all their food supply and water being provided them. At the close of the contest the winning pen of Indian Runner ducks had produced 1150 eggs, an average of over one hundred and ninety-one per duck; the second pen 1146 eggs, an average of one hundred and ninety-one per duck; the third 1111 eggs, or an average of about one hundred and eighty-five eggs per duck. Perhaps the most interesting part of this result is the fact that the average per duck of the entire lot was one hundred and nineteen each. Twelve Buff Orpingtons averaged one hundred and sixty-one eggs each, sixty-one Rouen ducks one hundred and twenty-four eggs each, six Blue ducks eighty-three eggs each, twelve Pekins sixty-seven eggs each. Last year in the same contest the average was a little better all along the line. At that time twenty-four Muscovy ducks produced seventy-one eggs each. For the benefit of our readers we copy the management direct from the columns of the Australian paper:

### "THE WEATHER CONDITIONS

were the most unsatisfactory it is possible to imagine, being ever changeable and altogether opposed to heavy laying. Several of the pens moulted thrice, while most of them had two moults, during the twelve months. The scarcity of water was also a great drawback, necessita-



BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK MALE

"The question is frequently asked if the stock is not likely to be weakened by inbreeding, since male birds are not purchased from outside flocks. There is no reason to go outside for fresh blood. This season there are eighty-two hens in the breeding pens, each of which has yielded two hundred to two hundred and fifty-one eggs in a year. The different matings made with so many birds makes easy the selection of only distantly related males and females when making up the breeding pens. The number of the breeding birds carried makes easy the avoidance of inbreeding, and this is strictly guarded against, as it is doubtful if the inbred hen has sufficient constitution to enable her to withstand the demands of heavy egg yielding.

erels, is substantial testimony to the utility of the stock; and added to the known average increase of two dozen eggs per bird for the hens in the Station flocks argue well for breeding.

"The only reliable method of selecting breeding stock is by aid of the data secured by the use of trap nests. It is, however, only investigators, large operators, and breeders who make a business of producing birds and eggs for breeding purposes, for sale, who can afford the equipment and expense of operating trap nests. Most poultrymen and farmers who carry small flocks are usually too busy to give the regular attention required by any reliable and satisfactory trap nest. They can better afford to buy the new males required each year from



ting the attention of the conductor at times when it could have been profitably devoted to other things.

## "THE FEEDING SYSTEM

was the same as last year. We copy from July, '05, issue. 'The system of feeding was simplicity itself. It was recognized that to get good results the birds must be well supplied with grit, green stuff and animal food, and that the water supply must not be allowed to run out. In these particulars the greatest care was taken. The birds were fed night and morning on a mash consisting of two parts pollard and one part each of bran and steamed lucerne chaff. The mash was mixed with boiling soup, obtained from the fresh beef scraps-trimmed from bones before putting the latter through the cutter. This soup formed the whole of the supplied animal food. At mid-day the birds had green food, which varied according to the supply available. The whole of the supplied green-stuff was vegetable garden waste, with the exception of the steamed lucerne, which was included in every mash from the commencement to the conclusion of the contest. Whole grain was entirely tabooed. The birds were fed regularly, and the supply of water and grit was kept up at all times, though at one stage of the contest all the former had to be carted a distance of about two miles, a not very enticing job when one considers the amount of water a duck consumes.'

## THE LOCATION, ETC.

"The location of the pens is a happy selection. Situated on a steep slope of sandy soil, the cleanliness of the pens is an accomplished fact with every passing shower. Facing the east they got the benefit of the morning sun, but a hill on the opposite side of the beautiful bay they face shelters them from the easterlies, and the rising mountain behind protects them equally well on the west. In fact, on all sides, they are well sheltered, and being built amongst the bush timber, the pens are individually well shaded also. The pens are each 15x40 feet, the surrounding fence being of thirty foot palings about an inch apart and thirty feet wire on top, while the divisions are of wire netting only. The houses, which are roughly 6x5 feet, are built at the back and in the corner of the pens, two houses being built together and doing for two pens. The houses are really wire netting enclosures, roofed with Elastin. There is little need for special shelter owing to the coziness of the situation, and, indeed, it is hard to get the ducks in the habit of using their houses at all."

## Bad Habits

There are a few bad habits in poultry culture. Among those none are so injurious as lack of exercise, over-feeding, overcrowding and the presence of insect vermin. The union of these four destroy many that might otherwise be prosperous flocks, and this can be traced to either the ignorance or neglect of the attendant—either or all should be blamed upon the care-taker. In this day of poultry enlightenment, no one can present a reasonable excuse for ignorance, and there can not be any possible excuse offered for carelessness or neglect.



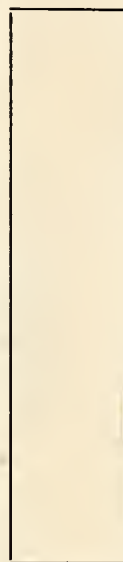
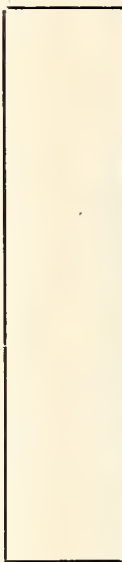
## Color No Guarantee of Quality



BEFORE us is a letter from a doctor in southern Indiana, who wishes to know whether he can hope for as good results in egg production from Buff Leghorns as from any other variety. He states that he is very fond of the buff color in fowls and that he has an opportunity to secure a fine lot of them, and wishes to be advised as to their egg producing quality.

Buff Leghorns were created, or origi-

of Buff, White and Black Leghorns is grown. The manager is charge stated that the Buffs and the Blacks were such determined and continuous egg producers that he would be very loath to part with them even though they might not be as popular as the white variety. Where Buff Leghorns are of good size, have good Leghorn type and fine, rich, even color throughout, they are most attractive. Even to the present day, the finest specimens of this variety often lack the rich, golden color of shank which naturally belongs to a Buff fowl, and especially to



MAPLESIDE QUEEN, FIRST AND SPECIAL AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, JANUARY, 1906.  
BRED AND OWNED BY CHAS. NIXON

nated many years ago in England. Just how they were produced has never been satisfactorily explained. A number of different claims have been made. Undoubtedly some kind of a buff fowl was crossed into the Leghorns—the White Leghorns—to produce the buff color. The first that we ever examined were a lot imported direct from England into the northern part of Ohio by a gentleman, a most enthusiastic admirer of the buff color. We should say that about one-half of the plumage is more of a violet shade than of buff. This fact led us to believe at the time that his had been produced by crossing the White and Black Leghorns. Several things prompted this opinion. The color of the plumage and the shanks indicated such a cross. More or less dark shading in the secondaries of the wings led to the same belief. Some claim that a Buff Sussex fowl was used with the cream-colored White Leghorns. Eggs of the early-day Buff Leghorns were tinted almost as much as are the eggs laid by some of the Dorking fowls.

The careful mating, selecting, pairing and breeding for form and color has created in this variety a most beautiful lot of fowls of large size and great capabilities of egg production. We visited early this spring a farm where a grand lot

a Buff Leghorn as reared in this country.

By all means, we say to the doctor, select and mate them with care, always selecting the highest type of Leghorn characteristics in both the males and females, and the largest size possible to have in the females, and you you will be able to make great improvement in all the valued points of the Leghorn. The color of plumage has nothing whatever to do with the quality of the fowl. Egg-producing qualities, exhibition qualities, market poultry qualities, are largely individual belongings which may be strongly present throughout a whole variety or prevalent in a certain strain of the variety. Laying hens are born. If born from great egg-producers, well raised and properly cared for, they are apt to be better egg producers even than the parent stock. However, if hatched from poor egg producers, poorly grown and cared for, they will scarcely be worth their keep in egg production. Over and above all this, Leghorns that are of good size, nicely fattened so as to be plump and meaty when sold to market, are about as good for table poultry as any of the fowls. We have eaten both Minorcas and Leghorns which had been nicely fattened and finished for the table, that we considered fully the equal of any market poultry.

## Poultry for Export

Mr. Edward Brown, Assistant Director Agricultural Department, University College, Reading, England, has spent quite a time in this country studying conditions of poultry culture as presented here for the growing of poultry and eggs for market. England, with its forty-two million people and about the same area as the state of New York, cannot furnish one-fourth the food products consumed by its people. They are naturally looking out for the best food products to be purchased abroad.

Mr. Brown visited the milk feeding establishments of Iowa and Missouri, and while pleased with the conditions there, stated that American poultry must be better finished if they expect to capture the finest markets of England. Mr. Brown says the American poultry is good, in fact, the equal of any in the world, but it lacks the plumpness, finish and attractive appearance of that which comes from the best markets in his own country. If the growers of poultry in this country would study this proposition and meet the demands of the English market for the highest quality of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, there would be a wonderful demand for same.

In connection with this we quote from the egg market of July to give the enormous amount of these products consumed in New York City alone, where during the month of July 365,354 cases of eggs were received, the average price of which ranged from seventeen to nineteen cents a dozen. The sale of turkeys as much as usual; other poultry sales being very large. Prices averaged as follows: Turkeys from thirteen to nineteen cents per pound; broilers from sixteen to eighteen cents per pound; roasting fowls fifteen to seventeen cents per pound; ducks and geese from ten to sixteen cents per pound; capons from seventeen to eighteen cents per pound. All of these refer to the ordinary run of dressed poultry shipped in from the western market. This in comparison with the higher grades shows a difference of three cents a pound in favor of the best broilers and about four cents a pound in favor of the other high grade dressed poultry.

Unquestionably all of this poultry could have been finished to prime condition and brought in the open market at least 25 per cent more than it sold for as above mentioned.

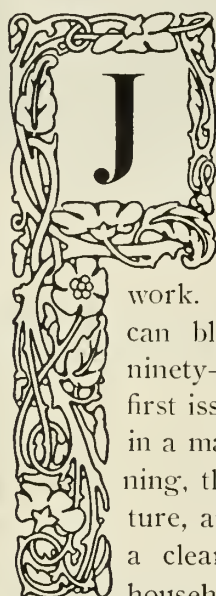
## Feed for Water Fowl

In feeding the young of all kinds of waterfowl, depend upon the mash. Nothing is better for them than ground oats, corn and bran. Equal parts in weight, mixed into a semi-dry mash and fed to them in boxes or troughs, not a large amount at any one time, reasonable amounts frequently. Always have a full water supply near at hand. Waterfowl always eat a little, then drink a little. This they keep up until fully satisfied. Perhaps they need the water to help them swallow the food. An inexhaustible supply of green food is an absolute necessity for the raising of geese. Nothing are more easily raised when once hatched, than the young goslings. After they have become a few days old, they may wander with the mother goose, providing they are watched a little when they go about the water or storms come upon them. After they are a month old, they can battle with the parent geese in the struggle for life.





## An Open Letter



JUST like beautiful flowers, waving foliage, flowing waters, and dreamy skies is this number of THE FEATHER. It is a sort of an anniversary to us—the eleventh of our existence, and we are very pleased to mention that fact. When we look back over our career and think of all of the difficulties we had to contend with, we can not but feel a pride in our work. It is but human to do so—and being human no one can blame us. ❧ ❧ ❧ In eighteen hundred and ninety-five, about this time of the year, we brought out the first issue of THE FEATHER. It was carried to the post-office in a market basket by a small brother. That was the beginning, the development of our first thoughts in poultry literature, and from that beginning we have struggled to publish a clean, wholesome poultry magazine for the American household. ❧ ❧ ❧ An expressive and most gratifying remark came to us recently in an application for a sample copy. It read like this: “I would like to see a copy of THE FEATHER. They tell me it is different from the rest.” It is evident that our work is doubly appreciated when the acknowledgment is made that “it is different from the rest.” This fact can not be too broadly stated for this distinctive honor is not contested at any point. The originality is all ours, and we hope to maintain this unique position. ❧ ❧ ❧ There is no reason why the poultry interest should not have a publication of the artistic and elaborate appearance of THE FEATHER. This declaration is made with a purpose in view, and that purpose is to solicit more fully the complete coöperation of our readers in an extended development along the lines now in operation. We want to improve each and every issue of THE FEATHER, to make it more beautiful than ever, and so very attractive that it will grace the homes of many more thousands of our American homes. We solicit the best writings possible on our subjects, and employ the best artists and craftsmen to serve the subject matter to our readers in the best possible manner. Our pages are open to the pleasure of all, and we will be glad to have your experiences and results for publication therein. The invitation is extended to one and all to join us in our march of progress, and if you have something particularly good and interesting, or an attractive photo, send them to us and we will do our very best to display them advantageously in our pages. ❧ ❧ ❧ Attention is called to the two grand souvenir editions of THE FEATHER for November and December. These two numbers will be carefully prepared, and they will undoubtedly be the two greatest issues of a poultry magazine ever published. Our writers and artists are doing their utmost in the preparation of their copy and illustrations, that the most critically inclined will be pleased with the practical as well as the beautiful side of their work.

THE EDITOR.





# The Muscovy Duck



ADS and fancies have so much to do in selecting live stock of all kinds as to often lift us completely over and beyond the best that rest unnoticed in our pathway, from the mere lack of that kind of notoriety that naturally follows in the wake of commercial announcements.

Because the Pekin has proven to be the most profitable that can be grown for broiler ducks, everything is Pekin, until it has almost obliterated every other kind from public consideration, and even they have vanished from the exhibition hall to a very great extent in comparison to the hundreds formerly shown.

Our standard describes ten breeds of ducks. The Pekin, as above mentioned, the Aylesbury, and Rouen, the two kinds most popular for the table in France and England; the Cayuga and East India, both pure black; the Indian Runner and blue Swedish, general purpose breeds; the two varieties of Call and the Crested might be classed as ornamental, leaving the least considered of all, the "Muscovy" in two varieties for the last place in our list.

If those most interested in all these different kinds of ducks will furnish photographs that will do equal credit to their selection as do those furnished for this article to the kinds described, both the buyer and the seller will gain the advantages that naturally follow the honest presentation of merit.

The Muscovy duck is a native in its wild state of South America, where it was known as the Musk duck; it is called the Peruvian Musk and Muscovy duck to conform to locality. It, like the Canada goose, has an individuality of its own. Some describe this as the dividing line between gallinaceous and waterfowl. Neither the Canada goose nor the Muscovy duck will pair successfully with other fowls. The young of either crossed with other than their own kind "appear to be real hybrids, being decidedly sterile *inter se*, though fertile more or less with either parent strain." The foregoing is quoted from Lewis Wright, in substantiation of which will be related our own experience under "mongrelizing" near the close of this article.

Naturally, it has the one variety, broken black and white in color. The male is double the size

of the female; he is very pugnacious in disposition and during the breeding season will attack children, and at times, even men and dogs with bill and wing, with which they fight quite savagely. They never quack like other ducks; the male hisses more like a gander than like any other fowl. Both the duck and drake make a low, hissing sound quite like steam escaping from a pipe. When caught, they will strike with bill, wing and feet, the latter being equipped with sharp nails at the end of each toe. They love to fly about, and will light upon both tree and fence in their wild state; it is not unusual for them to

with dry floor to which they have free access is sufficient.

To prevent their wandering through flight, cut the flight feathers of both male and female early in the spring; they are quite apt to fly rather too far from home if this is not done. They can be pinioned when young, but this is not necessary, and it spoils them for exhibition. It is best to have them forced away from the house and play yard of the children. They do not require so much water or food as other ducks. Mr. Chas. McClave writes of them as follows:

"Being less of a puddler and swimmer than other ducks, they do not require as much water and food; not over one-half as much as other domestic varieties."

Calls, Carolinas, Mandarins and Muscovys are all inclined to hide and build their own nests. We do not know of any one having been successful in rearing Mandarins in domestication. If any have, we should welcome the evidence that would prove it possible to breed them. All the others have been plentifully grown in many localities. The Muscovy has been grown in all countries of the world. *Feathered Life* writes of them as grown in England as follows:

"The Muscovy duck, that has been so extensively domesticated, was originally brought from tropical South America, where it is indigenous. The name is a corruption of Musk-duck. Today they are one of our most useful and ornamental breeds of ducks. They still show their wild bringing up in a number of their characteristics, the manner of their mating, and of the duck habit of selecting the nest, and the habit of flying, all show their wild origin. For those who wish an ornamental as well as a useful duck, the Muscovy will be found to be just what is wanted. Their large size, and the fact that they never quack like other ducks, makes them very desirable where noise is not wanted. They are of a quiet disposition, very tame, and very hardy, do well in confinement with only enough water to drink, and are splendid foragers when turned out to roam. The ducks are good layers, excellent mothers, and hatch and raise their young successfully, and without much care. They need very little shelter, an open shed answering for winter quarters. I have known of cases of ducks sitting on twenty-five eggs and hatching



WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK AND YOUNG

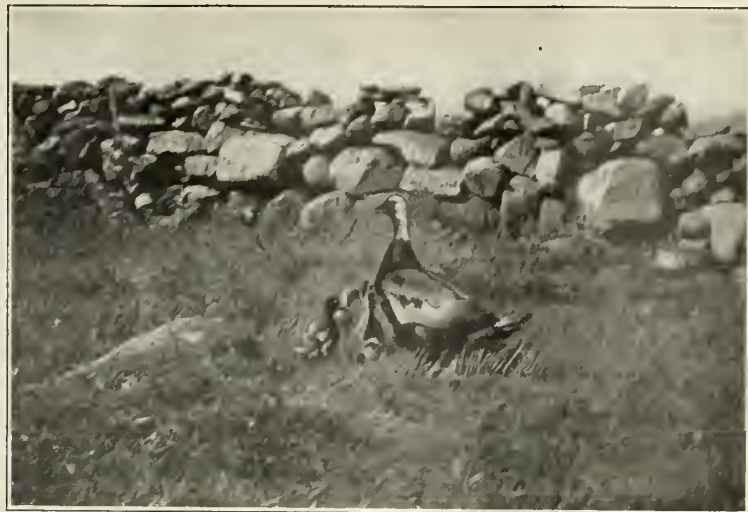
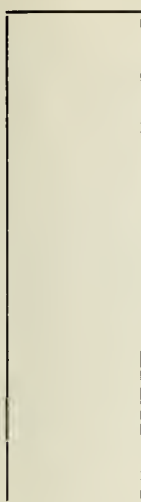
One drake will pair successfully with ten or a dozen ducks. When there are an equal number or each, they will divide up into pairs, and will fight savagely for the exclusiveness of home and nesting place, which they will select in some well sheltered secluded spot, where they will lay from twelve to fifteen eggs, and hatch them if permitted. If not allowed to hatch the eggs, they will continue to lay more or less from April to November. Their eggs are usually all fertile, and it takes five weeks to hatch them. The young are very strong and active, and usually all grow to maturity. They moult but once a year and must be protected from the cold or winter even more than any other ducks; a shed house



as many ducks. I usually give them fifteen eggs, and expect and get as many ducks. If at large, they will select most secluded places for their nests, and when leaving the nest will always cover their eggs with down, feathers, etc.

"The drakes are much larger than the ducks weighing ten to twelve pounds, the duck weighing six to eight pounds. As a table duck they can not be excelled. Young drakes will dress seven and eight pounds. They are more like the wild duck or goose in flavor than other ducks, and will hold their condition longer than any other duck. They will be found always ready for the table without extra feeding.

"There are two standard varieties of them, the colored and the white, the colored being the most popular and the handsomest. They should conform to the following description: Head rather long, and in the drake large, the top being covered with long-crest-like feathers, which are readily elevated or depressed by the bird when it becomes excited or alarmed. In color the head should be glossy black and white, with dark, horn-colored bill, rather short, and of medium width; head and face should be covered with bright-red carbuncles, the larger the better. Neck should be of medium length, and well arched; color, black or black and white, black predominating; back should be long, broad, and somewhat flat, with long, lustrous, blue-black feathers; breast broad and full, and body long and broad,



MUSCOVY DUCK WITH HALF BRED PEKIN DUCKLINGS

flesh-colored beak, blue or gray eyes, and pale orange or yellow shanks and toes. To all those wanting the finest duck for the table, and one of the oldest and most ornamental, we would advise them to select the Muscovy."

The above is the best printed description of the Muscovy we have seen, and conforms almost to what the standard description should be. The

Several years ago we visited about westerly Rhode Island, and saw three separate lots of mongrel ducks, the result of mating Muscovy females with a Pekin male. Those we saw were some of them over two months old, some about four weeks old, and others just from the shell. The older ones all had the appearance of common-bred ducks as to color, with shape like the Muscovy female. Those younger were colored much like the young of the Indian Runner, darkish brown, shaded with dark yellow. When full grown, they were in color more like a very light-colored half-bred Rouen than any we can describe.

The cross-bred or Mongrel ducks, as they are called, sell for the highest price gained for roasting ducks. They, like the Mongrel goose, when plump and attractive, sell for more than any other kind of dressed poultry. They are beyond question the very finest roasting duck; the flesh of those bred from the colored Muscovy is darker in color than are those from the Pekin drake and the white Muscovy female. The flesh of the Muscovy is naturally of close fiber; the Pekin softer and more open; the cross-breds from these naturally an improvement on either. We should prefer using the Rouen male with the colored Muscovy female, and an Aylesbury drake with the white Muscovy female, because both of these are finer as roasting ducks than the Pekins.

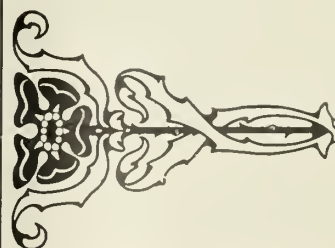
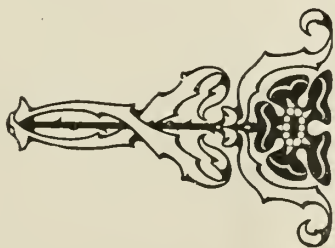
It takes five weeks for the eggs of the Muscovys to hatch and but four for the eggs of other ducks. The eggs laid by the Muscovy mated with the Pekin are said to hatch in thirty-one to thirty-two days; the result of the cross are said to reproduce when bred together or with either the Pekin or Muscovy. This sustains the statement of Mr. Wright as quoted above. We are, however, inclined to the opinion that they will not reproduce when mated together.



COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS

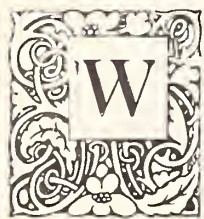
in color lustrous blue-black and black and white; wings very long and stout, coverts with lustrous green-black; tail rather long, with an abundance of stiff plumage, and in color black or white; thighs should be very short and large, and black or white; shanks short and large; toes straight, and strong nails, and dark lead or black in color. The white variety should be pure white throughout, free from any yellow tinge, pinkish,

colored variety was the one original, the whites were cultivated from them by selection and pairing, and pairing those having the greatest amount of white. Even now the young from the whites show some dark color when hatched, which usually disappears when they moult. The whites are some smaller than are the colored variety, the result, perhaps, of inbreeding. This can be improved by the infusion of new blood





# Intense Poultry Culture



We are prone to claim superior position on the ground of true Americanism. If this is to be considered as an emblem of quality beyond everything else, what must be the feeling of the true-born American who has kept abreast of the times, who shares with us the

modern civilization and education, even to sitting with the law-makers of the nation in the interest of their people. To them belonged this entire country in its natural condition. Of two such true-born Americans and their success with poultry, this article will deal.

Mr. Lee Pitchlynn and his sister, Miss Pitchlynn, the children of one of, if not the most noted



MISS PITCHLYNN AND HER NEWARK  
WINNER

Choctaw chief, seem to have solved the problem of intense poultry culture upon a city lot. They are located in the heart of Washington, at 1104 Sixth Street, where they have a small space devoted to their poultry in the rear of their home. Five hundred and forty eggs were laid by forty high-class Brown Leghorn pullets in thirty days in this plant, a tribute to the egg-laying qualities of their strain.

Mr. Willets, of New Jersey, was the original advocate of intense poultry culture. He demonstrated that many fowls could be profitably kept upon a small piece of ground where shade and grass was naturally provided. The Pitchlynns have shown how over three hundred may be hatched and grown upon a lot 21x40, without natural shade or grass, the entire ground space being covered with brick, the houses built there-

on, and the court in the center used for the exercising space for the fowls, old and young.

Having shown the possibilities of keeping fowls about a town or village home, without detracting therefrom, we hope to add to the interest through the presentation of the possibilities presented to those who dwell in cities who may be desirous of having a few or many hens either for the pleasure derived therefrom, or for providing fresh-laid eggs for the table. In so doing, a double purpose may be served, by keeping, as do the subjects of our sketch, some of the most popular standard breed varieties with which honors may be won at poultry shows, the eggs and surplus stock sold or consumed at home.

The secret of success with handling fowls upon a limited space, is cleanliness, exercise, well selected fowls, proper feeding and attention to their health through the provision for plenty of air and ventilation, and preventing or removing all chance for overcrowding. When all of these have close attention, one may be quite as successful as are the Pitchlynns with growing high-class exhibition poultry upon a limited space of ground.

In the rear of their city home you may enter the first of a series of five apartments from a side door where you find most comfortable quarters for a half dozen hens and their consort. From this you pass into a second apartment used in the same manner. Across the rear of the entire lot is the nursery or room for the brooders. This is divided into two apartments which are reached from the rear of the second breeding house, as before mentioned. Crossing from the right to the left side of the yard through this nursery, you enter another pen which extends the whole length of the yard, being double the size of the first and second apartments as first mentioned.

In this large apartment was kept during the entire breeding season the females which won the show honors in several places last winter. These were mated to a grand fine cockerel of the Hittman strain. From this pen was selected the eggs for hatching the present season. These have produced a remarkably fine collection of exhibition pullets. Passing from this toward the house, you enter another pen, which extends part way across in front of the lot in the rear of the home. This gives the capacity of four pens, two nurseries and the center court between all this, which is paved with brick and cement.

Upon this small space of ground has been grown in a single season over three hundred Brown Leghorns. Of course these have not all been kept continually here; the culls and poorer grade specimens being fattened and sold for market poultry. Many of the cockerels go as broilers. Out of the breeding season, the male birds are separated from the females and kept in the pens that are elevated from the ground as shown in the picture of the rear portions of the yards. These male birds have the privilege of exercising both in doors and out at stated periods during the day. The eggs out of breeding season are sold at the highest prices for breakfast eggs, for which they have at all times a demand far in excess of the supply, notwithstanding, as above shown, the egg yield is unusually large under their care.

Every bit of the grain, animal, vegetable and

green food is supplied by hand to this flock of poultry. The most absolute attention is given to the natural requirements for health and speedy growth. They are fed a variety diet, consisting of all kinds and characters of grain suitable for poultry, green food in the shape of lettuce, cabbage, clover and grass, which is plentifully supplied them. Grit, vegetables and animal food is regularly given them, all of which is carried on in a systematic manner governed by regularity and proper proportions so that the fowls may not be over-fed, and yet be kept in the healthiest conditions. When turned out to exercise in the open court, small pieces of bone or any article of food that they will chase one another to get is placed before them. If one might see the antics these fowls go through when turned out to exercise, chasing one another for a bone or



REAR VIEW OF YARDS

the stem of a piece of lettuce, or something of that character, they might imagine that the open court was a gymnasium wherein the fowls were sent for exercise. The poultry, the family dog, the cat and Miss Pitchlynn herself are all on most friendly terms with the poultry old and young, all of which will as readily congregate about the house pets and domestic animals as they do about their mistress who gives them her undivided attention.

The floors and interior of these poultry buildings are always kept in a healthful condition. The underlying floor of brick and cement covered with earth assures a dry floor beneath the litter of straw, which is kept there constantly to compel continued exercise to secure the grain diet fed to the fowls. Proper ventilation secures throughout the entire winter a perfectly dry interior; perfect sanitation and cleanliness assures continued health. With all these careful





FRONT VIEW OF YARDS SHOWING BROODER CHICKS

attentions bestowed, it is not to be wondered at that they have been so successful in growing the best of Single-comb Brown Leghorns.

Having illustrated the possibilities of having most attractive surroundings in town and country by giving reasonable attention to the construction of houses, laying out the grounds and sheltering or hiding away the unattractive part of poultry growing, it undoubtedly will be most interesting to many to behold how easily they might have on the rear portion of a city lot a few or many feathered pets to the limit of meeting their desire for fresh-laid eggs for breakfast, or growing fine specimens for the exhibition hall. Whenever poultry is kept in this way within the city limits where complaints might be made against the male bird crowing so early in the morning as to disturb the neighbors, it is only necessary to entirely do away with all male birds outside of the breeding season. Five or six weeks during the spring months is quite sufficient for the collection of enough eggs for hatching to fully replenish a stock of this kind. During this period the male birds may be brought from the rural districts and kept with the flocks. During all the balance of the year, the hens being separated from them, do not disturb the nearby neighbor in the least, and they will produce just as many eggs when kept alone in this way as they would if mated in the pens.

The recent agitation in many localities for or against the keeping of fowls in a neighborhood where they might or do disturb the nearby dwellers permits us to remark that all this would be quite unnecessary if the people understood the possibility of having a few or many hens without the male birds for producing eggs quite as successfully as if the troublesome out-spoken sire was with them, lending his aid to disturb the peace and quiet of the early morning hour, when all have a perfect right to claim perfect quietude and protection from disturbances while they sleep.

When fowls are kept in this way, all the undesirable, unneeded cockerels should be fattened as soon as they can be selected and used as broil-

ers. A well fattened Brown Leghorn cockerel that carries enough flesh to plump the breast makes quite as desirable a broiler as any other variety. It all depends upon the matter of condition, not the breed. Any kind may be fed with equal success. To plump the active Leghorn, it is only necessary to keep them in more confined quarters than might be necessary for others, and feeding the most fattening kinds of food, of which nothing is better than sour milk or buttermilk into which has been mixed ground oats and corn meal to make a thick mash. This, with

cracked corn and wheat will plump and fatten any young fowl, if they are kept closely confined and fed plenty of this and provided with grit and drinking water. Any breed or variety desired may be fed after same fashion within confined limits, the only demands being the strict observance of sanitary conditions. Whenever there is no odor whatever about the premises, the floors and sidewalls being perfectly dry and no trace whatever of insect vermin within the buildings, one may rest assured that their poultry will prosper even in the most limited quarters, if properly fed and provided with the necessity of constantly exercising so as to prevent them becoming over fat, indolent or diseased from the want of nature's one demand of healthful surroundings and plenty of exercise.

Recent developments have proven the possibility to breed all the essential qualities of Brown Leghorns in this way. At the recent Rockville Fair pullets grown from this flock showed their supremacy over all others. Young pullets hatched early this spring are producing eggs. Hens that have been kept over have almost finished the molt and have commenced to lay again this fall. All of these accomplishments prove conclusively the possibility of growing the very best Leghorns in such quarters. No fowls are more nervous, more active, more ambitious to range and forage for themselves than the Leghorns, yet it has been established that it is possible to grow them of superior quality, more than ordinarily large, and to keep them in good health and free from disease.

It is quite easy for anyone to take up any proposition in the cultivation of poultry or pigeons and carry it to a most successful conclusion if his heart is in the work and he has set a determination to succeed. Many interested in keeping fowls might study this problem and bring it even to a more successful solution than has been illustrated by us in this article, from the fact that seldom if ever will anyone attempt to grow poultry in so confined quarters because almost everyone can have more ground than this about their homes.



A FLOCK OF HALF GROWN PULETS



# A Working Bantam Plant



FOLLOWING the article on Game Bantams in the August issue, and directly in line with Intense Poultry Culture in this edition, we deem it of importance to outline the possibilities of bantam growing on small town lots. The plant that we

illustrate is located in the heart of Mount Pleasant on a small city lot, where has been bred by Mr. Samuel W. Stinemetz hundreds of beautiful bantams in many varieties. The illustrations made use of in the August issue, also those presented in this issue are made from specimens in active service in this plant.

The size of the building used is sixteen by twenty-four, the first floor being divided between the interest of the bantam pens, work-shop and feed room. The floor of the entire building is of cement. The interior divisions are made of close flooring half-way to the ceiling, the balance wire cloth. Each pen has for a roosting and laying room a space four by eight feet, the work-room and feed storage apartments being eight feet across the front of the building. The upper room is divided into a loft for tumblers and numerous pens, used for storing extra birds during the winter months, and to assist in the preparation for the exhibition rooms.

Toward the rear of the lot, back of the building above described are the numerous runways extending ten feet in the rear of the building, leaving between these and the line fence considerable space, in which each pen is permitted an extra outing as often as the number of pens will permit of a half day each. Between this building and the house is a grass plat about forty by sixty feet. Scattered over these are numerous small houses in which are accommodated the hens and their broods, caring for about one hundred and fifty young bantams.

As soon as these young bantams have reached an age to shift for themselves, they are transferred to the rural home of a friend, who cares for them until they are full grown and ready to be gathered up and brought back to the home plant before cold weather sets in.



BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAM

With this, as with the other city plant described, success has been achieved through constant watchfulness and the greatest attention to cleanliness and sanitary conditions, no condition being allowed which would cause the presence of insect vermin, rats or other nuisance. Not more than four females and a male are permitted in any one pen. Upon this small piece of ground is grown a numerous variety of bantams.

Of these, there are two kinds of Game Bantams, the Jungle fowl of the Gallus Bankiva variety, Light Brahma Bantam, Buff and Partridge Cochin Bantams, Black Rosecombs and Silkies. A few of these are grown without any intention whatever of having them for any other purpose than the pleasure of the owner and his family, scarcely any attention whatever being paid to the disposition of any of them through sale. The true fancier grows for the purpose of success. The satisfaction of producing a few of the best quality each year is the aim of the owner and his family, all of whom are more or less interested in them.

The question of the value of the bantam as an egg producer is often questioned. Several visits to the plant has convinced us of the pro-

lific egg production of all these varieties. In the six pens we found on one occasion twenty-one eggs that had been laid during the day. Twenty-seven hens occupied these pens, twenty-one of which had laid during the day of our visit. The basketful of eggs awaiting incubation attracted our attention, and were photographed for the benefit of our readers. It is not unusual to find a large egg yield among the larger varieties, but convincing proof of the egg production by these bantams was given by the dates thereupon, showing conclusively that they had all been laid within six days.

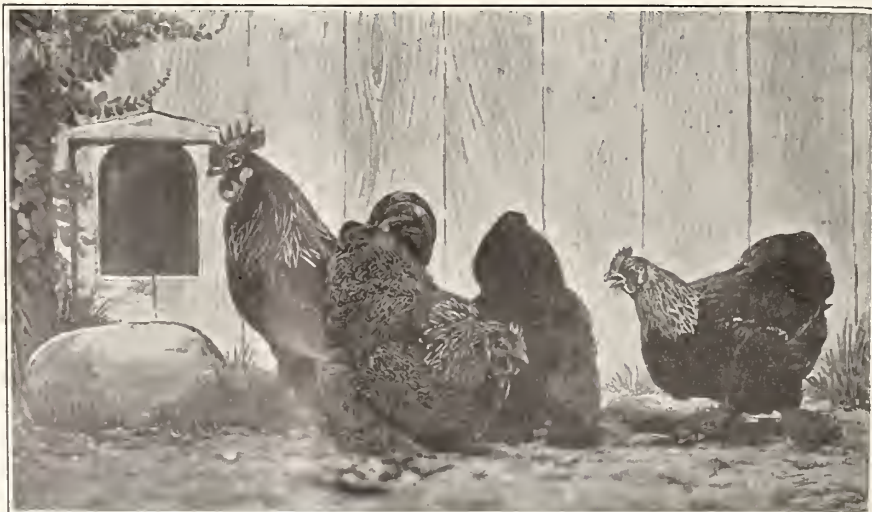
The size of the eggs produced by the Brahma and Cochin Bantams are about one-half in weight as compared with the eggs of the average Wyandotte. A dozen Asiatic Bantam hens will produce in weight about half as many eggs as will as many Wyandottes. Almost any one could have a small enclosure where a dozen of these miniature Asiatics could be kept without a male bird for the production of eggs for a family. The complaints of the neighbors about the crowing of the male birds are thus avoided, as it is only necessary to have the male birds in the mating pens during May and June of each year, as these are the months best adapted to the hatching of



A BASKETFUL OF BANTAM EGGS AWAITING INCUBATION

bantams in almost every locality. As mentioned several times in the columns of this paper, if the dwellers in village, town and city lots could realize that the nuisance complained of in the growing of the male birds is unnecessary, as the hens will lay equally well when kept alone; in fact, the test of the Australian yearly contest proves conclusively that hens kept alone and properly cared for will produce even more eggs than when mated for producing purposes.

Every one might please his fancy in the keeping of poultry of some kind, if he would adopt methods something after the fashion of the two plants described in this issue, the one for the larger breeds, the other for bantams. A space ten by twelve in the corner of almost any city lot would make satisfactory dwelling quarters for a dozen bantam hens. They will scarcely consume more than one-third as much food as will a Leghorn hen. If warmly housed during the winter months, and fed upon wheat, a little meat, the scraps from the table, plenty of grit, green food with some shell, they will lay a large number of eggs during each week in the year, except during the moulting season. Those anxious



PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS



to have the best, can always satisfy this longing by keeping only the best possible to be had and produce a few of them each season on the space of a small lot and grow them into exhibition specimens. To prevent all trouble, it is only necessary to remove the male birds, old and young, the latter as soon as they begin to crow, to some rural place where they will be grown and cared for until needed at very little cost or expense.

Of all bantams grown, the Game Bantam seems to be prime favorite among the fancy, the Asiatic Bantams a close second; and among those who value the eggs, they take first position. Nothing is more delicate for the table than the young bantams which might be classed as culls, and the old bantams under two years old. They are always plump and ready for the table. Nothing makes a more beautiful broiler than a three-quarter grown bantam. The small per cent of bone and offal in comparison to the edible portion makes them a delicacy that gives full return for all the care and food bestowed upon them when used for the table.

In addition to this, if the building has an upper story as above described, pigeons may be kept for the production of squabs. If this is intended, we would advise laying a double floor between the upper and lower story. Paint the upper floor with a thick coat of boiled tar. Cover this with sheets of tar paper. Cover this again with boiled tar, lay close flooring thereupon, laying the floor while the tar is warm so that the two floors will adhere closely together, being cemented with the tar paper and the hot tar between them.

Such a floor prevents the possibility of dampness of any kind going below from above. Insect vermin can not pass from one apartment to another through such a flooring. Where proper cleanliness is established and carried out, there is no danger, whatever, of the latter trouble, but such a floor means added warmth and a dry interior for the bantam below, and assures a dry floor in the pigeon loft above. Such a combination house is most satisfactory at all times, providing as it does a comfortable home during the entire year for the bantams and the pigeons, as well as an attractive work-shop on the first floor where the owner may attend to all odd jobs needed about the plant and home as well. To add to the beauty of the surroundings, a two-foot close wire screen fence may be built all along the fence line, leaving a two-foot flower bed on each side of the lawn, which is safely protected from the young bantams through the presence of the screen fence. None but the small bantams should be permitted the freedom of the lawn, and these will scarcely attempt to go over a fence of this height before the time has arrived when they should be removed to the rural district. In this way, the bantams, the pigeons and the flowers may all have their space in such a small plant without one interfering with the other.

This same construction of a plant may be



LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS

made use of for keeping a few Leghorn hens as well. The yards or runways must, of necessity, be wired in all about, including the top, to prevent the several varieties intermingling. This same construction would confine the Leghorn hens, six of which might be kept in any one of the enclosures during the entire winter months for the production of the white-shelled eggs for breakfast purposes. Room should be made for two pens of these in such a house, as the bantams themselves could be doubled up to eight in a pen during the winter months. In this way, those who desire a larger size egg than the bantam produces for table purposes might satisfy their longing in this direction during the months when table eggs are most expensive and most enjoyed. There is no limit to the possibility of growing poultry in limited quarters as we have shown in this issue.

The question of having these delicacies during winter months grows more and more beyond the reach of some of us as the prices of same advance. Years ago in some localities, eggs were sold from nine to twelve cents per dozen, where to-day they can not be purchased during the winter months for three times that value. A few hens can almost be sustained from the waste from the table. To economize in this direction, it is only necessary to have a small galvanized iron receiving bucket, into which can be thrown every scrap from the table. Where Bantams are kept, it might be well to pass all these scraps through a meat cutter. Place the bucket on the stove morning and evening, and thoroughly cook the contents, into which it is only necessary to mix enough bran to make a perfectly dry, crumbly mash food which will be

relished by the fowls, providing the most efficient egg ration that can be produced, the only cost being the small amount of bran used, which is a very cheap product.

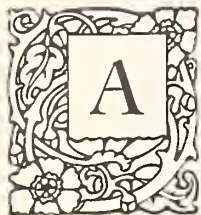
We have before mentioned the fact that thirty-one Black Minorca pullets were kept in a small building upon the rear of a city lot and fed entirely upon table scraps gathered from the nearby neighbors to add to their own, which were prepared and fed as above described. These hens laid so remarkably well that the owner has continued for many years to keep his fowls entirely in this way, paying a small boy in the neighborhood so much per week for gathering the scraps from the neighborhood for the purpose desired. The waste of almost any family would feed six or eight hens in this way. Where more are kept, it is only necessary to add some ground oats and corn meal to the mixture to increase it to the proportions to satisfy a larger number of hens.

So much has been written of late years relative to the enormous poultry plants of the country as to turn the attention of small growers away from the possibilities at their own door. It is only necessary to have the determination and to follow out the rule of care, cleanliness and perfect sanitary conditions to succeed beyond exaggerated hopes in keeping a few hens in this way. Nothing, however, can prove more unsatisfactory and less profitable than the attempt to keep a few or many hens upon a small lot where necessary sanitary conditions are neglected. The dividing line between pleasure and success and value rests in the degree of care and sanitary conditions established and maintained.





## Unfamiliar Fowls



ABOUT two years ago we published an article in the columns of THE FEATHER sustaining our statement as to the jungle fowl of Australia. This is better known as the Megapode or mound-building fowl of Australia.

Through the courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution, we were permitted to photograph a pair of these strange birds which had been recently acquired by them. The male and the female differ but little, except in size and shading of the plumage. Their feet are extraordinarily large in comparison to other birds, and are used for the purpose of scratching together mounds and heaps of dirt, leaves and other rubbish within which is deposited the eggs that are covered with the same material. These eggs are left in the mounds and heaps, and are hatched by the warmth of the material. The young are full-fledged when they come from the shell, and immediately proceed to care for themselves.

The Peacock pheasant, one of the proudest and most beautiful of all the pheasant family, is but little known and seldom if ever seen by the majority of our readers. The photograph we



THE PEACOCK PHEASANT

approach the wild surroundings of their native heath.

The Sonneretti or gray Jungle fowl, the companion to the Black-red or Bankiva variety are even less known than the other. The plumage of these is the nearest approach to the lacing of a Sebright Bantam of any wild fowls. Tracing the lineage of our poultry, it is freely admitted that the Pit Game varieties are descended from these Jungle fowls. The beautiful white centers and dark lacing of the plumage of the Sonneretti variety may have had its influence over the mark of the Sebright Bantams, and the laced Wyandottes, Polish and other domestic fowls whose plumage closely resemble these. But, as stated in our article in the August issue as to the history of poultry, we are inclined to the belief that the larger sized fowl must have come from the more stately and larger fowls of the Asiatic countries.

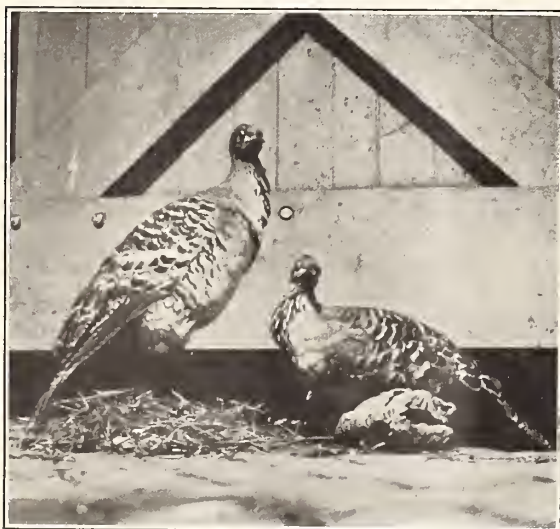
All of these are most attractive specimens that may be cultivated in averies established for pheasant growing. No one of them can be successfully grown where the conditions and surroundings are too domestic. The young of the gray Jungle fowl are most difficult to grow under the most favorable circumstances. Those who have succeeded in growing a few of them have done so with the aid of the Bankiva variety, which are more domestic as mothers, and which may be turned to shift for themselves in under brush and stubble-fields so soon as the young have begun to feather; a few have been grown in this way. Those that have been confined in the least have dwindled and died before becoming half grown. Those best informed on the caring for these are thoroughly well satisfied that to succeed with them they must be grown in a semi-wild state, with fully as much liberty as is accorded to the turkey or the guinea hen and other broods.

As to the Megapode none of them have been grown in confinement so far as we can learn,

except in the gardens of London. A few of them have been successfully hatched and grown at that place through providing almost natural surroundings and permitting them to pair and build as their will directed them. These like the ostrich can not be domesticated, as we understand it. They must be permitted at least partial liberty, and provided with surroundings as nearly approaching their natural home as can be provided them in confinement.

All the illustrations used to illustrate this article were photographs of specimens belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, all of which were prepared and mounted by Mr. Nelson A. Wood, the taxidermist of that institution. Most of them were exhibited at the Lewis & Clarke Exposition, and returned from there, having attracted great attention from those interested in natural history and the study of strange fowls. The natural position in which they are posed could only be accomplished by the guiding hand of a well-trained fancier, which Mr. Wood most certainly is.

In the near future we hope to present to our readers an illustrated article of the Black Sumatra fowl, which has been largely cultivated into its present excellence through the guiding hand of Mr. Wood, who has been an ardent fancier



THE MEGAPODE OR MOUND BUILDING FOWL  
OF AUSTRALIA

present of these is highly valued in the Smithsonian collection; the color of the plumage is beautifully brilliant, and the centers of the feathers, if possible, are more beautiful and richly embellished with brilliant colors than are the plumes of the peafowls themselves. The tail feathers are spread in the manner shown in the illustration, also thrown up over the back the same as the tail feathers of the peafowl when strutting about to show their elegance in the bright sunlight in comparison with the sombre colors and plain plumage of their mates. But few of the peacock pheasants have ever come to this country. They are valued most highly and can only be bred where conditions are such as to almost



THE SONNERETTI OR GRAY JUNGLE FOWL

of the Sumatra for many, many years. This breed has been recently taken up by the fanciers of England, and we hope to show the difference between the American and English type in the illustrated article that will appear in this paper.

Another attractive breed is the Phoenix fowl, or the long tailed fowl of Japan, of which we hope to write in the columns of this paper in the near future, believing that the larger number of ideas presented the greater good we will do for our readers. We endeavor with each issue to furnish valuable information to both the fancier and the market poultryman. Through the addition of what might be called references to novelties in the fancy we hope to please all who have an interest in feathered fowls of any kind or character.



## Science of Breeding

BY T. F. McGREW

Prior to the consideration of what may be termed the scientific branch of poultry culture, it may be best to fully define our meaning as to *shape* and *color* as we shall refer to them in the following chapters. Be it fully understood that we refer to these from the view-point of the Standard of Perfection, and not as market poultry.

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### Origin of Poultry

[CONTINUED]

**F**OLLOWING in line with the creation of better things came the breeder of standard bred exhibition fowls. With us the greatest interest rests with those produced by the experts of this country. The first of these was the Brahma fowl, the descendant of a gray Shanghai that came to this country on the trade ships from India and other portions of the Orient. These were picked up by the lovers of poultry throughout New England, and the result of carefully handling them gave us the beautiful and most valuable of all heavy fowls, the Light and Dark Brahmas.

Following these, the Plymouth Rock, the pride of the American fancier's heart; to them the grandest of all poultry, without doubt the best known of any individual fowl in the world, and perhaps it might be within the limits to state that one-half of all the market poultry sold within the confines of this country bear upon their plumage the influence of the marking of the Barred Plymouth Rocks. The three varieties of these—Barred, Buff and White—have the graceful finish and contour that can only be produced as a result of the careful judgment of exquisite taste and experience in handling poultry.

The Wyandotte that can muster nine beautiful varieties, is the third achievement of the American fancier. These three heavy-weight, general purpose breeds, the one containing the true original blood as it came from the Orient; the other two double-dyed in the blood of the Asiatic families, top-crossed, the one with the American Dominique, the other with Hamburg and other light-weight fowls, with the strength, the character, the endurance, the rich juicy meat, the yellow shank and leg, and the dark shell of the egg, all show the influence of the Asiatic family over both of the great American breeds.

We have omitted from its regular place in the order of creation the White and Brown Leghorn. These, of European character, produce the eggs having the white shell. Yet the world gives credit to the American fancier for the original production of these, they having been built up from specimens brought to this country by the Italian traders, who gladly exchanged them for the products of this country. For years the Brown Leghorn showed some trace of the creamy tint upon the shells of the eggs produced by them. This speaks louder than words of the possible existence of some of the blood of the great Malay family, down through the old English Black-Red Game used to enrich the plumage of the early day Brown Leghorn.

The great distinction between the fowls from the Orient and those from European countries is the existence of size, yellow skin, meat, beak and shanks, and with the tinted shell to the egg of the Oriental fowls; on the other hand, those from the European country carry the white skin, light-colored shanks and beak, and the white shells to the eggs. The Orpingtons, the general purpose fowl of England, have the preferred white skin and pinkish white flesh of the European countries, but the influence of the Asiatic blood made use of to increase the size, add vigor, and give a greater per cent of meat to the carcass, also branded the shell of the egg produced by them with a brownish tint.

Every family of poultry that carries even a slight per cent of the Asiatic blood in their veins produce the eggs with the dark-colored shells. To the fowls of the European countries belongs the individuality of producing the eggs having the white shell. Science, research, investigation of every kind has failed to discover the cause, or to present a sufficient reason for this distinctive color of shell to those two great families of poultry. So long as the scientist can not tell us what shades or lightens the shell of the egg, they should scarcely attempt to force the conclusion that all poultry came from the little Jungle fowl, when there are so many more evidences that point to a different ancestry.

Having traced to a limited extent the possible history and ancestry of our present day standard bred fowls, we add to this a short prelude as to the cultivation of these for utility purposes, all of which has its bearing upon the coming lessons which will be divided amongst the several branches as indicated in the opening of the article that proceeded this, hoping to establish a foundation upon which may be built a more thorough understanding which will lead to success and profit all who follow our line of thought.

#### UTILITY CULTURE

The word utility has become synonymous in poultry writings with the term "Market Poultry." When one mentions that they have cultivated poultry for utility purposes, it should always be understood that this refers to the handling of fowls for the production of eggs for market and fowls for market poultry. This, of course, would refer to all kinds of land and water-fowl. Intending, as we do, to treat upon all branches of utility poultry culture, we wish to connect this with the history of poultry as a preface to the beginning of the regular course of teachings in our September issue.

There is entirely too much of a disposition upon the part of some poultry-

men to establish antagonism to the cultivation of exhibition poultry of all kinds as compared with the production of market poultry. We shall make use of the term "standard bred poultry" in alluding to any breed of fowls. Some call them thoroughbred, some full-bred or full-blood varieties.

We shall refer to them as stated above, as standard-bred poultry, believing as we do, that there can not be anything better for utility work than some one of the standard breeds or one of their sub-varieties kept in its purity. One would be foolish indeed, to select matings along utility lines the same as they would be selected for producing exhibition specimens. The one absolute necessity for success in the production of a profitable egg yield and a large amount of attractive market poultry, is size within bounds, shape to the fullest extent, health and constitutional vigor unbounded. Se-

market poultry from narrow, flat-breasted, short-bodied specimens. The young stock you produce will be more like the parent stock than like your imagination. One can imagine the possibilities of producing full, plump specimens from stock visibly lacking in these qualities, the same as they can imagine anything else, but why they should hope to realize such results from such defective originals to work from, we are at a loss to understand.

So, in following up this subject, please remember that it is quite as essential to select the proper conformation in the parent stock that are to produce the laying hens and the market poultry, as it is to select the stock for producing exhibition specimens.

If you wish to produce in white fowls rich golden yellow shanks, skin and meat, select white specimens that have the most perfect formation, which have the golden shanks and skin so much pre-



First Prize  
White Wyandotte CKrl.  
New York 1904  
Owned by  
A.C. HAWKINS LANCASTER MASS.

lect this from some standard variety. If you have these three features to the largest extent possible to obtain, do not be the least worried as to color and marking. The most defective in color might be the most valuable along the lines of meat production. For these reasons, it is most foolish to weigh the exhibition problem against the utility purpose, or vice versa. Select the variety you prefer from among the standard breeds and grow them in their purity along the lines that will produce the greatest strength, endurance and vigor, which are the prime factors for producing quality and quantity in both eggs and market poultry.

Often the attempt is witnessed at producing full-breasted, long-bodied plump

ferred. Do not select those that have the chalky white plumage to the skin or pale-colored skin and shanks; select those that have the rich golden color of shank and skin, even though the plumage may have a yellowish cast on surface color, and be creamy beneath. These are the kind that are discarded by the producers of exhibition specimens, and most valuable to the utility breeder in growing market poultry of all kinds. If you desire to produce the golden colored skin, shank and meat, select just such specimens for producers. If you wish the pinkish white skin and shanks, select the breeds and varieties to which this peculiarity of coloring belongs. Never mix the specimens having the pinkish white shanks and skin with those having the golden



hue in same, for by doing so, you detract from both and improve neither—the one is a peculiar attribute of several breeds of fowls, the other to others. All are valuable in themselves. Keep the one you prefer, keep that which sells the best in the market to which you cater, keep these selected pure and true; do not attempt to improve by mixing. Cross-breeding is a business by itself that should never be indulged in only by those who understand it thoroughly.

Bad-colored, ill-shaped, rough-shelled, unattractive-looking eggs are usually produced by mongrels or cross-breeds. In the production of eggs for market, keep your strains as true, clean, and pure-bred as though producing for exhibition. In this way you will cultivate a sameness in your egg product which makes them all look alike. Nothing is more valuable when selling in the market than even shapes, shades and shells upon the eggs; nothing more undesirable than the opposite to this. If you keep some variety of standard-bred poultry, and follow it up continually you will have the even grading in your eggs. On the other hand, if you mix, intermingle or bring together separate strains, breeds or varieties, you destroy this individuality of egg production and reduce considerably the value of the eggs you would sell.

The same is true in the production of market poultry. Each breed and variety have been built upon the most desirable lines for the purpose for which they were intended. They have a great similarity of shape formation, and breed characteristics. In other words, a hundred of a certain variety will all look alike when dressed for market, if they have been carefully bred from properly selected specimens. On the other hand, if several varieties have been intermingled or cross-bred, the product of these as dressed poultry will have numerous shapes and colors which makes them much less desirable when sold than are the even, natural shape and colors that can be produced through proper selection.

The consideration of these points teaches us the value of adhering to one kind or variety for the production of eggs and market poultry. If you wish all white-shelled eggs, select for that and adhere to it closely; if the general purpose fowl and the brown shell egg are desired select for that and adhere to it continually. Follow in line year after year the one true selected variety, and do not be induced to depart from same, for if you do, the cross-breeds will produce much less desirable products than will be gained following in line the selection preferred from among the many standard breeds and varieties.

#### COLOR AND SHAPE

Solid colors, not natural but cultivated. Shape has been fashioned by man. Form has been largely influenced by the position and formation of the plumage. The carcass of all much the same.

When we say solid colors, not natural but cultivated, we mean that it is unnatural to have a solid colored fowl with no impurity of color. As, for instance, white will be marred with yellow, black or a dark color of some kind; white, red or brown will show in the black, and both white and

black in the buff. The few we have of any of these—of absolutely pure true color—are produced after strict attention has been given to their mating for years. If allowed to mate as they will and they are not selected, either may in a short time produce some of the opposite color. In this we have the proof of the cultivated condition necessary to their production.

We may have the opinion that some other varieties, or rather colors, are more difficult to produce in perfection than the solid colors. As to this, we may ask: Which do we have in the best quality at the large shows, White or Barred Plymouth Rocks? We imagine that the vote would favor the Barred variety in both number and quality, and

so full of red as to cause them to be almost discarded in their early advent. The Black Hamburg, although a made variety, has the most intense and brilliant shade of color, with the richest possible sheen. With all this they have to contend against the invasion of both white and red. The former we term as a color weakness, the latter as evidence of the richness of color present in the individual.

The three entire or self colors as spoken of in fowls, are black, white and buff; while in pigeons there are others, such as red, yellow and dun. The black and white might be called colors to themselves; so might the red and yellow in pigeons. The buff in fowls is a mixture of red, yellow and black, toned down in its pur-

breeder and judge. True golden buff should be so laid on as to be both solid and dense, entirely free from any shading of any other color. The entire web of every feather should be of the one even shade, and the under portion or down of a lighter shade of the same color. When such color is present, it represents the true buff as it should be.

White and black must be clear and true; the white as white as chalk, and whiter if possible; black must be a rich glossy black finished with a greenish sheen. Both must be entirely free from any other than their own true shade of color.

The modeling for shape has been done by man who, finding a willing and plastic original has guided it into the many styles and forms that we call breeds. Having established the desired characteristics of the breed, he goes farther and clothes them in several different colors, and these colors are the distinguishing emblems of the separate varieties; or, in other words, their shape should be the type or true form of the breed; color simply their variety distinction. All breeds should have their true distinct type and all varieties should conform to this. Any deviation from this should be classed as bad form and should count seriously against the specimen.

Form is largely influenced by the position of the plumage and the length and construction of it. The rotund form of the Cochin is largely due to the length and profuse downy formation of the feathers. The greater length of the feather and the cushion formation of down, builds them out in all sections and gives to them what we term Cochin shape. Twenty years ago the Cochin did not have so much of this; then their shape was quite like that of the Brahma of to-day. In fact, some Brahmas are seen today that would be more pleasing as Cochins than were many of the best Cochins of twenty-five years ago. All this is the result of the change in their feather formation.

The carcass of Brahmas and Cochins of the same age and condition are quite similar. There is so little difference that but few would notice it; surely not enough to influence the shape of the fowl when in full plumage. This same condition exists among the American breeds, and while there is a noticeable difference in the carcass of the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte this difference is not enough to establish the absolute difference that is demanded between these two breeds; for while many of both breeds have one and the same shape that has no bearing on the facts, for when this is true one or the other is not of the type that is demanded for its breed. In building up the back of the Brahma, so



BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

while we may on the spur of the moment conclude that the solid colors are more easy to produce, if we stop to consider we will soon remember that real fine White or Buff Plymouth Rocks are quite as scarce as the Barred, and the latter are considered about the most difficult to produce.

The fact that solid colors are so very hard to produce would incline one to the belief of their cultivated existence as well as to the opinion that their origin was not pure and true to color. We know full well that the original Cochin had black to the extent of striping in the neck, the imprint of which can be seen to the present day in all buff colored fowls. The White Cochins were full of yellow and mixed with black, and the Blacks

ity to what is called golden buff. The yellow in pigeons is much like the lemon color of the mildest colored Cochins.

While treating of the colors, attention is here called to the existing weakness in all buff colored fowls. At this time the tendency is toward a thin or weak color that is even too light in shade for a true lemon, and so thinly laid on as to allow the under color to show through the web. In addition to this, the surface color lacks density and is broken with very fine lines of a lighter shade which gives the appearance of a hair line barring all over the surface plumage. This is more prevalent in the males than in the females. This is found in all buff breeds or varieties, and has too much encouragement at the hands of both

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much depends upon the form and position of the main tail plumage. This same is true of the Cochin, the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte. The back is lengthened and shortened by this upbuilding of the cushion and saddle and the fullness and sweep of neck plumage.

The back of the Wyandotte is shortened by the upbuilding of the cushion by the tail formation that is aided by the downy formation of the plumage throughout. This same construction builds up and shortens the back of the Cochin, and less of it gives the other type to the Brahma and Plymouth Rock. One might be surprised at the similarity of shape of the White Indian Game and the White Wyandotte when dressed for market. The sameness runs through all breeds that are of about the same size.

The lesson is continually taught in the show room, that proper shape and color combined is the winning specimen. If all breeders could become convinced of this and be infused with the spirit of having both in the highest degree, advancement in quality would become more general; but so long as there is an inclination to favor one to the detriment of the other, progress will be retarded. These two must go hand in hand at all times if we hope to gain the most desirable quality in each and every breed and its variety. Size has considerable influence over shape. Each breed has a limit to size, within which the best form may be maintained. To go beyond this is to sacrifice the best form for this one condition. While this is true, size has more influence at times than should be allotted to it. Entirely too often do we see oversize gain for individual specimens more than is warranted, when we consider the ill proportions that are often present. All these tendencies are draw backs to the most desirable improvements in any breed where they are encouraged. Proper size, perfect shape, and good color throughout give the most desirable make up for exhibition specimens.

The tendency at this time is to have the greatest favor cast with the specimen that comes the nearest to the standard weight; other qualities being equal, this would confine all breeds within the weight or size best suited to their form or type. There is no question but that fowls can be too large to have the best or most perfect type. This is quite as likely to be true of the Brahma or Cochin as with the Leghorn or Bantam. All breeds have their place and position as market fowls, as well as exhibition fowls, and each should be held within the limit that best suits the general make up.

## WHITE AS A COLOR.

The tendency for some time has been for white colored fowls, in both chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. The claim is made that they dress so beautifully for the market; this is true. Following this, comes the contention in the show-room for supremacy. White fowls must be absolutely white to the skin; no cream or yellow shading will do—quill and all must be true white, or it will not do for a winner. This will gradually have its influence on the shank, skin and flesh, turning them gradually whiter all the time and away from the market demand. Some growers tell us they may be forced to turn to the buff varieties for market growing stock, so as to gain the golden yellow skin.

White fowls, to be true white must be bred from absolutely white-plumaged parents; quills of plumage clear to the skin must be pure white; better if the shanks

are white or nearly so. In this way only can we hope to have clear clean white plumage through and through. By continually following this rule, the yellow skin and shank will fade to a pale yellow or almost white color. This is detrimental to market values, it is said. We question very much whether this will add to or take from their value as market poultry, providing that other qualities are of the best. It is quality and condition that counts most in dressed poultry, not color.

Almost two thousand years ago the Romans advised against keeping pure white fowls, as they were considered delicate at that time. This was true with us until within twenty years. Within this time they have been bred and cultivated into fowls that are as strong and healthy as are any of our varieties. Care, cultivation, selection and mating has done this for them; but even to this time the most vigorous are those that have the yellow cast in their plumage, rich yellow beaks and shanks and light red eyes, conditions but seldom found with those that have absolutely white plumage.

This is probably the hardest problem which the fancier has to solve, and instead of trying to guide nature in the channel which circumstances make a logical way, he strives to go against the laws of nature, and compel that which has been proved to be incompatible, that is, to produce a pure white fowl in a specimen that is required to have yellow pigment. The result is nothing more than the natural blending of colors which are kept in dangerous proximity. We are by no means prepared to state that the production of fowls with white plumage and yellow beaks, legs and skin is an impossibility, but it must be borne in mind that producing is not even half the battle. The aim must be to obtain the qualities desired so firmly established in the specimen that reproduction will not be a matter of doubt, but an assured fact, and that no extraordinary care shall be needed to avoid the discoloration which at this writing is the bane of every breeder of white fowls.

In everything there is a right and a wrong way, and if you wish to produce perfectly white plumage, you must avoid the source of your trouble, in other words, remove as much as possible that which is responsible for the tainting. This you will find in the quills, whence it is absorbed from the yellow skin. Select for breeders the purest white plumaged specimens you have, pure white in quills, with beaks and legs very pale in color, using these as the foundation on which you are to build your pure white strain. From year to year select your breeders on the same lines, and in the course of time you will establish a true pure white plumage, accompanied by very pale colored beak, legs and skin. In no other known way can pure white plumage be produced with any certainty. There are certain laws of nature that can not be overridden. It does look as if producing white plumage with yellow beaks, legs and skin comes under that law. Only the future can prove the facts in the case, and if the past is to be taken as a criterion of the future, but few of us will live to see the problem satisfactorily solved.

## BLACK PLUMAGE.

The early day black fowls had considerable red in hackle and on wing bows. The first Shanghais that came of this color had so much of this red in their plumage, as to discourage breeders with them. In fact, they were almost discard-



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# Science of Breeding

[CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE]

ed as a variety, there being so few of them, and the quality so poor in both shape and color, as compared with the other colors or varieties. This was true to so large an extent in some black fowls as to lead early day writers to say they were, "at times of a deep maroon color."

It is often claimed that the White Cochins was a sport from the blacks; this we doubt very much, for the whites have always had both shape and color better than had the others.

In consideration of colors, the laws of nature point to black as the kindred color to white, so closely allied that either may be produced from the other. In what we term 'sports' in poultry breeding, we find that it is almost common for white fowls to throw black sports, and for black fowls to throw white sports, but more frequently the albino from the black. In fact, we have seen the purest white fowl of the season come from the blackest of black parents. A white sport can not be absolutely relied upon as a breeder, for though pure in appearance, the blood which courses through its veins is that which represents years of black coloring and reversion is apt to result.

The production of pure black plumage is more difficult, for the greatest danger is that too much color may result. The color to be substantial, must carry with it rich black beak, legs and quill, even to the point of tainting the skin. The quills must be black to the very skin and of a bright shiny black, neither dull nor brownish; the undercolor, flights and fluff must be free from brownish shade. The legs like the plumage must be bright, as dullness detracts from the appearance. In order to produce a true black with any certainty, only rich, true, black-colored birds must be tolerated as breeders, rich deep black to the skin—in fact, that the color of the whole plumage extends well to the skin so as to include the undercolor. The less shading or fading at the skin, the better. Both male and female must possess that luster which comes from a rich greenish sheen, and this greenish sheen must be more pronounced in the male than in the female. The union of these rich colors is very liable to increase in the posterity, resulting in red or bronze, which is far less objectionable than white or faded black, the slaughter of the few specimens showing this excess of coloring will be more than compensated by the beautiful sheen obtained. This excess of color will rarely affect the females to the degree of injury, being far more pronounced in the male birds; but where possessed in moderation, it will be found most useful in reclaiming females showing a tendency to fading, and will insure that sheen without which black can not be perfect. The finest black pullets yet produced have come from males showing this rich bronze, red in necks and wings.

While our aim with the white birds is to eliminate color as much as possible, when breeding black birds, we have to contend with the natural tendency to fading, and to avoid this, it is well to infuse new strength in coloring matter from time to time, or whenever we find that the greenish sheen is merging back into dull black. On general principles, it may be

dangerous to encourage any of these bad colors in plumage, and especially so in the hands of the novice. But in practice, it is found that the proper mating for females lacking somewhat in color, though extra fine in other respects is a male with a grand color right through to the quills, with some tendency to a copper cast in neck. The time may come when perfect specimens can be produced year after year from perfect specimens without suffering any loss in color, but there must first be found some way to arrest the natural deterioration which affects all life, color not excepted; and until then, he who strives to maintain perfection without resorting to excessive or superabundant color, must be resigned to see others produce the best specimens.

## THE GOLDEN BUFF.

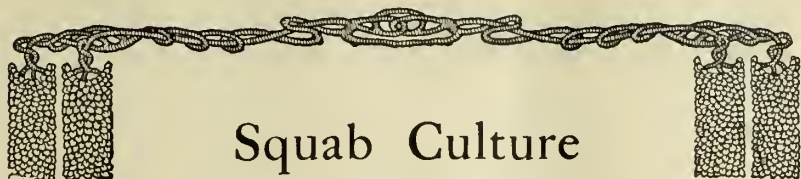
The most attractive of all Cochins from the first, was the soft yellow or buff, not the lemon shade, but the true golden hue, the natural and exalted color of the Orient, the color that is natural to the tropics, the same that the highly honored Li Hung Chang wore when he planted the tree by the tomb of General Grant—that beautiful shade or tint that can only be produced by the expert is not only the most difficult of solid colors to produce in its best shade, but the most difficult of all shades of plumage to have of the best and truest quality. To have this so that it will produce the equal or better than itself is the problem that confronts the fancier who covets the winnings in their classes.

To do this, one must understand the true meaning of buff color. Buff is neither red, brown, nor lemon in shade; it is the true golden buff hue, that shade of smooth, even rich color which is always recognized when seen, continually sought after, and but seldom produced in the most attractive shade upon any of the buff colored varieties. The greatest obstacle in the way of this is the continued persistence of many in an attempt to improve a too light hue through the use of specimens entirely too dark in shade that have black in wing and tail plumage. To be most attractive, the color must be so closely laid upon the web of the feather as to entirely exclude the possibility of the lighter shade of under-color showing through the plumage. We oft-times see very light colored specimens that have the appearance of threads of a lighter shade—almost white—running across the web of the feathers, as if very light-colored lines had been traced thereon. This is an indication of too thin coloring in the web. Such specimens always have a very light or weak shade of under-color that is apt to show through and make the surface color of such specimens look irregular, mixed or mussy, as it is sometimes termed.

The most effective rule to be followed in the mating for the production of buff color, is to use as nearly as possible a true, even-colored pair, trio, or combination of birds. These should not be of a light lemon shade of color, nor should they be of a reddish buff color, but of a true, even buff, such as is often seen in

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 25.]





## Squab Culture



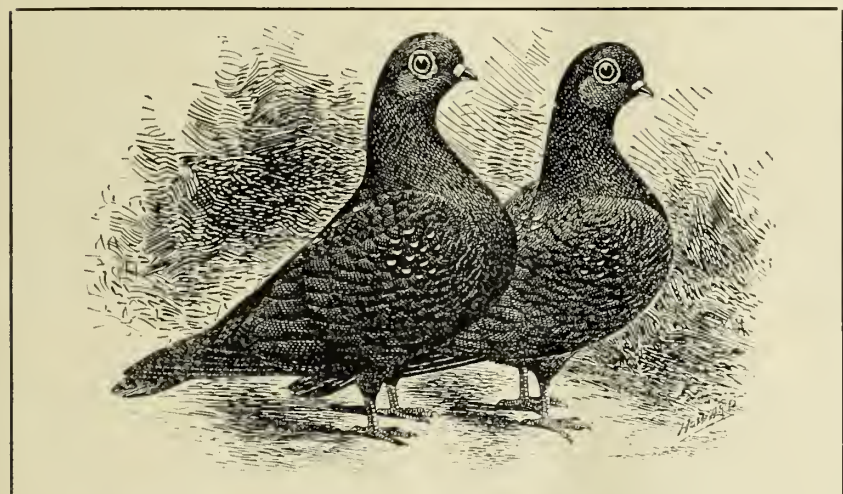
DO HAVE poor quality, low-grade, light weight producers for growing squabs for market it never pays. The day has gone by when one can sell at a profit squabs weighing under eight pounds to the dozen. Those that weigh eight pounds and over are sold at a profit. These

can be grown from well selected, well-managed Homing pigeons, but can not be grown from small sized hens, or from any squab producers that are poorly handled.

The careful feeding of the parent birds is of much more importance than is usually given credit. Many imagine that to throw some corn in the hopper is proper feeding for the breeders. This is not the case; they must have a selection of grain. There must be small particles of broken corn, wheat and other small grains from which the parent pigeons

pigeons. They will eat a little of this, but it is not necessary to their best interests. The green peas furnish all the necessary green or vegetable food needed. The pigeons prefer yellow corn, also the yellow variety of dried peas known as Canadian peas. A little buckwheat, some rape, a little millet, and occasionally a handful of hemp seed thrown on the floor to fifty pairs of pigeons may not be amiss. However, the feeding of any amount of hemp seed is more injurious than beneficial, especially during warm weather. Hemp seed may be used to advantage with exhibition specimens in moult.

When pigeons are ailing from cold, damp day—what they call out of condition—a little hemp seed may be fed to them with good results. Do not use condiments of any kind, unless absolutely necessary. Whenever pigeons must be dosed with medicine of any kind, it is better to be rid of them than to bother



A PAIR OF TUMBLERS

produce what is known as pigeon milk, the first two days' supply of the young squabs. This is manufactured for the young in the crop of the parent pigeon. It is kept there until thoroughly softened by water and warmed into a pleasant mass, which is then fed by the parent birds to the young squabs for their first two or three meals. Following this, they must have small particles of broken corn, wheat, a little grit, plenty of water, a few millet seed, and a little broken kaffir corn. Never feed whole kaffir corn to pigeons or young chicks; it must be broken into small pieces to be a good food for young pigeons.

The pigeons as they grow older need larger grain, larger size broken corn, whole wheat and other grains and some dried peas. All of this grain should be provided within the house, so that the parent pigeon may select for themselves that manner of food best suited to the growing squabs.

During the heated term of the summer plenty of fresh water and more peas should be provided than during the colder days of early spring and fall. Some advocate feeding a little green food to

with them, unless they are the most valuable of exhibition specimens.

In very cold damp weather, out of breeding season, never when they are feeding their young, a little gum camphor tied in a cloth and dropped in the drinking fountain may be good for them. Do not leave it there more than two or three days, then remove it. A little bit of camphor in this way prevents or removes colds; too much of it never beneficial. At no time should it be used when the pigeons are feeding squabs, for if it is, it is certain to taint the flavor of the flesh of the young squabs.

Soon the moulting season for pigeons will be at hand. When pigeons begin to moult it is just as well to stop the breeding of squabs. They will need all the vitality in their bodies and plenty of good food and exercise to bring them safely through the moult, and besides the squabs that they might produce would be more than likely lacking in size and quality. When moulting season begins, the breeding season had better end, unless the squabs are to be used for family purposes and one is not over-anxious to have them begin early in the season to reproduce.

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Large Mated Homers, Lowest Prices, Producing Heavy squabs; fancy pigeons cheap; forcing squab—breeding, tell male from female, etc.; 35c. Catalogue for stamp. FRED SUDOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12-9

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Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Heavy Squab Stock.—Giant Runts, \$7.50, \$10.00, and \$15.00 per pair. Maltese Hens, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per pair. Hen-Runt Crosses, \$5.00, \$7.50, and \$10.00 per pair. Guaranteed mated; prompt shipments. Business done on money back principle. Correspondence for business only—enclose stamp. OAKLAND PIGEON CO., Oakland, California. Dept. C. 11-12

SUPPLIES

Colored Leg Bands.—Band Your Poultry, Pigeons, in colors. Identify them at sight. Price List, samples for stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Beverly, Mass. Dept. F. 11-12

FERRETS

6000 Ferrets. Some trained specially for rats. Book and circular free. LEVI FARNSWORTH, New London, Ohio 12-4

CATS

Beautiful Angora Kittens, the marked ones at \$3.00 each or \$5.00 a pair. One white female at \$5.00. Stamp for particulars. MRS. J. FRANK HOTTEL, Maurertown, Va. 12-1

FOR SALE

For Sale.—200 S. C. White Leghorn Hens, 1 Year old, "Wyckoff Strain." M. K. STROUD, Hernon, Va. 12-2



Business World



R. E. S. EBY, secretary of the Monroe Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Monroe, Louisiana, wishes us to announce that they expect to hold the greatest show ever held in the South during one week in December, perhaps December sixth to ninth. H. W. Blanks has been selected as judge. All exhibitors interested in better poultry in the south should give their attention to this meeting in December.

The Warsaw, Illinois, Poultry Association will hold their next show December twelfth to fifteenth. Wm. G. Warnock will be judge, Paul Heise secretary.

The secretary of the Switzerland County Poultry Association informs us that their second annual poultry show will be held December sixth, seventh and eighth next, and they are looking forward to the finest exhibit ever shown in that locality. Address the secretary at Vevay, Indiana.

The Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show occurs at Nashville, Tennessee, October eighth to thirteenth. Messrs. Sledd and Jones are the judges. The winter show occurs at Nashville, January fourteenth to nineteenth. Messrs. Denny, Marshal and Hansen are the judges. John A. Murkin, Jr., is secretary for both of these associations. His address is Nashville, Tennessee. These are said to be the largest of all the poultry shows of the south.

The American White Orpington Club has completed a most perfect organization. They have a large membership, are doing a good work for the White Orpingtons and are very anxious indeed to have a good place among the representative poultry fanciers.

Mr. Henry M. Hacker, Lynn, Massachusetts, has been most successful this season in raising a large amount of beautiful specimens from his White Wyandottes, to which he calls the special attention of all seeking stock in his line.

The Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Schenectady, New York, has selected January twenty-second to twenty-sixth for their show dates. It appears to us that these people have been most fortunate in the past, and we wish them more success in the future.

The Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, at Columbia, Tennessee, will hold a Fall show during the week of November twenty-seventh. R. S. Hopkins, of Columbia, Tennessee, is the secretary.

The Greenfield Score Card Poultry Club, of Greenfield, Mass., will hold their regular three day celebration December third, fourth and fifth, at which time all specimens entered for competition will be scored by competent experts.

The Newark Fanciers' Association, of Newark, Ohio, will hold their next ex-

hibition during the week of January twenty-ninth to February second, 1907. Ben Myers, of Indiana, is the judge, Edw. Larson, Newark, Ohio, is the secretary.

We are informed by Prof. Jas. E. Rice, of Cornell University, that the winter course in poultry husbandry will begin December sixth and has been lengthened from eleven to twelve weeks. This change has been made at considerable expense in conducting the course in order to let the students who have completed the course return to their homes or to accept positions the latter part of February instead of March. It has been found that the three weeks thus gained by the students in the spring after completing the course would be much more valuable than the three weeks in the fall of the year. Many inquiries are already in from applicants to take this course. Everyone interested should write to the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The three interesting publications, *Country Life in America*, *The Garden Magazine* and *Farming* have forged so strongly to the front as to make them of considerable value to all anxious for information along the lines of beautiful country homes, farming and the family garden. None have done better with publications than Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Company, of New York, the publishers of these beautiful magazines. Each one of our readers should write to them for full information relative to their publications.

The Second Annual Show of the People's Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Fort Wayne, Indiana, will occur during the week of January twenty-first to twenty-sixth, 1907. Messrs. T. E. Orr and Geo. Ewald will judge the show; D. F. Ault, secretary.

The Central Vermont Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its first show in Barre, Vermont, January eighth to tenth next. May, of Boston, and Ballou, of Worcester, Massachusetts, will judge. James E. Mitchell is the secretary.

The Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Company, of New York City, of which Mr. Russ is the head, has closed one of the most successful years of existence in the business. In changing their advertisement in preparation for the fall trade, they send their congratulations to the poultry fraternity at large, and request that each and every one who sees this shall send for a copy of their new catalog.

Mr. Charles Nixon, Washington, N. J., offers for sale a number of the offspring from his grand prize winners at the late New York show. Mr. Nixon raises his own exhibition stock, the quality of which brought his name to the front most conspicuously during the past winter.

We would call the attention of our readers to the remarkable offer of Allen S. Sechrist, of Port Trevorton, Pennsylvania, who wishes to dispose of some





## Business World

[CONTINUED]

grand Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. Write him for particulars.

Mr. Wm. J. Kinsley, Nutley, New Jersey, has in his possession a flying homer marked E. Z. 15689. If the owner will write and prove property he will be glad to deliver same to him.

The McKean County Poultry Association will hold their next winter show in Bradford, Pennsylvania, January sixth to eleventh next. Two efficient judges have been retained to place the awards. Mr. E. L. Jones, the secretary, will do everything in his power to please exhibitors.

The Greenville Poultry Association will hold their first annual exhibition at Greenville, South Carolina, during the week of January 15th next. All are invited to join with them to make the exhibit a great success. Address W. T. McDavid, secretary, Greenville, South Carolina.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Lancaster County Poultry Association will be held at Lititz, Pennsylvania, during the week of December twenty-fifth next. Messrs. Cornman and Wittman will judge the show. J. W. Bruckhart, at Lititz, Pennsylvania, is the secretary.

J. S. Jeffrey, poultryman of the Agricultural Experiment Station of North Carolina, writes us that there will be held at Greensboro, North Carolina, week of January eighth, a poultry show for the benefit not only of the whole South, but the world as well. Mr. Jeffrey may be addressed at West Raleigh, North Carolina. He is secretary of the association. W. C. Denny, of Rochester, N. Y., will judge the show.

The Bureau County Poultry Association will hold their next exhibition during the week of December twelfth at Princeton, Illinois. Address Frank R. Bryant, secretary, at Princeton, Illinois, for full particulars.

The poultry breeders of Carry, Ohio, will hold a poultry exhibition during the week of December eleventh next. Friend Burgott will place the awards. Mr. Geo. Wolfrum is the secretary.

The Corfu Fanciers' Club, of Corfu, New York, will hold their annual show November twenty-seventh to thirtieth next. W. F. Brace will be judge, Chas. Phelps, secretary.

Chas. Behrend, Jr., secretary, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, informs us that their next annual poultry and pet stock exhibition will be held during the week of December seventh to thirteenth. Mr. Jas. Tucker will judge the poultry and Mr. Vanslow the pigeons. They met with great success last winter with their exhibition and hope for even better things this time.

The Queen City Poultry Association will hold their annual show in Manchester, New Hampshire, the week of De-

cember eighteenth. C. H. Tobic, secretary, will be glad to send premium lists to all interested.

"Results are bound to prevail from advertising in THE FEATHER. If results do not come at first they come later. My classified ad. had been discontinued when all at once inquiries came flying in. Inclosed find new Leghorn ad."—Eldon Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

"I wish to congratulate you on the improvement of THE FEATHER in the last few issues, and may it long continue to prosper."—W. Y. Stanley, Winchendon, Mass.

## Science of Breeding

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22.]

the plumage of the best Buff Cochins male birds. In mating, the breast color of the male should match exactly with the shade of the color of the females, only the breast color of the male should be one or two tints deeper or darker in color than the breast of the female. The top or back color of the male of a brilliant luster, slightly darker than the underbody color of the same specimen; the females one even shade of buff throughout. Such matings if continued in successively, any strain of buff fowls will build up and establish the proper shade of surface color with a strong under-color.

The practice of using the male birds with black or dark shadings in tail or wing deepens or darkens the shade of the plumage color throughout in all their offspring; the use of the specimens having weak colored tails and wings is apt to influence for a lighter shade of color. Many males and females are used as breeders, also as exhibition specimens that are very weak in flight color and under-color as well. Such specimens are not desirable for breeding yards. The flights and secondaries should be naturally a little darker buff than the surface color, never lighter in shade in the breeding specimens. Stick to absolutely buff color throughout, with the lighter shade of buff for under color, and mate the specimens as above indicated to improve the shade of buff. It can not be done satisfactorily in any other way.

Having set forth the partial history or origin of poultry, and having stated plainly our opinion as to the three solid colors acknowledged in poultry, we shall not refer again in this article to this question. When we say white, remember we refer to the kind of white described in this article; of black, the same, and of buff, as indicated above. Do not imagine that we refer to any other shades of color when we mention these in connection with the production of exhibition poultry along the lines of scientific management.

## HOW TO GET MORE EGGS

The richer your land the bigger will be your crop. The richer your poultry food is in egg making properties the more eggs you will get. That's natural. Just feed them Harvey's Electric Poultry Food and see the egg basket fill fuller and quicker. It's rich in egg making elements. That's why. Send for catalog of everything for the poultryman. Do it today. Harvey Seed Co., 21 Elliott St., Buffalo, N.Y.

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Homing Pigeons.—I Have a Number of Fine cocks in Blue and Black Chequer and several pairs of mated birds (excellent breeders) that I will dispose of at reasonable prices. The above birds are pure-blooded Homers, and bred from reliable stock. Also a limited number of youngsters bred from the same strain. G. R. BAYLE, 1643 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-12

Guaranteed Mated Homers For Sale From Oldest and highest grade squab farm in America; capacity of farm 14,000 birds. JOHN Y. CRAWFORD, Mt. Pleasant Pigeon Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 11-12

High-Class Homer Pigeons for Squab Raising, more money in squab raising than any other business. Secure the best breeders, at the lowest prices, from the WEISSPORT SQUAB CO., Weissport, Carbon County, Pa. 12-10

For Sale—A few thoroughbred Homers for Squab breeding, of prime breeding age, and large size. Cheap for quick sale. W. L. DUBOIS, Silver Spring, Md. 12-1

Larga, Healthy Show Homers \$3.00, White Homers, \$2.50, Colored Homers \$2.00. Only good mated birds sent out. JOHN J. HERTZ, 27 Hanover Street, Hanover, Pa. 12-2

Homers For Larga Squabs. Two to Six Months old, \$1.00 a pair. Experience breeding for nine years. Pairs selected if possible. C. L. YERGEN, Danglesville, Pa. 11-12

Closing Out My Entire Stock of Homers and Barred Rocks. Young and old. Write for prices, enclosing stamp for reply. A. J. ROBISON, Liberty, Mo. 11-12

For Sale.—From One to One Hundred Pairs Guaranteed mated Homers for squab raising; first-class birds, one to three years old, \$2.00 a pair. JAMES E. MILLER, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Reference: Peoples National Bank. 12-2

For Sale.—Working Homers. Won Second Prize World's Fair, St. Louis. Excellent breeders, \$3.00 per pair. C. F. RODENBERG, Assistant Postmaster, East St. Louis, Ill. 11-12

Ovar Stocked.—Will Sell Few Pair Blooded Homers \$1.50 per pair, mated. Also, few youngsters for mating. Good chance for new blood for lofts. C. O. PIKE, Sycamore, Ill. 11-12

150 Pair Homers, First-Class Squab Breeders.—As we intend to move we offer the entire lot. WEBER BROS., R. 4, Hagerstown, Md. 12-2

400 Fina Homers, Bred From Plymouth Rock Squab Co. Stock. For sale cheap. 125 pairs mated. Banded. L. M. KINNEY, 604 Kinney Ave., Mt. Pleasant, Mich. 11-12

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White Crested Black Polish Single Birds. Pairs and trios. Silver cup winners at World's Fair, Boston and New York City. Write for wants. CHAS. L. SEELY, Pres. Am. Polish Club, Afton, N. Y. 12-2

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S. S. Hamburgs For Sale.—One Pan of 8 Hens and yearling cock at \$15.00. The cock and two hens alone are worth the price. A. A. PAYNE, Lynchburg, Va. 11-12

## BUCKEYES

Buy Buckeyes From the Originator.—Best Stock ever this year. Pulletts began laying August 9. Prices right. MRS. FRANK METCALF, Red Feather Farm, Warren, Ohio. 12-2

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Heavy Weight Belgian Haras, Brad From Choia Pedigreed and prize winning stock. Write your wants. THE PLEASANT VIEW RABBITRY, Clark Pa. 12-5

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County Line Poultry Farm Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns again winners, Lockport, N. Y.; 1 entry Barred Rocks, 2d pen; Buff Leghorns, 2d cock, 2d hen, 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels, 1st, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen; Auburn, N. Y., 2d and 3d cockerels, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets, 1st and 3d pens. Send for catalogue of matings. Address A. G. BARLOW, Box 4, Barker, N. Y. 11-12

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Earrets, dogs, Angora goats, Belgian hares, etc. Descriptive sixty-page book and store at your door, 10c mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 11-12

10 Best Varieties, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred Rocks, White, Golden, Silver Wyandottes, Spanish, Leghorns and Minorcas. Stock and eggs for sale. EMERY REIFENBERG, St. Johns, Pa. 12-4

Closing Out Entire Stock, Must Sell at Once 200 S. C. Brown Leghorns, pen each Black and Buff Cochins (Hare) Dark Brahmas, White and Black Wyandottes, Dorkings, Andalusians, six varieties ducks, bantams, etc. Send for list if you want exhibition stock at bargain prices. J. FRANKLIN HILLER, R. F. D. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y. 11-12

Eggs For Hatching From Buff Cochins and Anconas. Madison Square, N. Y., winners. \$2 Cochins, \$3 Anconas, per sitting of 13. H. MIER, 181 Springfield, Ave., Rutherford, N. J. 12-1

Choica, Pura-brad Poultry.—Buff Cochins, White and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Black and White Minorcas, S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs; also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs and stock for sale reasonable. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Turkey eggs, 25c each. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, R. F. D. No. 3, Mt. Joy, Pa. 11-12

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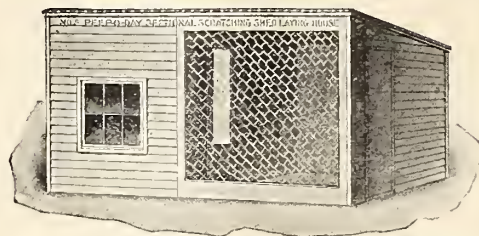
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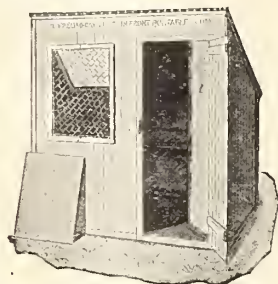
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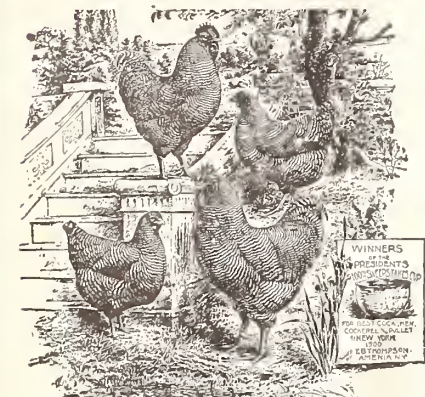
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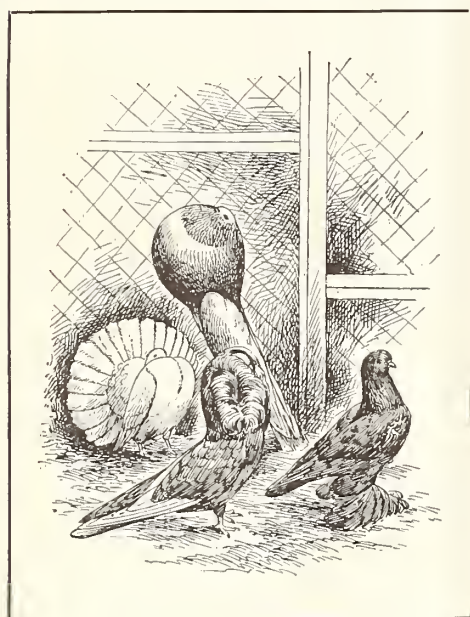
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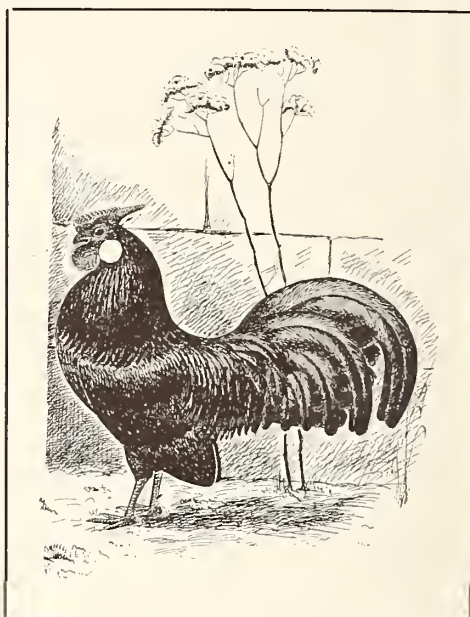
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